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DEVELOPMENT OF EYE AND OCULAR APPENDAGES

Mesoderm derivatives:
(MBBS2C3)

Muscles (extraocular muscles)
Bones of orbit
Blood vessels including CRA etc.
Sclera
Stroma (Iris + ciliary body + conjunctival)
Choroid
Ciliary muscle.
Connective tissue.

Vitreous is also derived from mesoderm.

Neuro-ectoderm derivatives:
(ROLES)

Retina (all parts including R.P.E.)
Optic nerve
LGB
Epithelium of Iris & ciliary body
Smooth muscles of Iris (sphinter & dilator papillae)

Surface Ectoderm derivatives:
LENG

Lens
Epithelium of conjunctiva , cornea and Epethelium of skin of eyelids.
Nasolacrimal duct
Glands of Eyelids (lacrimal gland, glands of Moll)

Mixed derivatives:

Eyelids (mesoderm + ectoderm)
Ciliary body (mesoderm + nuro-ectoderm)

All other structures of eye other than these are derived from Neural Crest Cells.

Other important points of Eye Embryology:

Optic vesicles appear from walls of diencephalon (forebrain) on day 22.

Optic vesicle develops from forebrain.

Congenital Cataract due to Rubella.

Child born with cataract is due to rubella infection of mother during pregnancy.

Closure of choroid fissure at 7th week of gestation (High Yield Embryology) (6th week according to Apple and Rabb MCQS)

Failure of closure of choroid fissure results in coloboma. Most commonly affected structure is IRIS.

Coloboma results from Failure to close choroidal fissure (Iris coloboma most common and are inferonasal)

Hyaloid artery regresses 6 weeks before birth (Snell), hyaloid artery and hyaloid vein become central artery and vein of retina.

Ganglion cells are first retinal cells to be recognized.

Rods and cones are visible at the end of first trimester.

Rods develop earlier than cones.

Corneal nerves appear at 5th month.

Pupillary membrane disappears at 8th month.

Anterior chamber forms by splitting of mesoderm.

Frontal sinus forms after birth.

No psychogenic tear production until 3 months of age.

Optic nerve is not completely myelinated until 3 months after birth.

Intraretinal space is obliterated in adults but it is a weakened area prone to retinal detachment.

Ganglion cells cover the fovea at birth.

Sphincter and dilator pupillae muscle derived from ectoderm of optic cup.

SKULL ANATOMY AND PARANASAL SINUSES

Skull Foramina and their Contents

Anterior Cranial Fossa	Cranial nerve I → Cribriform plate
Middle Cranial Fossa (CN II VI)	❖ Contains cranial never from (CN II to VI) through sphenoid bone ❖ Optic Canal • Cranial Never II ophthalmic artery central retina vein ❖ Superior orbital fissure • Cranial neve (CN III, IV, V, **V1** , VI), ophthalmic Vein ❖ Foramen **R**otundum-----**V2** (maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve) ❖ Foramen **O**vale----------**V3** (mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve) **MNEMONIC**: Cranial nerve V Standing Room only
Posterior Cranial Fossa (CN VII-XII)	Contains CN VII-XII-- through temporal or occipital bone Internal auditory meatus → Cranial nerve (CN VII, VIII) Jugular formen→ Cranial nerve (CN IX, X, XI, jugular vein) Hypoglossal canal→ CN XII

Paranasal sinuses

The paranasal sinuses all drain into the nose. Their opening sites into the nasal cavity are summarised in Table

Opening sites of the paranasal sinuses

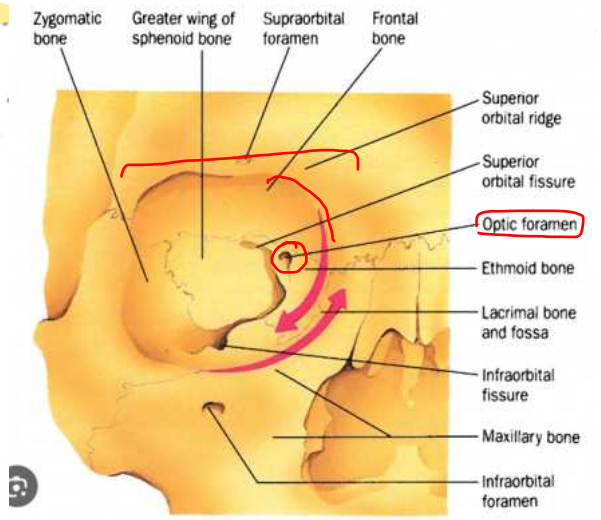
Sinus	**Site of opening into nose**
Frontal Maxillary Ethmoidal (anterior and middle groups)	Middle meatus
Ethmoidal (posterior group)	Superior
Sphenoidal	Sphenoethmoidal recess or superior meatus

THE ORBITAL CAVITY

Seven bones form pear shaped (quadrilateral pyramid) bony orbit.

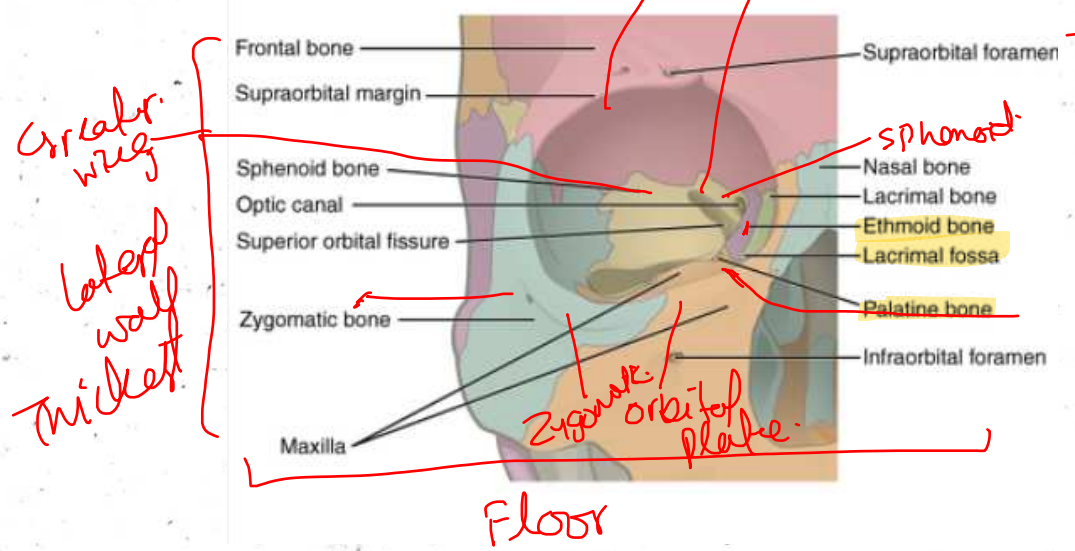
Because the lateral orbital margin is least prominent, it is consequently the lateral surface of the eyeball that is most

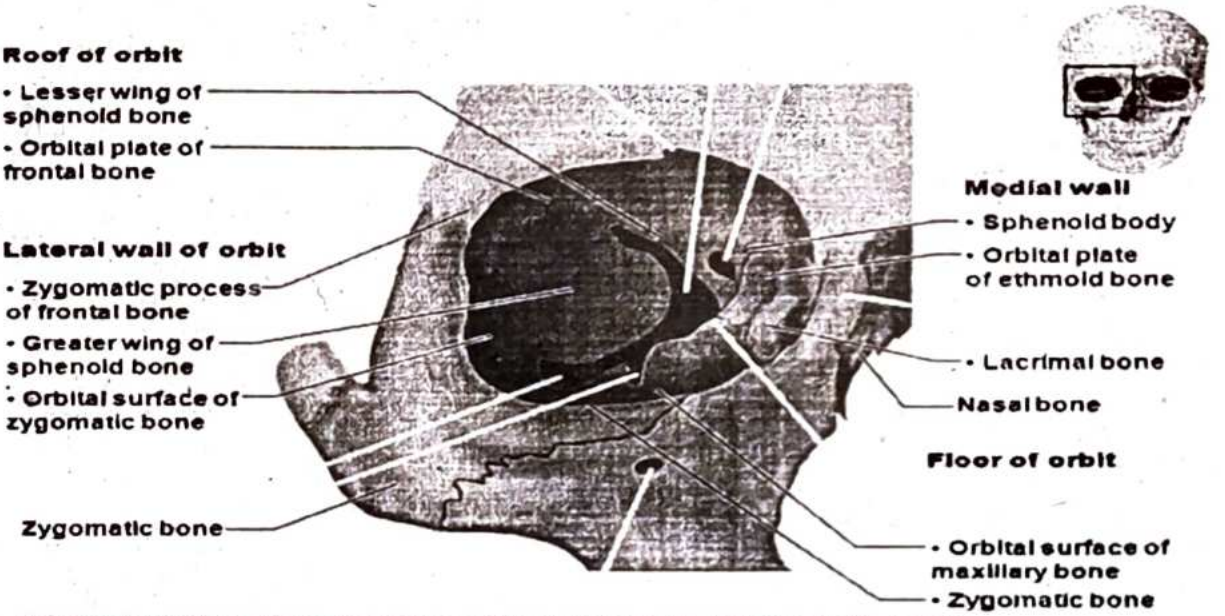
Base corresponds to open Anterior end . Apex corresponds to optic foramen.
Widest part of bony orbit is 1.5 cm behind the orbital margin.
Eye in the orbit is situated Anteriorly near to Roof and Laterally (Remember **ARL**). While direction of orbit is forward , inward and slightly downward.
Volume of orbit is 30 ml , volume of eyeball is 6.5 ml.



Walls of orbit and their Bones ;

Orbital wall	Constituent Bones
Medial wall *(Thinnest)*	Ethmoid (mainly), Body of Sphenoid , Lacrimal, Frontal process of Maxilla
Inferior wall or Floor *(Weakest especially at medial aspect)*. Site of Blow out fracture of orbit	Orbital plate of Maxilla (mainly) , Zygomatric , Palatine
Lateral wall *(Thickest)*	Zygomatic (Mainly) , Greater wing of sphenoid
Roof (triangular in shape, invaded by frontal sinus, contains fossa for lacrimal gland , also contains trochlear fossa).	Orbital plate of Frontal bone (mainly) , lesser wing of sphenoid.




Roof of orbit
• Lesser wing of sphenoid bone
• Orbital plate of frontal bone
Lateral wall of orbit
• Zygomatic process of frontal bone
• Greater wing of sphenoid bone
• Orbital surface of zygomatic bone
Zygomatic bone
Medial wall
• Sphenoid body
• Orbital plate of ethmoid bone
• Lacrimal bone
Nasal bone
Floor of orbit
• Orbital surface of maxillary bone
• Zygomatic bone

(b) Contribution of each of the seven bones forming the right orbit

Figure 7.13a

Floor of the orbit lies over the maxillary sinus.
Palatine bone is not a part of medial orbital wall.
Superior orbital fissure lies between greater and lesser wings of sphenoid bone.
Damage to the floor of middle cranial Fossa will damage greater wing of sphenoid.
Glabella is part of frontal bone.
Abducent nerve passes through cavernous sinus. Sign of cavernous sinus thrombosis is abducent nerve palsy.
No lymphatics are present in orbit.
There are 2 venous systems in eye, whole uvea including iris is drained by vorticose vein, one vortex vein drains each quadrant.

Superior Orbital Fissure Contents:

From lateral to medial, outside common tendinous ring: LFTS
Lacrimal Nerve
Frontal Nerve
Trochlear Nerve
Superior Ophthalmic Vein
Within common tendinous ring: (ONA)
Oculomotor (Superior branch & Inferior branch)
Nasociliary nerve

Abducent nerve

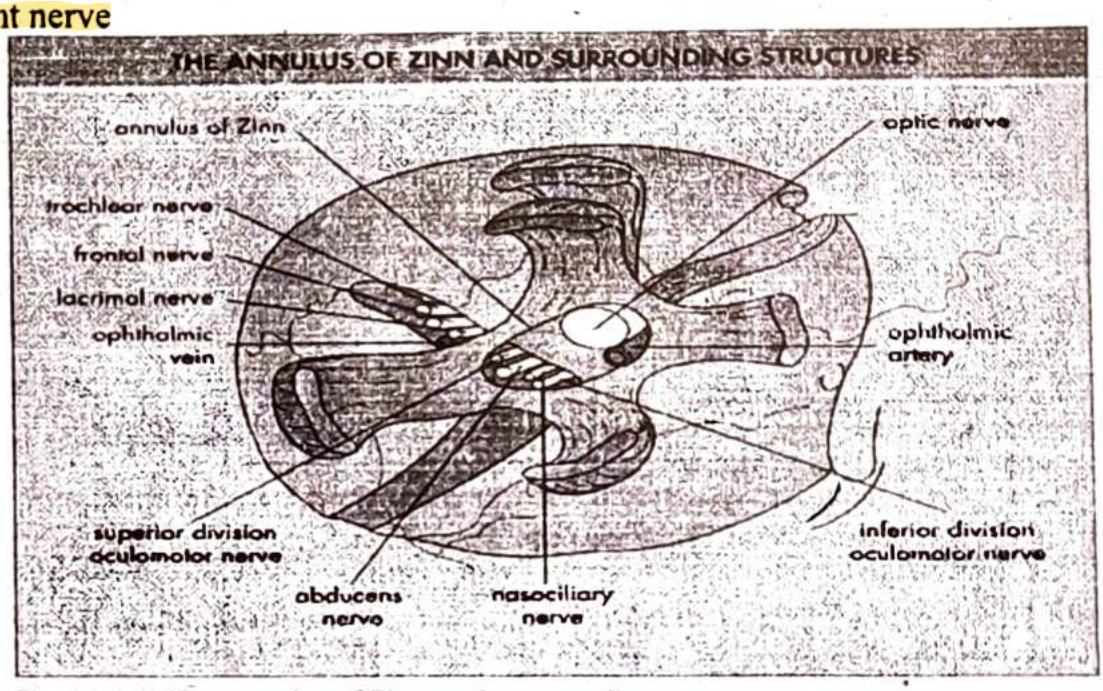


Fig. 11-1-2 The annulus of Zinn and surrounding structures.

Inferior orbital fissure: (between greater wing of sphenoid and maxilla).

Transmits:

Maxillary nerve (which changes its name to infraorbital nerve)
Zygomatic nerve
Inferior ophthalmic vein
Branch of pterygopalatine ganglion

BIMZ

Orbital Muscle of Muller:

Thin smooth muscle that bridges inferior orbital fissure
Vestigial: Function unknown
Nerve supply from sympathetic.

THE OCULAR APPENDAGES

EYEBROWS:

Movements:
Upwards: Frontalis

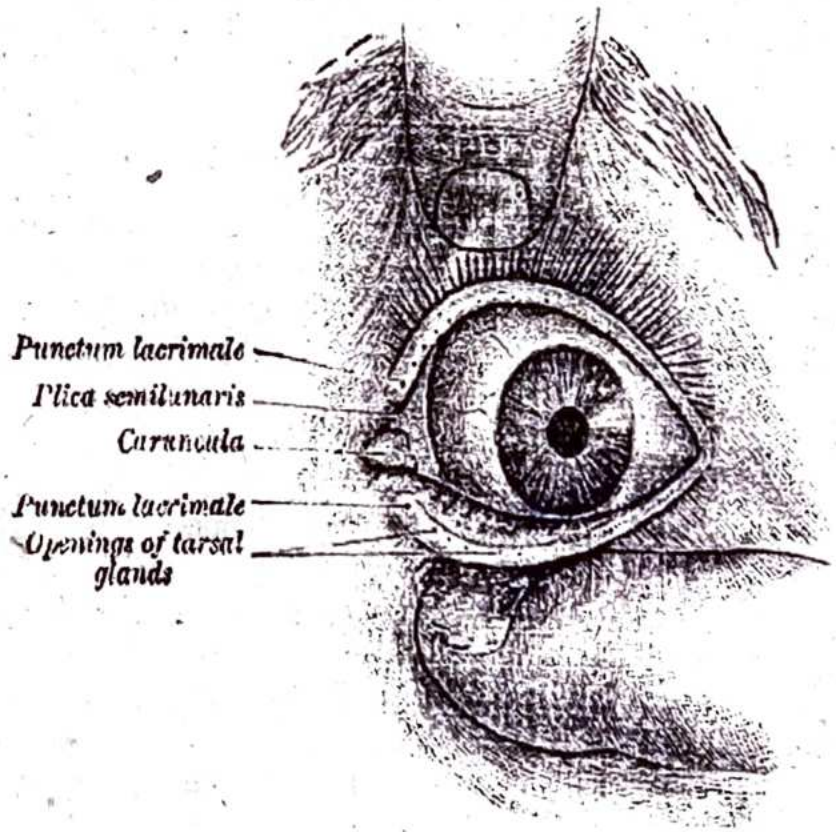
Downwards: Orbicularis oculi
Medially: Corrugator supercilli
Lymphatics:

Medially: Submandibular Nodes

Lateral End: Superficial Parotid

> To block the sensory nerves to the eyelids, local anesthetic must be injected deep to the Orbicularis Oculi Muscle.

In hypothyroidism lateral third of eyebrow hair lost.



EYELIDS:

Upper eyelid is large and more mobile.

Protects the eye from injury & excessive light.
Distribute the tears over Ant. Surface of eyeball by blinking.
Palpebral Fissure is the entrance into conjunctival sac , is an elliptical opening.
Lacus Lacrimalis: Separates the 2 eyelids (triangular shaped).
Caruncula Lacrimalis: Small pink elevation in the centre.
Plica Semilunaris: Present in medial canthus on lateral side of caruncle.
Papiplla Lacrimlais: Small elevation 5mm from the medial angle.
Punctum Lacrimale: On the summit of papilla and leads into canaliculus lacrimalis.

Grayish Line (Slight Sulcus):

In upper eyelid grayish line seen between **eyelashes** and **opening of the ducts of tarsal (Mebomian Glands).** It serves as a plane in which eyelid can be split open with minimal scarring. Grey line at the end of eyelid is formed by mucocutaneous junction. In upper eyelid, levator aponeurosis is analogous to capsulo palpebral fascia of the lower eyelid, both retract the Tarsus.
Muscle of Riolan is part of orbicularis oculi and it is situated near lid margin.
Eyelashes: 150 in upper lid, 75 in lower lid, replaced in 100-150 days.

Glands of Eyelids:

Sebaceous Gland of Zeis: Anterior most, open into each follicle.
Ciliary Gland of Moll: Modified sweat gland: opens into follicle or in eyelid margins.
Tarsal (Mebomiann Glands): Ducts open posterior to eyelashes/ eyelid margin. They are 20-25 in number, embedded in tarsal plate, seen as yellowish lines in everted lid, Modified Sebaceous Glands, oily secretion, forms the outer layer of precorneal tear film, hinders rapid evaporation of tears.
Tasral glands drain through Conjunctival surface of lids.

Orbital Septum:

Orbital septum is attached to anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla and posterior maxillary crest.
Separates eyelids from contents of orbital cavitys uperiorly continuous with periosteum
Medially: Posterior to Medial Palpebral Ligament
Laterally: Anterior to Lateral Palpebral Ligament. Posterior to Lateral Palpebral Raphe.
Weakest on the medial side of the lower eyelid.
Septum prevents infection from passing from the eyelids into the orbital cavity.
Tarsal Plate: Gives firmness to eyelid & shape

Larger 10mm in upper lid
Smaller 5mm in lower lid
Attached to upper edge: orbital septum+ smooth muscle portion of levator palpebrae superioris.

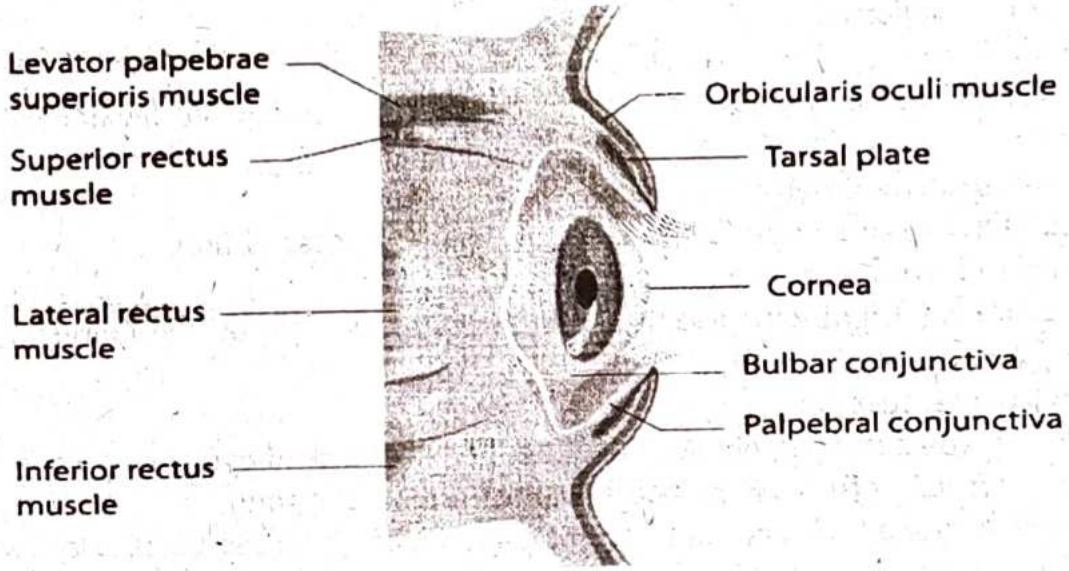
Medial Palpebral Ligament:
Attaches medial end of tarsi to lacrimal crest+ frontal process of maxilla
Lies anterior to lacrimal sac

Lateral Palpebral Ligament: attaches lateral end of tarsi to orbital margin formed by zygomatic bone.

Lateral Palpebral Raphe:
Lies superficial to lateral palpebral ligament at Lateral angle of eye.
Consists of interlacing fibers of palpebral part of orbicularis oculi.
Temporal and zygomatic branches of facial nerve enters from the lateral side to the deep surface of the orbicularis muscle.

Sub tarsal Sulcus: shallow groove about 2mm posterior to the posterior margin of lid. Traps foreign bodies.

Levator Palpebrae Superioris: Has Two Parts:
Striated Part: Supplied by Superior Branch of Occulomotor Nerve.
Smooth Muscle Part: supplied by sympathetic fibers from Sup. Cervical Sympathetic Ganglion
LPS originates from the inferior surface of the lesser wing of sphenoid and anterior to optic canal.
This muscle has Two Horns; Lateral and Medial
Lateral is attached to the marginal tubercle of the zyomatic bone and lateral palpebral ligament.
Medial horn fuses with the orbital septum and medial palpebral ligament.



CONJUNCTIVA:

Thin mucous membrane that lines the eyelids.
Conjunctiva Regions: Three regions.
Palpebral
Bulbar
Conjunctival fornics
Conjunctival Fornices: Between bulbar and palpebral conjunctiva there is a transitional region of sup. And inf. Fornices.
Distances of fornices from limbus:
Superior fornix: 10mm
Inferior fornix: 8mm
Medially: Absent
Laterally 14mm (extends back to the equator of eyeball)

BULBAR CONJUNCTIVA:

This part lies in contact with the eyeball.
Thin & translucent and white sclera is visible underlying.
Loosely attached to sclera and fascia bulbi covering the tendons of recti muscles.
Corneal Limbus: where cornea fuses with sclera
Conjunctival limbus: site where conjunctiva fuses with cornea. 1mm anterior to corneal limbus
Bulbar limbus: site of fusion of bulbar sheath with sclera. 1.5mm posterior to corneal limbus.

Site where conjunctiva becomes loosely attached to fascia bulbi and sclera: 3mm posterior to corneal limbus.
Conjunctival epithelium: Stratified columnar.
Consists of 4-6 layers.
Goblet cells found scattered along conjunctiva: most numerous inferonasally.

Layers of eyelids.

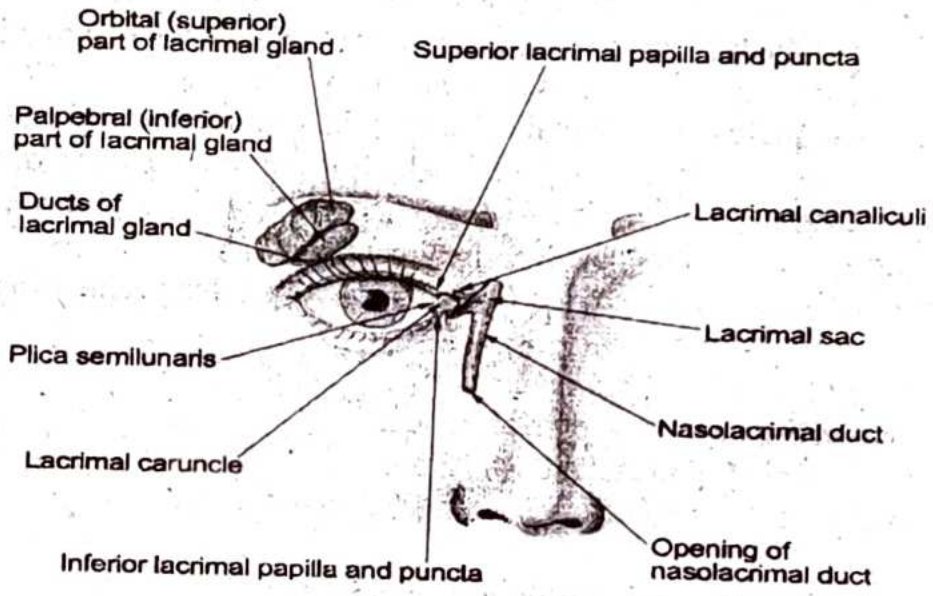
Skin>orbicularis oculi muscle>septum>fat> levator aponeurosis>muller muscle>tarsus >conjunctiva

Blink rate = 12-20 times per minute
Infants blink less frequently

> Blinking reflex initiated by drying of cornea.

Important point:

While making an incision through medial canthus to approach lacrimal sac avoid: angular vein, which is formed by the union of supratrochlear and supraorbital veins.



LACRIMAL APPARATUS:

Consists of:

Lacrimal gland which secretes tears
Nasolacrimal duct that carries tears into nasal cavity.
Lacrimal lake , lacrimal canaliculi , lacrimal sac.

> Accessory lacrimal gland of Krause is in upper fornix. They produce basal tears to keep cornea moist, Main lacrimal gland only takes part in psychogenic or irritable tear generation.

Lacrimal gland:

Primarily serous.
Lacrimal gland has lobulated Tubulo-Acinar structure
Lobules separated by loose connective tissue.
Lacrimal gland has 2 parts;
Large Orbital part
Small Palpebral part

> Lacrimal gland fossa formed by one bone and lacrimal sac fossa formed by two bones.

Orbital part:
Almond shaped lies in the lacrimal fossa on the anterior & lateral part of Roof of Orbit or we can say lacrimal gland lies in the frontal bone which is major part of Roof of Orbit.

Palpebral part :
Lies below the levator superioris and extends into the upper eyelid.
Surgical removal of palpebral part destroy the drainage of whole gland.
Lacrimal Gland has 12 ducts. They open into lateral part of superior conjunctival fornix.
Lymph drainage of lacrimal gland: superficial parotid lymph nodes.
Orbicularis oculi also helps in lacrimal drainage; its contraction causes pressure on lacrimal sac which causes its emptying. This is why it is important part of lacrimal pump.
Facial nerve palsy leads to paralysis of orbicularis oculi and sagging of lower eyelid, both factors lead to epiphora (Tears escape over the lower eyelid).
Paralysis of orbicularis oculi also causes ECTROPION (Lower eyelid swag away from the eyeball).
Orbicularis oculi is attached to lateral raphe.
Tear film is drained in Superior and Inferior Puncta.
Tears drain through Lacrimal Puncta and Canaliculi.
Injury to upper eyelid cause of bleeding is from Marginal Arcade.

Nerve supply of Lacrimal Gland: Autonomic + Sensory

Autonomic:

Parasympathetic Secretomotor: Derived from lacrimal nucleus of facial nerve (CN7).
Two fiibres:
Preganglionic: Reach the pterygo/Sphenopalatine ganglion (Through nervus intermedius & its greater petrosal branch) and through the nerve of Pterygoid Canal.
Postganglionic: Leave the ganglion and join the maxillary nerve , then pass into zygomatic or zygomatico temporal branch. Ultimately reach the Lacrimal gland within the lacrimal nerve.

Sympathetic: Postganglionic sympathetic via sup. Cervical sympathetic ganglion join **Deep petrosal nerve** nerve of pterygoid cana → Maxillary nerve → Zygomaticotemporal nerve → Lacrimal nerve
Sensory: Lacrimal nerve branch of ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve.

Higher control of Lacrimation:

Parasympathetic lacrimatory nucleus of facial nerve receives afferent fibres form Hypothalamus.
Pathway → Descending autonomic Pathway.
Tears Contain: Lyzozyme, IgA, Beta Lysin
Main function of tear film is to keep corneal epithelium moist.
Lacrimal canaliculi:
10mm long (each)
Enter lateral aspect of lacrimal sac: 2.5mm inferior to its apex
Lacrimal sac: 12mm long
Nasolacrimal Duct:
18mm long
Narrower at middle than at the end
Opens in anterior part of inferior nasal meatus
Capacity of Conjunctival sac is 25-30 microliters (when volume of tears exceeds this volume, clinical tearing occurs).
Chalazion: Chronic inflammation of the tarsal gland. Localized , progressive , painless lid swelling.
Hordeolum (Stye): Two types ; External and Internal.
External: Acute infection of sebaceous gland of Zeis OR Ciliary sweat gland of Moll.
Inetrnal: Acute infection of Tarsal gland of Meibomian.

THE EYE BALL

Fascial sheath (Fascia bulbi / Tenon's Capsule):

Thin membrane that envelopes the eyeball and separates it from the orbit , thus forming the socket for the eyeball.

The inferior part of fascial sheath of the eyeball is thickened and is continuous medially and laterally with the medial and lateral check ligaments. This hammock-like arrangement of the fascial sheath constitutes what is known as **suspensory ligament of lockwood.**

The close relationship B/W suspensory ligament and inferior oblique & inferior rectus muscles makes operation of these muscles to be very difficult.

Function of Sheath:

Position and support the eyeball.

Permits actions of extrinsic muscles to produce movement of eyeball.

Shape and dimensions of Eyeball:

Two segments:

Anterior / smaller & transparent makes $1/6^{th}$ of the eyeball. Radius is 8mm

Posterior / larger & & Opaque makes $5/6^{th}$ of the eyeball. Radius is 12mm.

Two poles:

The anterior pole is the center of curvature of the transparent segment or cornea.

The posterior pole is the center of curvature of the posterior pole of the eyeball, and it is located slightly temporal to the optic nerve.

The Equator lies midway between these two poles.

The geometric or optic axis is the line connecting these two poles.

The visual axis is the line connecting the fovea centralis of the retina with the nodal point of the eye.

Anteroposterior diameter (AP) of the eyeball = 24mm

Vertical diameter of the eyeball = 23mm

Horizontal diameter of the eyeball = 23.5mm

Horizontal > Vertical

Layers of the Eyeball:

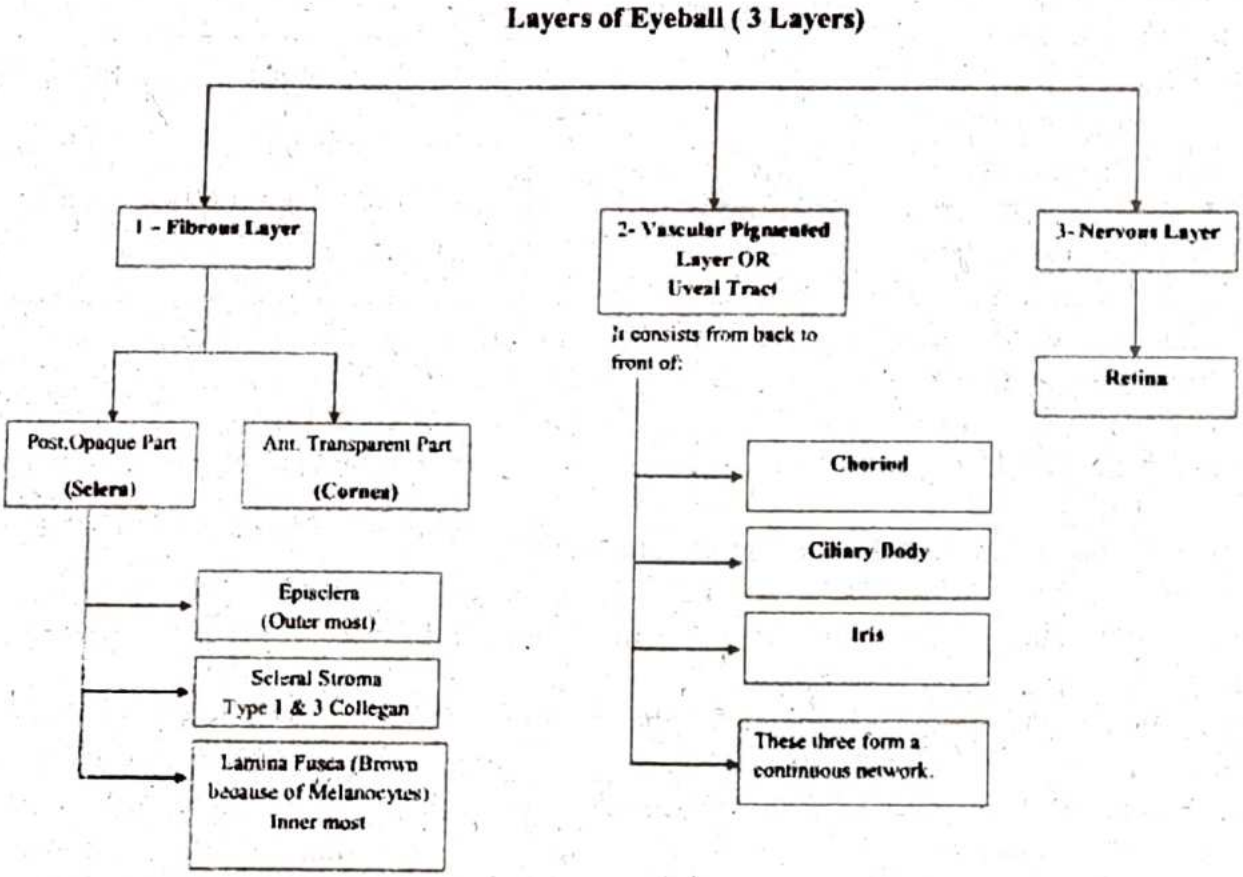
The eyeball consists of three layers, which from without inward are:

1)Fibrous Layer

2) Vascular Pigmented layer

3)Nervous layer.

Overview of layers:


Layers of Eyeball (3 Layers)
1 – Fibrous Layer
2- Vascular Pigmented Layer OR Uveal Tract
3- Nervous Layer
It consists from back to front of:
Retina
Post.Opaque Part (Sclera)
Ant. Transparent Part (Cornea)
Episclera (Outer most)
Scleral Stroma Type 1 & 3 Collegan
Lamina Fusca (Brown because of Melanocytes) Inner most
Choriod
Ciliary Body
Iris
These three form a continuous network.

Now We will discuss these layers one by one, but keep this mind map in your mind.

1)Fibrous layer:

Consists of Sclera and Cornea.

SCLERA:

Forms posterior 5/6th of eyeball.
Three apertures of sclera with structures:
Anterior: Branch of Anterior ciliary arteries
Middle: Exit of vortex veins
Posterior: Long and short ciliary nerves & vessels.

> The anterior portion of Sclera is visible clinically beneath the transparent conjunctiva as the white of the eye.

Scleral opacity is due to irregular arrangement of scleral collagen.
Sclera thinnest just posterior to recti insertion .
Maximum thickness = 1mm
Sclera is Weakest at **Lamina Cribrosa.**
OPTIC NERVE perforates the sclera posteriorly (3mm medial and 1mm above the posterior pole of the eyeball). The site of this perforation is known as Posterior **Scleral Foramen.**

> The rich blood supply to episclera results in rapid healing of surgical incisions.

The point where the optic nerve pierces the sclera is weakened and has a sieve-like appearance and is known as **Lamina Cribrosa.** Lamina Cribrosa bulge outward by a rise in intraocular pressure producing a **Cupped Disc.**
Antreriorly the Sclera is continuous with the Cornea ,the site of this junction is known as **corneoscleral junction or Limbus.** Posterior to this junction or Limbus lies ac circular canal called **sinus venosus sclera (the canal of Schlemn).** Posterior to this canal is a projecting ridge of circular tissue called **Scleral Spur.** It give rise attachment to the ciliary muscle.
Mostly Avascular
65-70% water
Sclera can be bluish in newborns and in patients of Marfan's syndrome and osteogenesis imperfecta.
Bluish tinge of Sclera in children is due to Choroidal pigment cells.
In Adults sclera is Dull white while in Elderly sclera may have Yellowish tinge due to deposition of Fat.
Sclera is continuous with dura mater.
Lamina fusca is separated from the external surface of the choroid by a potential space called the perichoroidal space.

CORNEA:

Cornea makes anterior $1/6^{th}$ of the Eyeball.
Responsible for the refraction of light.
Cornea is more curved in the vertical than in the horizontal planes (Regular Astigmatism).
Diameter = 12 mm horizontal and 11 mm vertical
Horizontal diameter of Cornea is more than vertical diameter.
Thickness = 0.5 mm (Thinner at center=0.5-0.6mm, thicker at periphery=0.7mm to 1mm)
Radius of curvature of anterior surface = 7.7 mm. Radius of curvature of posterior surface= 6.9mm
(less in myopic eye)
Refractive index = 1.37
Anterior surface of the cornea is maximum contributor (43D) to refractive power of the eye (59D).
Corneal reflex afferent is by ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve.
Corneal reflex pathway goes through Trigeminal ganglion to sensory cortex.
Corneal reflex is infrequent in infants.
Sensory Nerve supply of cornea is Nasociliary nerve (trigeminal > ophthalmic (V1) > nasociliary > long ciliary)

Layers of Cornea: 5 layers

From front to back these five layers are:

Type 7 collagen= Anchoring fibrils Type 6 collagen= Anchoring plaques

1)Epithelium =

Stratified (5 Layers)
Superficial Cells: St. Sq. Non-Keratinized
Deepest cells: Tall Columnar Cells. Single Layer Attached to basement membrane by Hemidesmosomes.Basement Membrane attached to Bowmann's Layer strongly .
At Limbus: Layers increase up to 10
Greater part of epithelium does not have dendritic competent cells (Langerhans's cells)
Langerhans's cells present at periphery
Complete turnover of corneal surface epithelium in 7 days
At limbus: Epithelium thrown into radial folds called Palisades of Vogt, these are sites of regeneration as they contain stem cells.
Corneal Epithelium produces MMP-9.
Corneal Epithelium lies on the Bowman's membrane.

2)Bowman's membrane=

Acellular(Cannot regenerate) & consists of collagen fibrils.
Can't regenerate but replaced by Fibrous tissue.
Lies beneath the basement membrane ,end at Limbus and merges into Substantia Propria (Not Continuous with the trabecular meshwork).

3)Substantia Propria OR Stroma =

This forms about 90% of Corneal Thickness.
Consists of Collagen Type 1 fibrils held by GAGs.
Corneal transparency is DUE TO lattice arrangement of collagen fibrils.

4)Descemet's membrane=

This is strong ,resistant to traums and lies on the posterior surface of the substantia propria.
It Can regenerate and it is basement membrane for endothelium,
It contains type 4 collagen and PAS-positive.
Fetal Descemet's membrane has banding pattern, it ends abruptly at Schwalbe's line. (Continuous with trabecular meshwork) .
At the corneal periphery small protrusion called the **Hasall-Henle Bodies** are present and increases with age.
Membrane becomes continuous with Trabecular Tissue at the margin of the cornea. The anterior border ring of Trabecular network is known as the **Line of Schwalbe.** Schwalbe's line is anterior to Trabecular network or meshwork).

5)Endothelium =

Consists of single layer of Flattened cells.
These cells play a major role in the corneal hydration.
Corneal transparency is MAINTAINED BY endothelial pump , it has 5000 cells per mm2 at birth, 3000 at 40 years of age and less than 500 cause corneal edema.
Corneal Edema occurs after Injury to Endothelium.

Important points regarding Cornea:

Cornea has naked axons which are sensitive to pain and cold.
Cornea is insensitive to warm.
Cornea is avascular and devioid of lymphatic drainage.
Cornea is Nourished: 1) Diffusion from aqueous humor 2) Diffusion from Capillaries present at its
edge.
Cornea gets oxygen from ATMOSPHERE.
Central part of Cornea receives oxygen indirectly from air via oxygen dissolved in tear film. Peripheral part receives oxygen by diffusion from anterior cilliary blood vessels.

Tears contain more potassium than plasma.
Tear film has outer lipid layer which is thinnest, middle aqueous layer which is THICKEST and inner mucin layer.
Tears are 30% aqueous , rest is mucin and lipid.
HIV virus is not present in tears of an HIV patient.
Lipid layer prevents underlying aqueous layer from evaporating and it also lubricates the conjunctiva.
Function of lipid layer of tear film is Lubrication.
Mucin is secreted by Goblet cells in the lamina propria of conjunctiva.
Goblet cells are modification of columnar epithelium.
Bulbar conjunctiva and sclera attached strongly at Tenon's capsule at bulbar limbus.
Surgical limbus width is 2 mm.
Palisades of Vogt are the sites for corneal regeneration because they contain stem cells.
Corneal source of energy pathway is glycolysis.
There are unmyelinated nerve fibers in the cornea.
Source of oxygen for cornea in a 1-year-old child is atmosphere. (atmosphere > tear film > corneal epithelium)
Fuch's dystrophy occurs in Endothelium
Corneal detergency is by tearfilm.

Limbus:

Also called corneoscleral junction.
It has two grooves.
1)External Scleral sulcus 2)Internal Scleral sulcus.
Internal sclera sulcus contains:
Trabecular meshwork
Canal of Schlemm (sinus venosus sclera)
The posterior lip of internal sulcus forms a projecting ridge of scleral tissue known as **Scleral Spur.**
Anatomical limbus is defined by Schwalbe's line
Surgical Limbus is defined by Beginning of bluish area, marking transition of cornea and sclera, surgical limbus is slightly anterior to anatomical limbus. The surgical limbus marks the point of entry for all types of anterior segemnt surgery.

Canal of Schlemm (sinus venosus sclera);

This canal lies **Posterior to Limbus & Anterior to Scleral spur** and is lined with endothelium.

Plays a role in the outflow of aquous humour from the anterior chamber. Has Giant vacuoles in the Cytopalsm. Schlemm's canal drains into aquous veins. Aquous veins can't be seen on gonioscopy.

The principal resistance to the outflow of Aquous through the eye is the Trabecular Meshwork.

It thickens with age combined with debris accumulation , severly increases the resistance to outflow and causes glaucoma.

2)VASCULAR PIGMENTED LAYER(UVEAL TRACT):

It consist from back to front of the choroid , the cilliary body, and the Iris.

Choroid:

Choroid is continuous with pia and arachnoid mater.
Choroidal vessels cause metastasis of malignancy.
Choroidal vessels are most fenestrated at submacular region
Choroidal capillaries diameter is maximum at macula
Damage to the choroidal vessels will cause CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION.
Bruch's Membrane: 2-4Micrometers thick (innermost layer of choroid)
Bruch's membrane separates choroid from retina.
Bruch membrane lies between RPE and Choroid.
Choroidal capillaries are not part of Bruch's Membrane.
Bruch's membrane is also called vitreous lamina because of glassy appearance.
Sub-macular fluid leaks from Choriocapillaries.
Choroid blood supply: Mainly Posterior ciliary artery + Recurrent branch of anterior ciliary artery
Choriocapillaries are branches of Short Post. Cilliary Arteries.
Submacular edema is due to RPE dysfunction.
Drusen's are between Bruch membrane and RPE .
Choroid nourishes the retina with its blood supply (outer layer).
Regulates the IOP .
Pigment cells in the choroid absorbs the excess light that penetrates retina to prevent reflection.

IRIS:

The iris is a thin , contractile, pigmented diaphragm with ac central aperture, **the pupil.**
It is suspended in the aqueous humour between the cornea and the lens.
Periphery of iris attached to anterior surface of ciliary body: called ciliary margin
Iris is thickest 2mm away from pupillary margin called collarette
Iris is thinnest at ciliary margin.

The colour of iris varies form light blue to dark brown.

Iris anterior surface:

Is devoid of epithelium

Has trabeculae called Fuch's Crypts , aqueous humor has direct communication with tissue spaces of iris through these.

Iris Posterior surface:

Bilayered cuboidal epithelia derived from neuroectoderm. Both layers are pigmented.

Sphincter pupilae:

In sphincter pupillae, group of smooth muscle cells are 8 in number.

Nerve supply: Post ganglionic parasympathetic from Edinger-Westphal nucleus via short ciliary nerve (oculomotor nerve)

Dilator Pupilae:

These are myoepithelial cells **derived from anterior layer of pigment epithelium** that covers posterior surface of iris. Muscle processes are fusiform in shape.

Nerve supply: post ganglionic fibers: superior cervical sympathetic ganglion via long ciliary nerve.

During accommodation: pupil also constricts restricting incoming light to central part of lens so that spherical aberration is diminished.

Iris muscle has alpha adrenergic supply

Alpha-adrenergic receptor activation causes contraction of radial muscles of iris, leading to mydriasis.

Type of receptor on **constrictor pupillae** muscle is type 3.

At the base or peripheral edge of iris is the major arterial circle formed mainly by the long posterior ciliary arteries.

Pupil movements:

Miosis(Contraction): sphincter pupillae constricts the pupil in bright light and during accommodation as a result of **Parasympathetic stimulation.**

Mydriasis(Dilation): Dilator papillae dilates the pupil in low intensity light and during excitement of fever as a result of **Sympathetic activity.**

Anterior synechia: adhesions between endothelium of iris and trebacular meshwork

Posterior synechia: adhesions between lens and iris

Heterochromia Iridum. When the colour of one iris is different from the other, it is called Heterochromia Iridum. It is a hereditary condition.

CILIARY BODY:

The ciliary body is continuous posteriorly with the choroid and anteriorly witj the peripheral margon of the Iris.

The anterior surface or base is ridged or plicated and is called **Pars Plicata.**
Pars Plicata: Part of ciliary body that gives rise to ciliary processes.
The posterior surface is smooth and flat and is called **Pars Plana.**
Pars Plana corresponds with the orra serrata.
Distance between equator of lens and ciliary process: 0.5mm
Ciliary body is covered by double epithelium.
Ciliary epithelium: two layers of cubical cells: inner non pigmented, outer pigmented. Both epithelia secrete aqueous according to new research. Embryologically they represent the two layers of Optic Cup.
Pigment epithelium of retina (R.P.E) is continuous with pigment epithelium of ciliary body.
Aqueous humor production by ciliary body.
Aqueous production decreases in exercise.
Aqueous is secreted by active transport mainly also by diffusion, ultrafiltration and carbonic anhydrase 2 activity.
Firm uveoscleral attachment at optic nerve, vortex veins and scleral spur.
Ciliary Muscle layers:
Longitudinal or Meridonial: Most external, close to sclera
Oblique or Radial: radiate out from scleral spur
Circular Fibers: Inner most , like a sphincter
On looking close, ciliary muscle contraction causes lens to be more globular.
Muscarinic agonist will cause Ciliary muscle contraction.
Accommodation results from Ciliary body contraction. Refractive power of lens increases during accommodation.
Receptor activated in ciliary muscle during accommodation is muscarinic,.
In near vision ciliary body contracts
On looking far, ciliary muscle relaxation causes lens to be more flatter. Beta-2 receptor activation causes relaxation of ciliary muscles.
Ciliary muscle innervation: Post ganglionic parasympathetic fibers derived from oculomotor nerve. Nerve fiber reach muscle via short ciliary nerves.
Anterior ciliary vein drains iris and ciliary body.
Functions Of Ciliary Body:
Suspension of lens and accommodation.
Anterior surface → Produces aqueous Humour.
Posterior surface → faces vitreous body & secretes GAGS into body.

3)NERVOUS LAYER(RETINA):

Internal layer of the eyeball. Optical image formed here by photo-transduction.

The retina is a thin transparent membrane having a purplish -red color in living subjects. Thickness varies from 0.56 mm at the optic disc and 0.1mm at the ora serrata. It is thinnest at the center of the Fovea.

Important points and relations of retina:

Retina is:

Continuous posteriorly with optic nerve

Extends forward to become ciliary epithelium of ciliary body and iris.

Outer surface in contact with: Bruch's Membrane

Inner surface in contact with vitreous

Attached firmly to the margins of optic disc and anterior to termination of ora serrata.

Retinal attachment is weak just posterior to ora serrata.

Ora serrata is closer to the limbus medially.

Maximum retinal thickness is at Peripapillary region.

Retina is thickest at posterior pole INFERIOR TO the optic disc.

Retina is thinnest at the foveola.

The Ora Serrata is the scalloped anterior margin of the retina , here the nervous tissue of the retina ends.

At the centre of the posterior part of the retina is an oval , yellowish area ,**the macula lutea**, this is the retinal area for the most distinct vision. Yellow color of the macula is due to a pigment called Xanthophyll.

Macula lutea position with respect to optic papilla is Inferior and Lateral.

Macula is represented at large posterior part of occipital lobe/visual cortex .

Macula diameter= 5mm

Fovea centralis is the depressed center at center of macula lutea. Sides of depression are called clivius. Floor of depression is called foveola.

Fovea is avascular

Fovea: rods absent, cones maximum (140,000/mm2).

The optic nerve leaves the retina at the Optic disc (3mm to the medial side of the macula). 3mm infrotemporal to the Optic disc is Fovea.

Optic disc diameter is 1.5mm.

The Optic disc is slightly depressed at its center where it is pierced by the cntral retinal artery and the vein.

At the Optic disc rods and cones completely absent so it is called blind spot.

On opthlamoscopic examination Optic disc is seen to be pale ink, much pallor than the surrounding retina.

Posterior to the optic disc the nerve fibres are myelinated, whereas anterior to the disc they are nonmyelinated.

The retina consists of Inner neurosensory layer, outer pigmented layer which are derived from neuroectoderm.
Arteries lie superficial to veins in retina. (i.e towards vitreous side)
There are no lymphatic vessels in retina.
Retinal attachment is weak just posterior to ora serrata
Erroneously stated: that attachment of retina is weak at macula. This is not true, but anyhow, subretinal fluid tends to accumulate in this area.
Retina becomes white after death.
GAGs and positive hydrophobic forces keep sensory and neural retina together.
R.P.R and snsory retina re bound together because GAGs.
Respiratory rate of retina is twice as that of brain.
Effect of HTN on Retina => Retinopathy (silver wiring , AV nipping).

Pigmented layer of the Retina(R.P.E):

Outermost layer of the retina.
R.P.E is simple cuboidal anteriorly and simple columnar posteriorly.

R.P.E consists of single layer of cells extending from the optic nerve margin to the ora serrata anteriorly ,here it is continues forward with the continuation of the nervous layer as the pigmented ciliary epithelium. So ciliary epithelium is continuous wit R.P.E.
Zonula adherens(basal region) and Zonula occludens(apical region) are the tight junctions which maintains the retinal isolation from the systemic circulation.
Tight junctions in RPE cells prevent the movement of choroidal tissue fluid into retina.
Retinal detachment occurs mostly at retinal pigment epithelium.
Retinal pigment epithelium is supplied by choroidal vessels.

Functions of R.P.E.

Absorption of light.
Formation of rhodopsin and iodopsin by storing and releasing Vit.A , which is a precursor of photosensitive pigments.
Secretory function
Absorbs the light by antireflection mechanism.
Retinal Pigment Epithelium represents outer layer of optic cup
Rods and cones develop from inner layer of optic cup.
In between these two layers, is a potential space, which is basically remains of cavity of optic vesicle. This is potentially weak site where retinal detachment occurs.
Outer segment of rods and cones interdigitates with RPE. So R.P.E. covers the outer surface of rods and cones.

Neural Retina:

Sequence of connection :
Bipolar cells > Inner plexiform layer > ganglion cells. (BIG)

Derived from the inner layer of the optic cup.

Structure:

Consists of three main group of neurons.

1)Photoreceptors (rods and cones)

Bodies of photoreceptors are in layer 4 (outer nuclear layer).

Photoreceptors of retina carry Docosahexaenoic acid.

2)Bipolar cells: 1st order link rods and cones to ganglions cells and amacrine cells). Bipolar cells are similar to the neurons in the posterior root ganglia. These are transmitter cells of eye.

3)Ganglion cells: 2nd order (multipolar cells). Synapse with the axons of bipolar cells and amacrine cells. Ganglion cells are similar to the relay neurons found in the spinal cord and the brain stem. Ganglion cells have the property to self generate the action potential.

Axons of ganglion cells become myelinated after they have passed lamina cribrosa. They are myelinated by oligodendrocytes.

They terminate in **lateral geniculate body(3rd order neurons)**. From here 3rd order neurons arise and they terminate in visual cortex.

Pars optica retina has a nervous component.

RODS:

100-120 micrometers long

Outer segment: in contact with RPE. Have laminar discs which contain photosensitive pigments Rhodopsin attached on membranes. These discs are formed at base of outer segments, they are eventually pushed up as they reach RPE, they are phagocytosed by RPE cells. This occurs in 24hrs cycle, most discs shed early in morning.

Connecting stalk: Modified Cilium, outer segments of the rods are modified cilia.

Inner Segment: has two parts:

Ellipsoid: Has numerous mitochondria

Myoid: ribosomes + Golgi cells

Rods have higher sensitivity. Rods work best in low light situations.

CONES:

65-75 micrometers in length

Tips on cones are NOT phagocytosed by RPE cells, Unlike rods.

Photosensitive pigment is iodopsin.

Visual acuity is increased by Foveal Cones.

Cones detect white light or colours.

Colour blindness is due to defective cones.

Rods to cones ratio in retina is 20: 1

Rods maximum at periphery. (parafovea)

Cones maximum at Fovea.

Rods and cones both have glutamate as neurotransmitter

Other important nerve cells:

Horizontal cells:

Multipolar with 1 long and several short processes. Contains tubular membranes in the cytoplasm covered by many ribosomes called **Kolmer's Crystalloid.** They secrete GABA that inhibits the activity of bipolar cells.

Amacrine cells:

No axons but large cell bodies & abundant cytoplasm and lobulated nuclei.

Modulates photoreceptor signals.

(Horizontal cells and Amacrine cells perform lateral inhibition. (horizontal > amacrine)

Spporting cells:

Similar to neuroglial cells. One of these runs medially and are called **MULLER CELLS.**

Astrocytes gives structural support to the optic disc and the retina.

Layers Of Retina:

Memorize what is present at different layers, very important.

Compposed of 10 layers , these are from outside inward as follows:

Outer Pigmented Epithelium (RPE)

Rods and Cones layer

External Limiting Membrane (Zona adherence between photoreceptor cells and radial processes of Muller cells)

Outer Nuclear Layer: Nuclei of rods and cones

Outer plexiform layer: synapse between rods and cones termination+ bipolar + horizontal cells

Inner nuclear layer: Nuclei of bipolar, horizontal, amacrine, muller cells

Inner plexiform layer: synapse between bipolar+ ganglion+ amacrine cells

Ganglion cell layer: Nuclei of ganglion cells

Nerve fiber layer: axons of ganglion cells

Internal Limiting Membrane: expanded terminations of muller cells covered by basement membranes.

Blood Supply:

Up to inner nuclear layer (starting from outside): diffusion from choroidal capillaries.

Rest of the internal retina: central retinal artery and veins.

CRAO:

commonly occurs at the level of lamina cribrosa, just before artery enters the retina. Here the artery has structure of medium sized artery and is subject to atherosclerosis.

Once the central artery divides into four major fundal arteries, they have the structure of arteriole.

Total arterial occlusion of 1.5hrs leads to irreversible retinal degeneration.

Changes begin in inner vitreal half.
15% people have cilioretinal artery contributing to macular circulation which protects the macula in case of CRAO.
Presence of cilioretinal artery leads to Good prognosis in CRAO.

Light & Dark Adaptation and Visual Pigments:

Light adaptation takes 5 minutes.
Dark adaptation takes 20-30 minutes.
Dark adaptation involves regeneration of lumirhodopsin from metarhodopsin or opsin and retinine.
Person comes into a dark room from bright sunlight, Change occurring mostly in dark adaptation will be Regeneration of rhodopsin.
Dark adaptation is avoided by red goggles.
Visual pigment is filled between the discs of rods and cones.
Chromophore for all visual pigments is 11-cis-retinaldehyde.
11-cis-retinal converts to all-trans-retinal in presence of light.
Rhodopsin is deactivated by Rhodopsin kinase and Arrestin.

Chambers of Eyeball And Aqueous Humour:

Anterior chamber:
Behind the cornea and in front of iris.
Volume= 0.2 ml
Diameter or Depth = 3mm
From central to peripheral the angle structures are: Schwalbe's line -> Non-pigmented trabecular meshwork -> Pigmented trabecular meshwork -> Scleral spur ->Ciliary body band.
Gonioscopy is used for examining the anterior chamber angle.

Posterior chamber:
Small ,slit like cavity. Communicates with anterior chamber through Pupil.

Aqueous Humour:

Clear fluid that fills both anterior and posterior chambers.
Volume of aqueous humor = 0.25 - 0.30 ml
PaO2 of aqueous humor is 55 mmHg.
pH of aqueous humor = 7.2
Refractive index of aqueous humor is 1.33, same as vitreous.
Highest resistance to outflow of aqueous is at juxtacanalicular trabecular meshwork.
Trabecular meshwork is dilated at the UVEAL PART so here it is least resistant.
Trabecular meshwork can be seen in the angle of A/C.
Aqueous humor has more ascorbic acid/Vitamin C than plasma.

Aqueous humor has carbonic anhydrase, lysozyme, and hyaluronidase at functioning levels.
Aqueous flow rate is 2-2.5ul/min
Aqueous contains IgG and IgM. And IgE antibodies.
Aqueous humor is secreted by ciliary processes.
Aqueous humor production is majorly by Active transport.
Normal IOP = 10 - 20 mmHg
Valsalva maneuver raises IOP.
IOP is maximum in Morning.
Measureable change in IOP occurs in Morning.

LENS:

Lens is thinnest at EQUATOR.

Elastic Capsule:

Thinnest at posterior pole and thickest at anterior and posterior surfaces close to equator.
Has type 4 collagen
Chief function: Elastic capsule Alters the shape of lens in response to pull of zonular fibers
Capsule cannot stretch beyond the diameter of 12mm

Lens Epithelium:

Cuboidal
Found only on anterior surface beneath the capsule.
At equator, these cells elongate and form columnar cells
At equator, lens epithelial cells are transformed into lens fibers
At equator, lens mitotic activity is maximum
Lens continues to grow throughout life: 6.5mm diameter @ birth 10mm diameter in adult
Convexity of anterior surface of lens is less than its posterior surface.
Anterior radius of curvature = 10 mm
Posterior radius of curvature = 6 mm
Lens Diameter = 9-10 mm (8 to 10 mm) (May 2018)
Lens Thickness = 4-5 mm
Lens Refractive index = 1.39 (overall), 1.42 (nucleus), 1.38 (cortex)
Lens refractive power depends on its curvature.
Refractive power of lens reduces with age: (Normally 15 D)
40years: drops to 8 diopters
60 -70 years: 1-2 diopters
Taxon specific crystalline present in lens absorbs ultraviolet light.
Alpha crystalline = Largest lens crystalline

Beta crystalline = Abundant lens crystalline
Lens has no sensory innervation.
Lens is Avascular.
Lens cannot regenerate
Lens need continuous supply of glucose.
Lens metabolism is by anaerobic pathway.

Strongest vitreous a tachment is with ora serrata or base

VITREOUS:

Lies between lens and retina.
Vitreous has saucer shaped depression for lens called hyaloid fossa

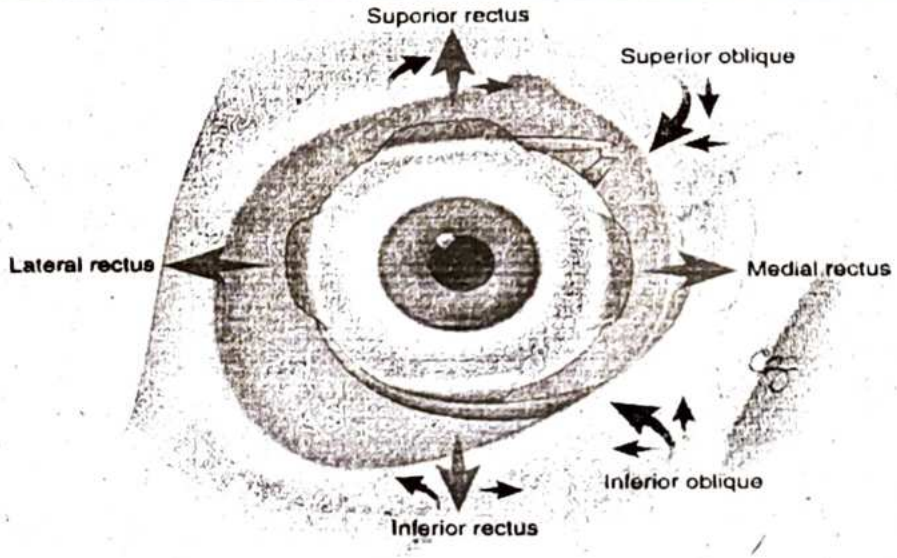
Vitreous attachments:

Pars plana of ciliary body+ adjacent ora serrata vitreous base
Margins of optic disc
To lens along periphery of hyaloid fossa

Other important Points:

Narrow channel 1-2mm diameter extends from optic disc to posterior pole of the lens is called Hyaloid canal.
During fetal life Hyaloid canal contains hyaloid artery
Hyaloid artery disappears 6 weeks before birth, canal becomes filled with fluid.
Volume of vitreous = 4 ml
Transparent, contains 99% water.
Vitreous main content is Water.
Contains collagen type 2 (90% of all collagen of vitreous), type 5, type 9 and type 11. No collagen type 4.
Refractive index of vitreous is 1.33, same as aqueous humor.
Hyaluronic acid is the major GAG of vitreous.

EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES



Muscle	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Medial rectus	Adduction		
Lateral rectus	Abduction		
Inferior rectus	Depression	Excyclotorsion	Adduction
Superior rectus	Elevation	Incyclotorsion	Adduction
Inferior oblique	Excyclotorsion	Elevation	Abduction
Superior oblique	Incyclotorsion	Depression	Abduction

Superior rectus = longest RECTUS (Receives crossed innervation from contralateral brainstem subnucleus) . SR is the only muscle with crossed innervation by CN 3.
Lateral rectus = longest tendon among recti (Receives only 1 artery from anterior ciliary artery, rest of recti by 2)
Medial rectus = Largest extraocular muscle, with shortest tendon (Minimum distance from limbus)
Superior rectus has largest distance form limbus.
Inferior rectus = Shortest rectus (Supplied by 3 arteries)
Inferior oblique = Shortest extraocular muscle (No tendon)
All recti arise from a common tendinous ring (annulus of zinn) at the apex of orbital cavity
Shortest EOM supplied by 3rd CN is Inferior Oblique
Longest and thinnest muscle supplied by trochlear nerve is superior oblique.
Superior oblique= longest tendon and belly among all extraocular muscles

Superior oblique is lastly affected by local anesthesia. Prime depressor of eyeball when eye is medially rotated.
Long and thin extraocular muscle= superior oblique
Medial Squint due to Lateral Rectus Palsy
Both obliques pass inferiorly to recti.
Superior and inferior oblique do not originate mechanically from orbital apex.
Inferior oblique does not originate from orbital apex either mechanically or anatomically.
Inferior oblique is the only muscle which takes origin from front of the orbit.
Common tendonous ring is Also called Annulus of Zinn.
Superior oblique supplied by CN4/Trochlear, lateral rectus supplied by CN6/Abducent and rest of extraocular muscles are supplied by CN3/Oculomotor
[Remember**LR6(SO4)3**]
Superior oblique depresses and abducts the eye.
Inferior oblique elevates and abducts the eye.
(Both superiors are intorters) (Both inferiors are extorters)
Primary depressor of eye when aBDucted at 23degrees is inferior rectus.
Elevator of eye in primary position (looking straight) is Superior rectus.
To CHECK superior rectus instruct the patient to look above and laterally.
Muscle attached closest to limbus is Medial Rectus.
Levator palpebrae superioris helps in opening the eye.
Inferior oblique is the Extorsion muscle.
Extorter of eye is Inferior Oblique.
LEVATOR PALPABRAE SUPERIORIS has autonomic and somatic nerve supply.
Patient have maximum diplopia in right lateral gaze, when right eye is occluded peripheral vision is lost. Muscle paralyzed is Right Lateral Rectus.
All recti except LR are adductors
Both obliques and LR are abductors
Abduction and adduction along vertical axis
Intorsion & extorsion along sagittal section
Elevation & Depression along transverse axis
Duction= movement of one eyeball from one position to another

In a nutshell

Sup & inferior recti, medial & lateral recti superior & inferior oblique all are EOMs...

Longest EOM is >>> superior oblique...

Largest EOM is >>> medial rectus..

(Note the difference... Longest means muscle length is more while largest means overall bulk of muscle is more...)

Ponits specifically related to recti

Longest rectus... >> superior rectus (but longest tendon is of lateral rectus)

Shortest rectus >> inferior rectus

Shortest EOM >> Inferior oblique

Version

Simultaneous movement of both eyeballs in same direction including right and left horizontal , superior and inferior vertical gazes.

Dextroversion= RIGHT= Rt. LR & Lt. MR contraction

Levoversion =LEFT =Lt.LR & Rt. MR contraction

Supraversion = UP= SR & IO contraction

Infraversion = Down = IR & SO contraction

Dextrocycloversion= contraction of extorters of RT. Eye (IR & IO) & Intorters of Lt.eye (SR & SO)

Levocycloversion= Vice Versa.

Vergence

Simultaneous movement in opposite direction e.g. Convergence (Medial) Divergence (Lateral)

SR & IR are best examined when patient is asked to move the cornea laterally

SO & IO best examined when patient is asked to see medially

Yoke muscles=a pair of muscles (one from each eye)which move the eye in same direction

Thin,slowcontracting muscle fibers with grape like nerve endings are unique to extraocular muscles for fine movements.

Nystagmus

Involuntary oscillations of eyes due to irregular motor impulses

Position of eye muscles depends on normal functioning of afferent pathways which are:

1st is Visual

2nd is complicated and involves Labyrinths ,cerebellum and vestibular nuclei.

Jerk nystagmus= A slow and a rapid component(vestibular or cerebellar dysfunction)

Pendular nystagmus= Eye moves in both direction with equal velocity&amplitude .Associated with coloboma of optic disc, congenital cataract, albinism and

demyelinating diseases in adults (Acquired).Cause of Congenital nnystagmus is unknown.

Inferior rectus most commonly involved in thyroid ophthalmopathy(extensive contraction occurs after partial degeneration)causes vertical diplopia and limitation of elevation.

The origins of superior and inferior recti muscles are attached with the dural sheath of optic nerve. It Explains the pain of retrobulbar neuritis experienced with movements of eyeball.

Blow Out Fractures (Frontal blow) results in IR & IO entrapment which limits ocular motility.

BLOOD SUPPLY & NERVE SUPPLY

BLOOD SUPPLY:

1)Eye Brows:
Supra orbital & supra trochlear artery.
Angular veins drain into Facial veins.

2)Eyelids:
Lateral & medial Palpebral arteries.
Veins:
Medially into Opthalmic & angular vein.
Laterally into Sperficial temporal vein.

3)Conjunctiva:
Post. Conjunctival arteries → Bulbar
Marginal arcade of lids → Tarsal
Ant. Conjunctival arteries → Limbal
Conjunctival veins drain into palpebral veins which drains into superior and inferior ophthalmic veins.

4)Lacrimal cruncle:
Superior medial palpebral arteries.

5)Lacrimal gland:
Lacrimal artery (branch of ophthalmic)
Venous drainage into ophthalmic vein.

6) Nasolacrimal duct:
Medial Palpebral artery (branch of ophthalmic)
Facial artery
Infraorbital and Sphenopalatine artery which are branches of maxillary artery.

7)Sclera:
Relatively Avascular
Anterior part → anterior ciliary artery
Posterior part → long & short posterior ciliary arteries.
Two long posterior ciliary arteries enter sclera at 3 and 9 o' clock to optic nerve.

8)Cornea:
Avascular

9)Choroid
Posterior ciliary artery (main supply)
Anterior ciliary artery.

CHORIOCAPILLARIES: (VERY IMPORTANT)

Choriocapillaries are branches of Short Posterior Ciliary arteries.
Supply to fovea/macula is by choriocapillaries.
Choriocapillaries network is most dense at the SUB-MACULAR region.
Choriocapillaries provide nutrition to outer 1/3rd of retina.
Rods and cones are supplied by Choriocapillaries.

Nerve supply:

Eye brows:
Facial nerve.
Orbicularis Oculi:
Temporal & Zygomatic branches of facial nerve.
Superior & inferior tarsal muscles:
Sympathetic nerves from superior cervical ganglion.
Levator palpebral superioris:
Upper belly supplied by occulomotor nerve.
Lower belly supplied by Superior cervical ganglion.
Eyelids:

Upper eye lid:	Lower eyelid:
Infratrochlear	Infratrochlear
Supratrochlear	Infraorbital
Supraorbital	
Lacrimal nerves	

Conjunctiva:
Bulbar Conjunctiva >> Long ciliary nerve
Superior Plapebral & Superior fornix >> Frontal & Lacrimal nerves
Inferior Plapebral & Inferior fornix → laterally >> lacrimal nerve
Medially>> Infraorbital nerve
Lacrimal cruncle:
Infra trochlear nerve
Naso-lacrimal duct:
Infra trochlear & anterior superior alveolar nerve.
Sclera:
Anterior part>> two long ciliary nerves
Posterior part>> Many small ciliary nerves
Cornea:
Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve through Long ciliary nerves.
Corneal surface is kept moistened by GREATER PETROSAL NERVE. When Cornea is dry, nerve damaged will be Greater petrosal nerve.

Choroid:
Long and short ciliary nerves.
Iris:
Long ciliary nerve >> through ophthalmic branch of facial (sensory) and superior cervical ganglion.
Short ciliary nerve.

EPITHELIA OF WHOLE EYE

R.P.E.
Anteriorly >> simple cuboidal
Posteriorly >> simple columnar

Lens:
Cuboidal in centre.
Columnar in periphery.

Iris >> Bilayered cuboidal

Ciliary body >> Bilayered cubical (outer pigmented , inner non- pigmented)

Eyelid skin >> St. Sq. keratinized.

Lacrimal gland >> Simple columnar.

Duct of Salivary gland >> Stratified cuboidal.

Palpebral Conjunctiva >> Sq. Non keratininzed.

Bulbar Conjunctiva>> St. columnar

St. Sq. Non keratinized >>>> Limbus , Cornea , Lacrimal caruncle , openings of Meibomian gland.

Two layers of columnar cells >> Nasolacrimal duct , lacrimal sac.

St.Squmaous >> Lacrimal canaliculi , Parotid gland , Meibomian gland duct.

Optic nerve → No Schwann cells
Optic Disc → No muller cells
Retina → have muller cells.

THE VISUAL PATHWAY

Optic Nerve:
The nerve fibers of the optic nerve are the axons of the cells in the ganglionic layer of the Retina.
12,00,000 axons (Approximately 1 million axons) make up optic nerve.
Does not have Schwann cells: unable to regenerate
Optic disc does not have muller cells (like surrounding retina, in which they hold the nerve fibers together) for this reason optic disc easily swells in people with papilledema leaving surrounding retina flat.

Intraocular portion:
1mm long (shortest)
Receives its blood supply from short posterior ciliary arteries (not supplied by central retinal arteries)
Axons originating in peripheral part of retina take peripheral position in optic nerve and those from central retina take central position.

Orbital Portion:
25mm long (longest)
6mm longer than distance between sclera and optic canal. Allows free movement of eyeball.
Ciliary ganglion lies between lateral border of nerve and lateral rectus muscle

Intracanalicular portion:
5mm long
Optic canal in lesser wing of sphenoid.

Intracranial portion:
10mm.
Optic nerve leaves the canal and passes backward , upward and medially within the subarachnoid space to reach the optic chiasma in the floor of the third ventricle.

Optic chiasma:
Flattened bundle of nerve fibers. Optic chaisma is situated at the junction of the anterior wall and floor of the third ventricle.
Fibers from the inf nasal retinal quadrants cross the anterior part of optic chiasma.. those from the superior nasal quadrants pass posteriorly
In the cortex,every field of vision is reversed e.g. superior is represented inferiorly and vice-versa.. temporal is represented nasally and vice-versa.

Optic tract:

The optic tracts emerge from the posterolateral angles of the optic chiasma as cylindrical bands. Each passes posterolaterally between the tuber cinereum medially and the anterior perforated substance laterally.

In the optic tract fibers from the **Lower** quadrants pass**Laterally** (Lower Lateral)

Fibers from upper quadrants pass medially

10% fibers from the optic tract pass medially through the sup brachium to:

Superior colliculus(visual body reflexes).

Pretectal area(light reflex).

Lateral Geniculate Bodies:(LGB)

The lateral genicualte body is a small ovoid swelling on the undersurface of the pukvinar of the thalamus. It is connected to the superior colliculus by the superior brachium.

LGB has 6 layers separated by white bands of optic nerve fibers

laminae 1,2=meganocellular (motion and depth)

laminae 3,4,5,6=parvocellular (cones system-color and form)

Nasal fibers end in laminae 1,4,6

Temporal fibers end in laminae 2,3,5

Fibers from **L**ateral part of LGB travel receive info from **L**ower retinal quadrants (superior field)

Medial fibers receive information from upper retinal quadrants (inferior field).

Optic Radiation:

The optic radiations or geniculocalcarine tract are formed of nerve fibers that originate from the nerve cells in the laminae of the lateral geniculate bodies.

Lateral fibers=**Meyer'sLoop**= info from **L**ower retina (sup field) =tempora**L**lobe>>end on **L**ower lip of calcarie sulcus i.e. **L**ingual gyrus

Medial fibers= Parietal lobe= information from **S**up retina(Inf field)>> end on **S**up lip of calcarine sulcus i.e. cuneu**S**gyrus.

Visual cortical Areas:

Primary visual cortex=area 17:

Extends posteriorly as far as occipital lobe

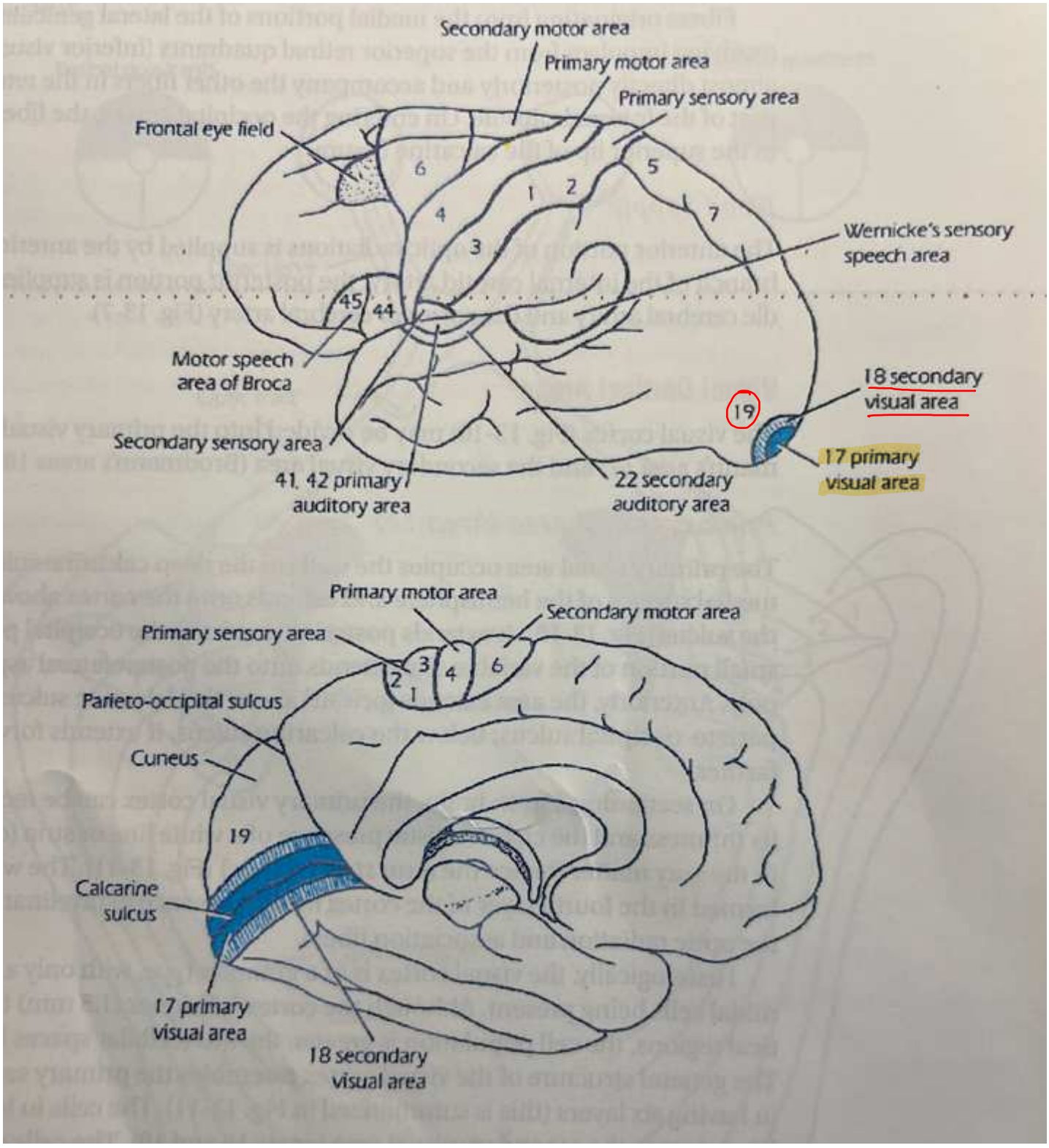
Striate cortex. Line of Gannari in lamina 4 of the cortex

Cells in lamina 2,3 pass to areas 18,19

Lamina 5 to sup colliculus

Lamina 6 to LGB

Macula lutea ,which is central area of retina and area of most perfect vision, is represented in the posterior part of the primary cortex and occupies 1/3rd of the cortex. It Receives collateral supplies from MCA and PCA


Secondary motor area
Primary motor area
Primary sensory area
Frontal eye field
6
4
3
1
2
5
7
Wernicke's sensory speech area
45
44
Motor speech area of Broca
18 secondary visual area
19
17 primary visual area
Secondary sensory area
41, 42 primary auditory area
22 secondary auditory area
Primary motor area
Secondary motor area
Primary sensory area
3
4
6
2
1
Parieto-occipital sulcus
Cuneus
19
Calcarine sulcus
17 primary visual area
18 secondary visual area

Secondary Visual Areas (areas 18 & 19):

Extend upto the temporal and parietal lobes
Secondary areas receive info from primary area and relate it to past visual experiences
Area 18 also integrates the 2 visual fields by the means of commissural fibers.
Area 18 also involved in sensory-motor eye coordination and is linked to the frontal eye field.

Blood supply of Visual Pathway:

Remember mnemonic **V O F →→ P M A**
Visual cortex is supplied by **P**osterior cerebral artery.
Optic tract is supplied by **M**iddle cerebral artery.(also by branches from Ant.choroidal & Post.coomunicating artery)
Frontal eyefield is supplied by **A**nterior cerebral artery.
Optic nerve is supplied by Opthalmic artery & Hypophyseal artery.
Anterior part of **Optic radiation** is supplied by anterior choroidal artery (branch of internal carotid) , and posterior part is supplied by middle and posterior cerebral artery.
Optic Chiasma is supplied by internal carotid artery via superior hypophyseal branch and also by anterior & posterior communicating artery and anterior cerebral artery.
Lateral geniculate body is supplied by middle cerebral (anterior choroidal branch) , posterior cerebral artery and the lateral choroidal artery.

Lesions of the Visual Pathway:

1. Ipsilateral complete blindness,light reflex absent >> IPSILATERAL OPTIC NERVE
2. Bitemporal heteronymous hemianopia>> OPTIC CHIASMA
3. Nasal hemianopia >> LATERAL PART OF OPTIC CHIASMA(PREFERRABLY THE TEMPORAL FIBERS WHICH DON'T CROSS).

ALL RETROCHIASMAL LESIONS CAUSE CONTRALATERAL HOMONYMOUS DEFECTS

4. Contralat homonymous hemianopia,Light reflex absent >> OPTIC TRACT...e.g. Right homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion of Left OPTIC TRACT. (in this type of Q Change the Right in Q to Left in answer and vice versa)

LESIONS BEHIND THE OPTIC TRACT DON'T AFFECT THE LIGHT REFLEX

5. Contralar homonymous hemianopia;light reflex intact >> LGB,COMPLETE LESION OF OPTIC RADIATION
6. Contralat homonymous superior quadrantanopia,light reflex intact >> LATERAL FIBERS(MEYER'S LOOP >> PIE IN THE SKY)

7. Contralat homonymous inferior quadrantanopia,light reflex intact >> MEDIAL FIBERS OF THE OPTIC RADIATION(PIE ON THE FLOOR)

LESIONS BEHIND THE OPTIC RADIATION SPARE THE MACULA

8. Contralateral . homonymous superior quadrantanopia with macular sparing,light reflex intact >> LINGUAL GYRUS (where the meyer's loop ends)
9. Contralteral homonymous inf quadrantanopia with macular sparing,light reflex intact >> CUNEUS GYRUS (where the medial fibers end)
10. Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing,light reflex intact >> VISUAL CORTEX

OTHER LESIONS

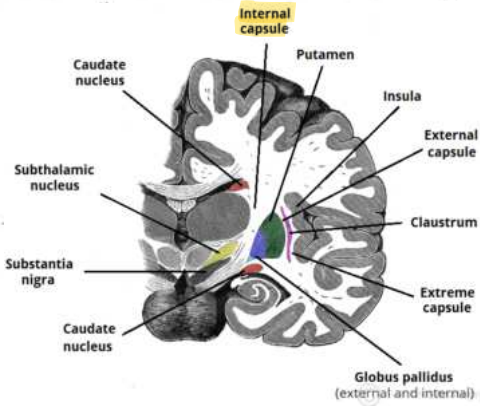
1.Contralteral temporal crescent defect (this affects only one eye) = lesion in the most anterior part of the calcarine sulcus
2. Gradual loss of vision,unable to recognize objects and interpret= left angular gyrus
3. Prosopagnosia i.e. face blindness = lesion in area 20, 21 or area 37.
4. Junctional scotoma= lesion in anterior aspect of optic chiasma and some part of the optic nerve of the same side.. this results in superotemporal (not bitemporal)quadrantanopia with an ipsilateral scotoma.

Neuroanatomy Lesions: (very very important topic made easy with examples)

The Lesions...
FACIAL LESION ON SAME SIDE OF BODY →→ UMN LESION >> Uncrossed hemiplegia
FACIAL LESION ON OPPSITE SIDE OF REST BODY →→ PONS / brainstem >>> crossed hemiplegia
KEEP THE TRUNKAL LOSS >> CONSTANT
Types of qs

Right hemiplegia with right facial nerve palsy
A) Lesion in internal cpsule
B) pons
Ans• Aaa
Facial lesion n TRUNKAL LOSS on same side (uncrossed lesion) = UMN lesion

Right hemiplegia with left facial nerve palsy
Lesion in
A) Internal capsule
B) pons



Ans• Bbb
Facial lesion opposite to TRUNKAL LOSS (crossed Hemiplegia) = LMNL Pons
Right sided hemiplegia plus right sided facial palsy lesion most likely in
A)Internal capsule
B)Cortex
C)Pons
D)Cerebellum
E)Midbrain
Ans. Aaaa
Sensory loss on left side face n left side body. Level of lesion
A. Thalamus
B. Pons
C. Internal capsule
D. Medulla
Sensory loss >>> Thalamus
Ans• Aaaa
A patient has stroke and presents with weak right limbs, mandible deviated to left upon protrusion, anesthesia f face n scalp. Lesion is in..
a. Pons
b. Medulla
C.trigeminal nerve
D.posterior limb of internal capsule
Ans• Aaaa
Here mandible Is deviated on protrusion not the angle of mouth deviated due unopposed muscles like in UMNL
■ Donot confuse with post limb of internal capsule >> it contains just corticospinal fibres pathway
Nothing to do with cranial nerves nuclei.
Pt has sensory and hemiparesis on R side of body with involvement of left side cranial nerves and constricted pupil,lesion is at the site of
A) pons
B) internal capsule
C) medulla
D) midbrain
Ans• Ccc
Typical features lateral medullary syndrome symptoms
Unilateral constricted pupil horners syndrome

With sensory n hemiparesis , dn't confuse with ponssss here

59 yrs old hypertensive pt presented in Emergency In comma with left side hemiplegia and pinpoint pupils lesion

A) internal capsule
B) medulla
C) pons
D) basal ganglia
Ans • Cccc
Bilateral Pin point pupillll >>> Alwayssss think Pons first followed by vomiting n COMA

Patient with right side body weakness and mouth deviate to left side during talking lesion is at

A) pons
B) internal capsule
C) cerebropontin
Ans• Bbbb
Uncrossed lesion >> internal capsule
Here >>> Rt side body weakness is mentioned , But they hide the RT facial weakness.Again Don't confuse with left deviated mouth Which is due to weak RT facial muscles and unopposed left facial muscles.

Patient presents with paralysed right arm n leg right plantar up going and exaggerated reflexes lesion

A.left internal capsule
B.right cortex
C.left cortex
D.basal ganglia
Ans• Aaa
UMN lesion >> exaggerated reflexes
With left cortex >> neglect , dressing apprexia
N joint loss of joint sensation

Blood supply of brain and lesions:

To understand and SOLVE scenario on lesions of brain due to vascular occlusion, concentrate on.....

SPEECH APPARATUS

e.g. speech area, tongue, mouth and larynx..

IF...

1»» APHASIA >>> speech area involved. >>> **MCA**
2»» DEVIATION of TONGUE >>> hypoglossal nerve involved >>> **ANTERIOR SPINAL ARTERY**
3»» DEVIATION of MOUTH or loss of TASTE >>> facial nerve involved >>> **AICA**
4»» DYSARTHRIA or DYSPHAGIA >>> NUCLEUS AMBIGOUS involved >>> vagas and glossopharyngeal nerve involved >>> **PICA**

EXAMPLES with EXPLANATION

1....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with aphasia (fluent or motor)...
Occlusion of MCA (medial cerebral artery)
2....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with deviation of tongue towards lesion side (hypoglossal nerve lesion)..
Occlusion of ASA (Anterior Spinal artery)
3....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with dysartheria and difficulty in swallowing.
Occlusion of PICA (posterior Inferior cerebellar artery)..
Blood supply of brain and lesions...
4....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with ipsilateral facial paralysis (facial nerve lesion)
Occlusion of AICA (Anterior Inferior cerebellar artery)..
5....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with contralaral facial paralysis (DEVIATION of mouth ipsilateraly)
Lesion in internal capsule

Further information about internal capsule..

Internal capsule has anterior limb, genu and posterior Limb..
1...**Anterior limb**
contains corticopontine fibers.....
And supplied by branches of both ACA and MCA.....
2...**Genu...**
Contains CORTICO NUCLEAR fibers.....
And supplied by branches of MCA.
3...**Posterior limb ....**
Is divided into ANTERIOR part and POSTERIOR part.....
Through ANTERIOR part of posterior Limb....
Passes CORTICOSPINAL fibers....

Through posterior part of posterior Limb passes SENSORY fibers... supplied by branches of MCA
So....
In scenario if mentioned...
A patient presented with Contralaral hemiplegia without sensory loss, the site of lesion in the internal capsule is
Then answer is
»»»»Anterior part of posterior limb.
BUT if SENSORY loss is also there...
Then answer
»»»» posterior Limb plus genu
6....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis with ipsilateral occulomotor nerve lesion.....
Lesion in mid brain..
7....
Contralaral homoymous hemianopia with macular sparing....
Lesion in occipital cortex..... due to occlusion of PCA
8....
Contralaral paralysis or paresis of only lower limb.....
Lesion in medial cerebral surface .....
Occlusion of ACA.

REFLEXES RELATED TO EYE:

First memorize Afferent&Efferent of each reflex then study whole detail.

Corneal reflex

Afferent= Trigmeinal nerve. Efferent= Facial nerve
CORNEAL IRRITATION>>Long ciliary nerves >> Nasociliary nerve >> CN V1 >> Trigeminal nerve >> Pons >> Facial nucleus >> Facial nerve >> Branch to orbiculari oculi (temporal and zygomatic division) BLINK
Clinical correlation: right cornea stimulated>both eyes blink=intact corneal reflex
Right cornea stimulated > neither eye blinks >> right corneal afferent defect

Direct and Indirect Pupillary Reflex

Afferent = Optic nerve. Efferent= Occulomotor nerve.

LIGHT >> Optic nerve >> Optic chiasma >> Optic tract >> Bypassing fibers >> Pretectal nuclei of both sides (ipsilateral pretectal nucleus receiving information from ipsilateral temporal and contralateral nasal retinal fibers)>> Edinger-Westphal nucleus of both sides(parasym nucleus of occulomotor nerve) >> Ciliar ganglion >> Short ciliary nerves >> Constrictor pupillae >>Bilateral MIOSIS (direct and Consensual)

Clinical correlation: Light in right eye: both pupils constrict = normal reflexes

Light in right eye: neither pupil constricts, Light in left eye: both pupils constrict = right afferent pupillary defect

Light in right eye: only right pupil constrict = left efferent defect

Near Reflex (Accomodation reflex)

(Not a true reflex)

Afferent = Optic nerve. Efferent = Occulomotor nerve

3 components= convergence,inc. Lens curvature(accomodation) and miosis

NEAR STIMULUS>> Optic nerve >> Optic Chiasma >> Optic tract >> LGB >> Optic radiation >> Visual cortex >>Frontal eye field(in frontal cortex) >> Internal capsule >> Oculomotor nuclei in midbrain >>Fibers to medial rectus muscles (CONVERGENCE). Via the EWN,fibers travel to ciliary ganglion >>

Short Ciliary nerves >> Constrictor pupillae and Ciliary muscles (MIOSIS & INCREASED LENS CURVATURE RESPECTIVELY)

Clinical correlation: Argyll-Robertson pupil: accomodation reflex is normal, Pupillary reflex is absent. Injury is at the pretectum. Fibers carrying info for accomodation are spared.

Adies pupil: both accomodation and pupillary reflexes are sluggish. Pupillary more sluggish than accomdation reflex. Injury is at the ciliary ganglion

Oculocardiac Reflex

Afferent= Trigeminal nerve. Efferent= Vagus nerve

Occurs during ocular surgery(most commonly reported in squint surgery) in patients under GA who haven't received retrobulbar anesthesia.

EYEBALL MASSAGE >> Nasociliary nerve >> Trigeminal nerve >> Trigeminal nucleus >>Connector neurons >>Dorsal parasymp nucleus of vagus >>Conduction system of heart >> BRADYCARDIA

Visual Body Reflexes

Afferent= Optic nerve. Efferent = Cranial motor nerves and Anteior spinal motor nerves

VISUAL STIMULUS >> Optic nerve >> Optic chiasma >> Optic tract >> Bypassing fibers >> Superior colliculi >> Tectobulbar and Tectospinal fibers >> Cranial nerves motor nuclei and Anterior Horn nuclei of spinal cord respectively >> TURNING HEAD TOWARDS STIMULUS or TURNING BODY TOWARDA STIMULUS or RAISING OF ARMS/ CLOSING EYES AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

LIGHT NEAR DISSOCIATION

A stronger near pupil response than light response; due to weak pupillomotor input. Causes are:
Afferent pupillary defect,Diabetic pupil,Argyll robertson pupil,Adie's tonic pupil,Dorsal midbrain tumors,misdirection of ciliary muscle fibers into constrictor pupillae
NOTE= There is no clinical condition in which the light reflex is present but the near response absent.

MISCELLANEOUS

Optic nerve fibers contain SPECIAL SOMATIC AFFERENT (SSA) fibers.
Parasympathatic Supply of Ciliary Muscle => Short Ciliary Nerve
Bills Bar separates Facial and Vestibular Nerve.
Optic nerve enters the orbit through Sphenoid Bone.
Lacrimal,frontal and trochlear nerves pass outside Annulus of Zinn.
Abducent nerve passes through superior orbital fissure within the annulus of zinn. [mnemonic = LFTS(ONA)]
Nerve supply to medial canthus and lacrimal sac is by infratrochlear nerve.
Medial inferior orbit supply = Infratrochlear nerve
Medial superior orbit supply = Supratrochlear nerve (it also supplies medial forehead and upper eyelid)
Lacrimal gland is supplied by greater petrosal nerve through pterygopalatine ganglion.
Lacrimal nerve arises from origin of lateral rectus, it has sensory, sympathetic and parasympathetic components.
Longest portion of optic nerve is intraorbital = 25 mm
Smallest portion of optic nerve is intraocular = 1 mm (out of it only retrolaminar is myelinated)
Each optic nerve has 1.2 million axons.
Occulomotor nerve nucleus is present in midbrain.
Short ciliary nerve (parasympathetic to iris) and nerve to inferior oblique travel below optic nerve.
Nerve to inferior oblique passes 12 mm behind globe below optic nerve.
Short ciliary nerve is parasympathetic to sphincter pupillae (causes miosis), Its post ganglionic parasympathetic fibres synapse in ciliary ganglion. Therefore injury of ciliary ganglion causes loss of miosis and pupil gets dilated (Adies pupil). Its preganglionic parasympathetic fibrously in EdingerWestphal nucleus.
Lesion of Edinger-Westphal nucleus causes absent light reflex and absent accommodation.
Cell bodies of preganglionic fibers to ciliary muscles are present in Edinger-Westphal nucleus.
Long ciliary nerve is sympathetic to dilator pupillae (causes mydriasis).
Long ciliary nerve is also the sensory supply to the cornea and therefore a part of corneal reflex pathway (it is a branch of ophthalmic nerve).
Afferent component of corneal reflex is by nasociliary nerve .

Corneal reflex afferent is present in trigeminal nerve. (TRIGEMINAL> OPHTHALMIC DIV > NASOCILIARY> LONG CILIARY NERVES).
Cornea is supplied by nasociliary nerve.
Y-type ganglion cells (for fast vision) end on layer 1 and 2 (magnocellular) in lateral geniculate body.
Parvocellular pathway is most sensitive for the stimulus of colour contrast.
In oculosympathetic pathway, 3rd order neurons are in superior cervical ganglia.
Optic nerve in cranium is medial to internal carotid artery and inferior to anterior cerebral artery.
Optic nerve is special somatic afferent.
Oligodendrocytes form myelin sheath of optic nerve (just like they do in CNS).
Myelination of optic nerve is from posterior to anterior.
Subarachnoid space extends upto retina.
Ganglion cells are 2nd order neurons in visual pathway.
Pupillomotor fibres of oculomotor nerve runs peripheral in nerve in inferior division.
Infraorbital nerve and nerve from pterygopalatine ganglion pass through inferior orbital fissure.
In cavernous sinus, Trochlear nerve lies between Oculomotor above and ophthalmic divison of Trigeminal nerve below.
Orbicularis oculi **(it closes the eye)** is supplied by Zygomatic branch of Facial nerve.
In Facial nerve lesion, patient can't close the eye .
A patient has difficulty closing his eye alongwith sagging of lower eyelid. This is due to involvement of ORBICUALRIS OCULI.
Levator palpebrae superioris**(it opens the eye).** is supplied by superior division of Oculomotor nerve (supratrochlear nerve) and its nucleus is shared by both Oculomotor nerve nuclei.
Levator palpebrae superioris OPENS THE EYE.
Orbicularis oculi CLOSES THE EYE.
In oculomotor nerve lesion, patient can't open the eye.
If patient tilts his head to avoid diplopia, lesion is in trochlear nerve or superior oblique.
Hypertensive patient with blurred vision that improves on tilting head to left side and right eye moves upward and inward. Lesion is of Right Superior Oblique .
Oculomotor nerve lesion leads to diplopia in primary position along with ptosis and deviation of eye infrolaterally.
Nerve involved in ptosis is Oculomotor nerve.
Diplopia and ptosis – Oculomotor nerve is involved.
Optic tract lesion causes contralateral homonymous hemianopia.

Right optic tract lesion – left temporal and right nasal FIELDS lost (left nasal and right temporal FIBERS)
Right homonymous hemianopia is due to lesion of left optic tract.
Bilateral peripheral loss of vision after trauma to back of head is due to lesion of PCA.
Berry aneurysm of anterior communicating artery compresses optic chiasma anteriorly to posteriorly.
Posterior communicating artery passes above oculomotor nerve and it joins PCA to ICA.
Tip of nose is supplied by ophthalmic nerve.
Light reflex is by optic (afferent) and oculomotor (efferent) nerves .
Trigeminal ganglion is like a posterior root ganglion of spinal cord .
Maxillary nerve is in pterygoid fossa.
Central retinal artery lies inside optic nerve.
Central retinal artery emerges from optic disc within the optic nerve.
Superior colliculus receives visual sensations and it is concerned with visualbody reflex.
A patient can see the distant objects easily and can move the eye normally in all directions but can't focus on near objects. This is due to dysfuction of short ciliary nerves and ciliary ganglion.
Optic canal related to medial cranial fossa.
Blood supply of optic radiations is by Middle cerebral artery (MCA).
Nucleus ambiguous nerves are CN 9, 10 and 11.
Nerve passing within the cavernous sinus is Abducent nerve.
Posterior part of posterior limb of internal capsule related to Optic radiation.
Fibers passing through retrolental part of internal capsule - Optic radiations
Patient can't taste feel sugar at tip of tongue, nerve involved is Facial.
In lateral geniculate body, Magnocellular lamina = Area 1 & 2, Parvocellular lamina = Area 3 TO 6
Y type Ganglion cells end in Layer 1 and 2 of lateral geniculate body.
Fibres from LGB to visual cortex are called geniculooccipital fibres or geniculocalcarine tract.
Fibres from LGB go to Superior Colliculus.
Optic tract fibers end at LGB.
Optic Nerve Head supply is by Short posterior ciliary artery.
Site of fusion of binocular vision is visual cortex.
Primary visual cortex is called Striate cortex (Brodmann Area 17) and it has 6 layers.
Secondary visual area or visual association areas are area 18 and 19. It is present in left angular gyrus. Lesion of these areas leads to loss of ability to recognize objects and interpret what he see and gradual visual loss. This kind of blindness is also called Anton's syndrome/Denial of blindness or cortical blindness.

In central loss of vision, lesion is at the level of the calcarine sulcus.
Conjugate/Scanning/Horizontal eye movements are controlled by frontal eye fields.
Pursuit eye movements are carried by occipital eye field.
Saccadic movement is controlled by Cerebrum (frontal eye field)
Visual cortex is supplied by posterior cerebral arteries.
Optic tract is supplied by middle cerebral arteries.
Frontal eyefield is supplied by anterior cerebral arteries.
Circadian rhythm is controlled by suprachiasmatic nucleus.
Fibers, for circadian rhythm, leave the optic tract and synapse in the suprachiasmatic nucleus.
Light reflex only involves midbrain, NOT cortex.
Pupillary reflex and consensual light reflex does NOT involve cerebral cortex.
Accommodation involves midbrain and cortex.
Closed eyes = alpha waves on EEG
Open eyes or REM sleep = beta waves
Stage 1 of NREM sleep = theta waves
Oculomotor nerve and pretectal area is at the level of superior colliculus.
Pretectal area is anterior to superior colliculus and posterior to thalamus.
Upper retinal fibers end at cuneate gyrus and lower retinal fibres end at lingual gyrus in the visual cortex, calcarine sulcus separate these gyri.
Visual cortex receives fiber from the Meyer's loop.
Visual and auditory areas combine at Wernicke's area.
Calcerine sulcus defect is assessed by visual assessment.
Patient having difficulty in hearing and lateral rectus paralysis lesion is at cerebellopontine angle.
Cavernous sinus contains abducent nerve and internal carotid artery.But at the level of pituitary fossa, they do not travel in the wall of cavernous sinus.
Structure related to Tentorium Cerebelli => Sup. Petrosal Sinus
Not involved in Cavernous Sinus infection => Mandibular Nerve
Superior orbital fissure is anterior to cavernous sinus. It lies between the greater and lesser wings of sphenoid.
Ophthalmic artery is the first branch of internal carotid artery after emergence from cavernous sinus.
Ophthalmic artery lies lateral and inferior to optic nerve in optic canal, on entering orbit it crosses superiorly and comes to medial side of nerve.
Central retinal artery is the first branch of ophthalmic artery. Central retinal artery do not pass through optic canal, it emerges after ophthalmic artery enters the orbit. Central retinal artery is an end artery.

Optic canal is present in sphenoid bone.
Contents of Optic canal are Ophthalmic artery and Optic nerve.
Sup. Ophthalmic Vein passes through Sup. Orbital Fissure.
Optic canal opens in middle cranial fossa.
Supraorbital artery is a branch of ophthalmic artery.
Anterior and posterior ethmoidal are branches of ophthalmic.
Infratemporal fossa is also known as parapharyngeal space.
Infraorbital artery is a branch of maxillary artery.
Ciliary ganglion is 1 cm posterior to globe on the lateral side of optic nerve, it has three roots.
Anterio-posterior diameter of eyeball is longest (22-26 mm).24 mm at average.
Abducent nerve is most inferior motor nerve of eye. It passes through superior orbital fissure and Annulus of Zinn.
Trochlear nerve has longest intracranial course, it does NOT pass through Annulus of Zinn and it has common congenital lesions. It enters the orbit through superior orbital fissure.
Trauma to head with bleeding from ears and dilatation of pupil means oculomotor nerve injury.
Greater wing of sphenoid and petrous part of temporal bone forms floor of middle cranial fossa.
Nasolacrimal duct is directed inferiorly, posteriorly and laterally and it opens in inferior meatus (below inferior concha)
Foramen of Monroe connects lateral ventricles with 3rd ventricle.
Septum pellucidum seperates lateral ventricles.
CSF is produced by choroid plexus (daily 500 ml)
CSF absorbed in arachnoid granulations.
CSF enters venous blood through arachanoid villi.
All important cerebral vessels are in subarachnoid space.
Emissory veins connect extracranial veins to intracranial veins.
Mandibular nerve passes through foramen ovale.
Accessory meningeal artery passest hrough foramen ovale.
Patient unable to abduct his eye, lesion is present at the level of Facial colliculus.
Middle meningeal artey gives anterior branch at pterion.
Lateral rectus palsy causes medial squint/convergent squint/esotropia.
Eye cannot abduct, paralysis in Lateral rectus.
In the endonasal surgery of Posterior Ethmoidal sinus, there is danger of injury to Optic nerve.

Demonstrator points line from mastoid to mandible or something like that which artery is he pointing. Facial.
In osce examiner marks joining point of occipital bone and parietal bones. This is called Lambda.

VISION & OPTICS

First step when light strikes on eye is conversion of cisretinene (cis-retinal) to transretinene (transretinal).
In Snellen's chart, each letter subtends an angle of 5 minutes of arc and each component part is separated by 1 minute of arc.
In Snellen's chart, the angle which is subtended by each letter is most likely: 5 minutes of arc.
Ishihara chart is a pseudoisochromatic chart.
Telescope lens is used for chromatic aberration correction.
Calculation of IOL power is called biometry.
Retinoscopy is done for checking refractive power of eye. It is no informative value in a patient of sudden visual loss.
Retinoscopy streak is neutralized it means that refraction is done.
Keratometer calculates the power of front of cornea.
Direct ophthalmoscopy is done for examination of central retina.
Binocularity, retinal correspondence, angle of deviation, degree and range of fusion is measured by synaptophore.
There is high astigmatism in keratoconus.
Contact lenses are best for treating regular astigmatism. Astigmatism means irregular corneal curvature.
Refractive errors are most common cause of reduced vision worldwide.
Trachoma is most common cause of blindness worldwide. (NOWADAYS IT IS CATARACT).
According to W.H.O, a person is blind when vision in better eye is less than 3/60 and/or visual field is less than 10 degrees with best possible correction.
For color vision, most important is CONES in CENTRAL RETINA.
S-cones are for blue and yellow wavelengths (genes are on chromosome 7).
L-cones are for red wavelength (genes are on X-chromosome)
M-cones are for green wavelength (genes are on X-chromosome)
Yellow color is detected by blue(S cones) cones.
Cones as compared to rods are More dense at Fovea.
Color blindness is more common in males due to X-linked recessive.

SLM.....BYRG
S....BY
L....R
M....G

In myopia, there is decrease in collagen and hyaluronic acid concentration in vitreous and also the corneal radius of posterior curvature is decreased.
In old age, decrease in near vision is due to DECREASE in CURVATURE of the LENS.
An old man with complaint of difficulty in near vision is due to DECREASE ACCOMODATION POWER OF THE LENS. (Presbyopia).
In myopia (near sightedness), image is formed in front of retina, it is corrected with biconcave lens.
In hypermetropia or hyperopia (far sightedness), image is formed behind the retina, it is corrected with convex lens.
Image formed behind the retina in Hypermetropia.
In hyperopia patient is unable to see near object but can see the far objects due to sustained use of accomodation for far vision
In a 70 years old, diagnosis for reduced far vision is axial myopia (axial myopia means increase in AP diameter of eye)
A child cannot see what's written on blackboard. Most likely condition he has is Axial myopia.
In a young adult with high blood sugar, diagnosis for reduced far vision is index myopia.
Anterior staphyloma is NOT a myopic retinal change.
Myopic eye focuses for red.
Emmetropic eye focuses for yellowgreen.
Hypermetropic eye focuses for blue.
(To remember this →Mnemonic = MEH ~ RGB)
Near point of convergence is 6-10 cm (irrespective of age)
Near point of convergence in a child of 10yrs? 10cm(Feb 2019)
Near point of accommodation is :

7 cm at 10years
10 cm at 20 years
13 cm at 30 years
20cm at 40 years
45 cm at 50 years
90 cm at 60 years

(REMEMBER 7+3+3+7+25+45)

In accomodation reflex, pupils constrict, eyes converge, ciliary muscle contracts and lens become more globular.
Accomodation reflex is the function of Cerebral Cortex.
Accomodation (Not accommodation reflex) and Pupillary reflex is by Midbrain.

Corneal Reflex is by PONS
Accomodation by 5 years old leads to 14D increase in lens power.
Accomodation by young adult leads to 8D increase in lens power.
Range of accomodation = Far point – near point
If near point is 12.5 cm and range is 5D, error will be -3
(Power = 1/0.125 = 8D, therefore Error = 5D – 8D = -3D)
Miosis increases the depth of focus.
Virtual image forms behind the lens and Erect
Refractive index = 1 / Refractive power
Power 1/ 0. 1=10D.
If the Refractive Power is 0.75 Diopters, Refractive Index = 1/0.75 = 1.33
Power = 1 / focal length (in meters)
If the focal length is 75 cm (0.75 meters), Power = 1/0.75 = 1.33
When focal length is 0.25, refractory power will be +4. (P=1/F)
When a person looks near, visual field is decreased.
Light rays enter parallel into eyes if at a distance of 6 meters.
High myopic, far point without correction is 25 cm. Corrected accommodation is 8D with -2DS lens.
Near point will be 10 cm
1/f= 1/p+ 1/q
Where p= power (8-2=6) f= far point, q= near point
1/q= 1/f-1/p
1/q= 1/25 – 1/6
1/q = -0.1m
Convertion>> q= 10cm
OR
1/ (2+8) (power of specs added to the amplitude of accomodation)
1/10= 0.1 m
10 cm
Visual evoked potential (VEP) is used for evaluation of visual pathways in infants.
In near accomodation mechanism of lens there is contraction of ciliary muscle.
In a 50 years old man with gradual loss of vision, near vision is reduced due to: Decreased curvature of lens.
Diplopia occurs due to light rays not falling at horopter.

Ethambutol (anti-tuberculosis drug) can cause optic neuritis.
Anti-tuberculous drug having effect on eyes is Ethambutol.
Cyclosporin S.E => Nephrotoxic
MOA of cyclosporine – inhibits T cell differentiation.
Morphine and Heroin poisoning presents with miosis.
Cocaine poisoning presents with mydriasis.
Atropine action => Paralysis of Sphincter Pupillae.
Mechanism of action of local anesthetics is by binding to Sodium channels in ionized from.
Mechanism of action of local anesthetics is by closure of Sodium channels.
Cocaine is most potent vasoconstrictor local anesthetic.
Cocaine (local anesthetic) causes maximum vasoconstriction.
Dose of Lignocaine is 2 mg/kg.
2% lignocaine in 4ml contains 80mg.
First side effect of Lignocaine is light headedness.
Sign of Lignocaine (Lidocaine) overdose is perioral peristhesia. Seizures can also occur.
1st Sign of Bupivacaine overdose is tinnitus.
Bupivacaine is most toxic local anesthetic (Maximum adult dose is 150 mg).
Bupivacaine has highest protein binding affinity. Procaine has lowest.
Bupivacaine is longest acting local anesthetic.
Primary determinant of local anesthetic activity is Ph or PKa.
Local anaesthesia potency depends on lipid solubility >> protein binding
Adding epinephrine to local anesthetics increases their effect.
Beta-adrenergic agonists decrease production and increase outflow of aqueous.
Ketamine raises ICP and IOP.
Anesthetic drug causing increased IOP is Ketamine.
Trifluridine and acyclovir is given in herpes simplex keratitis. (Trifluridine > acyclovir)
Acyclovir (Acycloguanosine) mechanism of action is by inhibiting DNA Polymerase and leading to Chain Termination.
Timolol (beta-blocker) is used to treat glaucoma.
First line treatment of primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) is Timolol acetate.
Latanoprost is superior in efficacy to Timolol.
Latanoprost (PGF2) increases uveoscleral outflow and decreases aqueous production by 30%, hence it can be used in glaucoma.
Latanoprost route is through uveal tract.

Latanoprost causes changes in color of IRIS.
Adrenaline decreases aqueous production.
Pilocarpine, Prostaglandins and Morphine causes miosis, hence they can be used in glaucoma.
Pilocarpine is used in emergency.
Pilocarpine is used to treat POAG in an old hypertensive patient who is suffering from bronchitis and also taking anti-depressants.
Prostaglandins lower IOP in low doses but raise IOP in high doses. In low doses, they promote uveoscleral outflow.
Topical prostaglandins do not cause bradycardia.
20% Mannitol infusion quickly lowers IOP in emergency, it decreases the secretion of aqueous, not production. It is excreted mainly through kidneys.
Atropine (anti-muscarinic) and Phenylephrine (alpha-1 adrenergic agonist) causes mydriasis, hence they are contraindicated in glaucoma. Atropine intoxication can cause glaucoma in elderly.
Drug not given in acute angle closure glaucoma is Atropine.
Phenylephrine is mydriatic but not cycloplegic.
Cyclopentolate and Atropine causes both mydriasis and cycloplegia.
Atropine can be used in neovascular glaucoma.
SCOPOLAMINE has Atropine like effect.
Mechanism of action of Atropine = Competitive antagonist of the muscarinic Acetyl Choline
Receptors classified as anti-cholinergic drug (parasympatholytic).
Dipivalyl Epinephrine converts to Epinephrine in cornea.
Avoid Epinephrine in a patient taking Amitriptyline.
Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors are least effective in glaucoma.
Drug of choice in endophthalmitis is Amikacin because it is most resistant to bacterial inactivation.
Intravitreal antibiotic that causes retinal toxicity is Gentamycin.
Quinolone drops inhibit DNA-gyrase and cell proliferation.
Treatment of uveitis is betamethasone.
Glucocorticoids promote epithelial healing and decrease Prostaglandins synthesis.
Indirectly acting miotics increase sensitivity to Tetracaine and depolarizing paralytic agents.
Neuromuscular junction blocker = Tubocurarine
Edrophonium can be used in the diagnosis of Myasthenia Gravis.
Ptosis in the evening, confirmatory test to be is done is EMG for Myasthenia Gravis.

Neostigmine can be used in treatment of Myasthenia Gravis because it increases Acetylcholine at motor end plate.
Drug used orally for myasthenia gravis is neostigmine.
Neostigmine is used for long term use in Myasthenia Gravis.
Patient of Myasthenia Gravis improve on giving Anticholinesterase (ACE inhibitors)
Physostigmine has an advantage over Neostigmine, that Physostigmine can be used in glaucoma.
Chlorpromazine causes lens opacity.
Chloroquine can cause bull's eye retinopathy and corneal opacity.
Phenothiazides cause corneal opacity .
Chloramphenicol causes bone marrow suppression.
Apraclonidine causes lid retraction.
Brimonidine causes follicular conjuctivitis.
Brimonidine is Alpha-2 agonist.
Cyclopentolate is used for pupil dilatation in children.
ATROPINE used to treat accomodative spasm in children.
A child came with accommodative spasm. Treatment is Atropine > cyclopentolate.
Thioflavin-T stain is used for lamellar keratopathy.
Prussian blue dye is used for staining iron foriegn body .
Prussian blue dye is also used in diagnosis of ocular sidrosis.
Ranibizumab is used to treat diabetic macular edema.
Large dose of Digoxin may cause irreversible change in blue-yellow axis of colour vision.
Increasing eye drops viscosity increases conjuctival contact time.
Higher or lower pH of the drug causes reflex tearing which decreases corneal penetration of drug.
If oculocardiac reflex (mostly happen in strabismus surgery) is triggered, first step is to stop the stimulus and then I.V atropine is given.
Rubella causes congenital cataracts, risk can be prevented by vaccination of all women of childbearing age .
In thyroid ophthalmopathy, drugs blocking T-lymphocytes are given.
Phenlyephrine dilates the eye but doesn't produce cycloplegia.
Pain and redness in eyes associated with decreased vision by instilling Atropine eyedrops.
Drug causing inotropic effect on heart and pupil dilatation is Atropine.
Neuromuscular blockade is by Tubocurarine.

MOA of Itraconazole = Fungal Cell wall inhibitor [it inhibits enzyme cytochrome p450 14 alpha demethylase which convertes lanosterol to ergosterol (it is required in fungal cell wall synthesis)].

Corneal opacity is caused by Chloroquine.

Young patient went to eye specialist. He instilled some drops to check him. Next day, he couldn't read anything. Doctor put Homatropine in the eyes (atropine was not in options)

Effect of pilocarpine on sphincter pupillae is analogous to effect of Epinephrine on dilator pupillae?

Drug causing parasympathetic blockade will cause. Dry Mouth. (dry mouth > dilated pupil).

Alpha 1 adrenergic causes Mydriasis.

CONTROVERSIES

AXIAL MYPOIA AND INDEX MYOPIA

MYOPIA:

In this case, image is formed Infront of retina. It can be either due to long axial length or due to increased refractive power.

It has 2 types:

AXIAL MYOPIA:

In this case eye is abnormally long/ long axial length.

INDEX MYOPIA:

In this case the eye may be of normal length but dioptric power or refractive power is increased.

Explanation for mcqs:

When Q says decreased far vision **without mentioning Diabetes** and you have to select b/w axial& index then **always select Axial myopia irrespective of age**

If diabetes is mentioned then select Index myopia because in diabetes sclerosis of lens occur which is feature of index/refractive myopia.

BLOW OUT FRACTURE OF ORBIT

Most common fracture of orbit

Can result from frontal blow and associated with blunt trauma

This is the fracture of the **ORBITAL FLOOR** or **INFERIOR WALL**

Remember that medial wall is thinnest but it is supported by Ethmoid sinus.

Inferior wall has a weak support from maxillary sinus, that's why inferior wall is most commonly involved!

Blow out fracture can result in Entrapment of both **INFERIOR RECTUS** and **INFERIOR OBLIQUE.**

FEATURES

a) Diplopia and restricted upward movement of eyeball is due to entrapment of inferior rectus only. (Although both are entrapped)

Diplopia is present in both up gaze and downgaze and is called **DOUBLE GAZE DIPLOPIA.**

b) Periorbital ecchymosis
c) Crepitus on palpation (Subcutaneous Emphysema)
d) Enophthalmos
e) **Anesthesia of the area of cheek due to injury of the infra orbital nerve.**

There will be **TEAR DROP SIGN** on CT scan in case of blow out fracture of orbit.

CRAO and CRVO

CPSP keeps on repeating same Q;

Patient presented with Sudden painless loss of vision, cause is?

1. EXPLANATION:

First of all, remember that the concept of painless and painful to differentiate CRVO and CRAO is totally **wrong.**

Because they both present with sudden painless loss of vision. So the question is how to differentiate between these two!

CRAO and CRVO are differentiated on base of various findings present in retina & on the findings of fundoscopy. But CPSP never gives any finding. Here are given some findings taken from different standard MCQs books, but for exam remember:

Cause of sudden painless loss of vision is CRVO.

Two other MCQs related to this are:

a) CRAO leads to: **Embolism**
b) A thrombus in retinal artery causes what: **Infarction**

CRAO	CRVO
Pale retina/ Cherry red spot on fundus	Blood and thunder appearance on retina
Sudden, painless, complete monocular loss of vision	Sudden, painless, monocular loss of vision

ASPIRATION OF FOREIGN OBJECTS

When a person is sitting or standing.

Aspirated material most commonly enters the right lower lobar bronchus and lodges within the posterior basal bronchopulmonary segment (no.10) the right lower lobe.

When a person is spine.

Aspirated material most commonly enters the right lower lobar bronchus and lodges within the superior bronchopulmonary segment (no.6) of the right lower lobe.

When a person is lying on the right side.

Aspirated material most commonly enters the right upper lobar bronchus and lodges within the posterior bronchopulmonary segment (no.2) the right upper lobe.

When a person is lying on the left side.

Aspirated material most commonly enters the left upper lobar bronchus and lodges within the inferior lingular (no.5) bronchopulmonary segment of the left upper lobe.

CELLS IN CNS

1) overall most abundant cells in white matter of brain

Oligodendrocytes

2)Overall most abundant cells in gray matter of brain.

Protoplasmic astrocytes

3) myelination in cns

Oligodendrocytes.

4)Myelination in PNS

Schawn cell

5) regeneration in CNS done by

Astrocytes

6)Hinderness to CNS regeneration by

Oligodendrocytes.

7) Most abundant #glial cell.

Astrocytes.

8)most abundant astrocytes in white matter.

Fibrous astrocytes.

9)Most abundant astrocytes in gray matter.

Protoplasmic astrocytes.

ANEMIIA

ANEMIA within 6 months of gastrectomy

IDA

ANEMIA after one year of gastrectomy.

Vit B12 Deficiency/ megaloblastic (vitamin B-12 is stored for 1-3 / 1-5 years in our liver)

ANEMIA after partial gastrectomy

IDA (fundus and cardia are usually spared in partial gastrectomy)

ANEMIA after gastrectomy (time not mentioned, and partial also not mentioned which means complete gastrectomy)

Although both occurs but here the ANS Should be IDA, megaloblastic or vit b12 def anemia take years to develop but IDA occurs earlier within months.

RETINOBLASTOMA

a) Retinoblastoma arises from:
   a) Layer of rods and cones
   b) Layer of bipolar cells
   c) Ganglion cell layer
   d) **Any nucleated retinal layer**

b) In a child having phthisic eye due to unknown etiology, following possibility should be kept in mind:
   a) Birth trauma
   b) Still's disease
   c) **Retinoblastoma**
   d) Untreated congenital glaucoma

c) Retinoblastoma is bilateral in 30% cases. (30-33% means $1/3^{rd}$)
d) Familial retinoblastoma is most commonly bilateral.
e) Commonest type of retinal detachment is Rhegmatogenous.
f) Average age for diagnosis of retinoblastoma is 18months.
g) The earliest symptom in retinoblastoma is leukocoria.
h) 2^{nd} most common symptom is strabismus.
i) Retinoblastoma is inherited as autosomal dominant trait, with 75% of cases showing sporadic mutation. (In one book 94% is mentioned)
j) Microscopically retinoblastoma is composed of undifferentiated neuroblastic cells.
k) Leukocoria and subretinal mass with calcification is Retinoblastoma.
l) Treatment for unilateral RB is Enucleation, and for bilateral RB it is Chemotherapy.
m) Retinoblastoma is either sporadic/non hereditary or familial/hereditary. Mutations are germline mutations.

Refractive Error:

Most common refractive error....

If **newborn** then **hypermetropia**

If **a older child** or **childhood then myopia** .

If **nothing is mentioned** then **Astigmatism**

Retina:

Retina is **thickest**

Inferior to optic disc (usually present in options)

Sometimes they give peripapillary region... Only one option will be present

Retina is thinnest at foveola.

RECEPTORS

Growth hormone receptor : Plasma or Cell Membrane

Tyrosine kinase receptor: Plasma or Cell Membrane >>nuclear membrane

Protein / peptides: Plasma or Cell Membrane

Thyroid & sex hormone Receptors : nucleus

Steroids & vitamin D receptors : Cytosol or Cytoplasm >> Nucleus

Palpebral or marginal arcade

The main thing is Surgery or injury.

IF injury is mentioned then choose marginal arcade.

If chalazion surgery is mentioned, then Palpebral arcade >> if not present in option then select marginal arcade.

About lens & lens capsule

Lens thinnest at the equator.

Lens Capsule Thinnest at Posterior pole

Lens Capsule Thickest at Anterior & posterior surafces close to equator

Cardiac markers

1.enzyme raised after 1 hr of MI

Ckmb✓□

Trop t

2.enzyme raised after 6hr of MI

A. Ckmb✓

B. Ldh

3 most specific cardiomarker

A. Trop i✓

B. Ckmb

C myoglobin

4 most sensitive cardiomarker in myocardial cell damage

A. Trop t✓

B. Myoglobin

C trop i

D. Ckmb

5.cardiac marker appropriate in first 2 hrs

A. Myoglobin✓

B. Ck mb

6.why to prefer troponin over ckmb

A. Earlier to rise

B. Tissue specific✓

7 cardiac marker detect re infarct after MI

A. Trop t

B. Tropi i

C ckmb

Function of viscoelastic gel /substance during cataract surgery

It is used for creating & maintaing the spaces during the eye surgery >>> protects ocular tissue.. Only Follow this pattern.

TONSILS HISTOLOGY

Mass of lymphoid tissue covered with Pseudostratified columnar epithelium is: **TUBAL TONSIL**

Mass of lymphoid tissue covered by respiratory epithelium is: **PHARYNGEAL TONSIL**

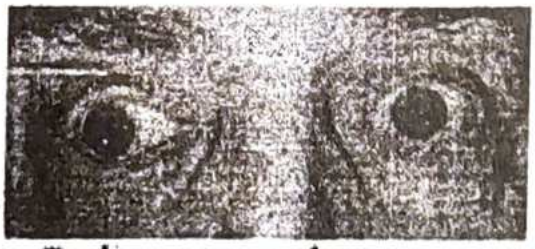
Mass of lymph node surrounded by stratified squamous epithelium is: **PALATINE TONSIL**

Difference between Grading and Staging of Tumor

GRADING	STAGING
Tells Degree of differentiation/ nuclear differentiation	Tells extent of spread
Degree of anaplasia	Extent of invasion
Type of cells or appearance of cells(histopathology)	Degree of localization/spread

Nerve palsies

Third nerve palsy:



Down & Out Eye.

Can also present with ptosis.

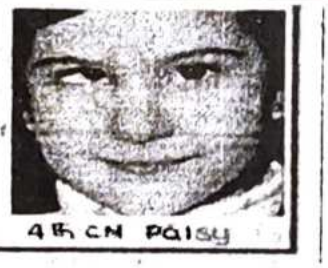
Both horizontal & Vertical diplopia.

FOURTH NERVE PALSY:

Diplopia in Downward and inward gaze (Reading & walking downstairs)

Up and In eye. (Don't mix these two lines) .

Head tilt on opposite shoulder.



(UP & In eye.)

Diplopia coming downstairs:

4^{th} nerve >>> 3^{rd} nerve.

Eye in & Face out.

Sixth Nerve Palsy :

Lateral rectus paralysed.

Unopposed medial rectus.

Both of these factors lead to ***Eye in & Face out.***

Horizontal diplopia.

PAST PAPERS

OPTHAMOLOGY FEBRUARY 2023

1. **Chromosomal representation – extra copy of chromosome instead of haploid. This is called :**
Answer: Trisomy

2. **A scientist was experimenting on mice – he gave croton oil several times to mice in a week – then asked about How does promoter cause carcinogensis**
Answer:: Clonal Expansion.

3. **Female with Breast cancer. Sister has ovarian cancer. Mutation in :**
Answer: BRCA 1

4. : **Scenario of multiple fractures – Blue Sclera (Osteogensis Imperfecta) – Inheritance**
Answer: Autosomal Dominant.

5. **Bone Scan necessary for :**
Answer: Retinoblastoma.

6. **Ca bound in Smooth Muscle to**
Answer: Calmodulin

7. **Gene for Duchene Muscular Dystrophy**
Answer: : X-Chromosome

8. **Preganant Woman – Fetus with Spina Bifida – Def of**
Answer: Folate Deficiency.

9. **Young boy – Fast Food – MCV 122 raised (Normal 80 – 100) – Low Hb (Anemia) – Cause :**
Answer Folate / Folic Acid Deficiency.

10. **Baby – Hydrocephelus – bulge of spine containg neural tissue :**
Answer MyeloMeningocele / MeningoMyelocele

11. **Alcholic – Abdominal pain – diagnosis of atrophic gastritis Next appropriate management is :**
Answer Cobalamin (B-12).

12. **Young Boy – Meningitis resolved - presents with morning head ache :**
Answer Hydrocephalus.

13. **4 year old Kid – Fever – Neck Stiffness – Head Ache – upper Limb Rash - Meningitis – DOC :**
Answer Benzyle Pencillin.

14. **Location of Optic Foramina / Optic nerve passes through skull by opening in –**
Answer Sphenoid Bone.

15. **HIV patient given Echinocandins – Echinocandins resistant organisms :**
Answer Cryptococcus

16. **HIV after entering into host cells :**
Answer Converts its RNA to DNA.

17. **Lady with primary amenorrhea short stature clinically diagnosed as Turner Syndrome – buccal mucosa smear shows single bar body on few cells :**
Answer Turner Mosaic.

18. **Wernick Korsaakoff Syndrome is most likely the sequel of :**
Answer Chronic Alcoholism.

19. **High output cardiac output failure and cardiac myopathy :**
Answer Beri Beri

20. **A young thin lean boy with sign of tetany having blood calcium level 6 (normal 8-9) and urinary excretion level is 50 (normal 24-300). What will be the cause :**
Answer Vit D Deficiency

21. **Sensitivity is:**
Answer Percentage of people with disease and test positive.

22. **Hippocratic oath :**
Answer Confidentiality

Highest O2 Saturation :
Answer Umblical Vein.

23. **Old – HTN - DM – Smooker – Sub endothelial Infarct - Circumferential involvement of Left Ventricle – cause :**
Answer Thrombosis of left circumflex.

24. **Highest Aortic Pressure During :**
Answer Slow Ejection Phase

25. **Iris dilatation / Iris sympathetic supply :**
Answer Alpha Adrenergic.

26. **Furunculosis on tip of nose spread to cavernous sinus via :**
Answer Superior Opthalmic Vein.

27. **Bupivicaine initial sign of toxicity is**
Answer Ringing of Ears.

28. **SLE most sensitive Marker :**
Answer Anti Nuclear antibody

29. **Autosomal Dominat :**
Answer Familial Adenomatoous Polyposis.

30. **Alcholic Hepatitis – Mallory Bodies – interwoven structure is :**
Answer Intermediate Filaments.

31. **Oral Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitor Side Effect :**
Answer GI Disturbance

32. **Finger injury – Which factor activates kinin and coagulation :**
Answer Hagman Factor. (XII)

33. **Factor 8 Produced by :**
Answer Endothelial cells.

34. **Transmigration :**
Answer PECAM

35. **Joint which is immovable and joined by ligaments and membranes :**
Answer Syndesmosis.

36. **Terminal Bronchioles have which of the following :**
Answer Clara Cells

37. **Lens Capsule thinnest at :**
Answer Posterior Pole.

38. **Sclera weakest at**
Answer Lamina Cribrosa.

39. **Rh Incompatability Immunoglobulin Involved is:**
Answer IgG

40. **Descriptive Epidemiology :**
Answer Description of Person Place and Time.

41. **Measure of Dispersion :**
Answer Standard Deviation.

42. **Justice on Medical Ethics :**
Answer Distribution of Drug with equity / Equity in providing Medical Resources to all.

43. **Carbon Dioxide transported to lung in which form mainly:**
Answer HCO3 / Bicarbonate.

44. **Von Gierke Disease - Deficient Enzyme :**
Answer Glucose 6 Phosphate.

45. **Most Common type of Hyper-Lipidemia :**
Answer Type IV.

46. **Glucagon is stimulated by :**
Answer Exercise.

47. **Lymphoid organ with paracrine function :**
Answer Thymus.

48. **Cells against Viral and Cancerous tissue :**
Answer NK-Cells.

49. **Patient with Dysphagia, Dysathria, Decreased Temperature Sense , Ipsilateral Horner Syndrome lesion :**
Answer PICA.

50. **Subdural Haematoma Vessel involved :**
Answer Superior Cerebral Vein.

51. **Hyphema is blood in :**
Answer Anterior Chamber.

52. **Infant with hyperplasia of Nucleus Pulposis. The hyperplastic tissue embryologically derived from :**
Answer Notochord.

53. **Patient with some neurological disease - EEG shows absence of alpha waves - finding:**
Answer Alert and Consious

54. **Hiker get separated and struck by blizzard develop Hypothermia – and reached base camp, adapts to cold temperature by heat generation due to :**
Answer Posterior Hypothalamus.

55. **Cotton wisp touch the cornea and eye blink this is called Corneal Reflex , Afferent limb of the reflex is the :**
Answer ophthalmic division of the Trigeminal

56. **Conjugate eye movement controlled by :**
Answer Frontal Eye Field.

57. **End diastolic volume depends upon :**
Answer Venous Return.

58. **Fasicles of muscles surrounded / connected by connective tissue :**
Answer Perimysium.

59. **Baro-receptor related to :**
Answer MAP.

60. **IV Drug Absuers :**
Answer Infective Endocarditis.

61. **Cirrhosis patient – cause of pitting edema :**
Answer Dec Oncotic / colloid osmotic Pressure.

62. **Most likely active form of Throid hormone released in Plasma :**
Answer TriIodothyronin (T3)

63. **A patient with recurrect wheezing nasal congestion runny nose ,watery eyes and fever due to:**
Answer Mast cell Degranulation.

64. **Vit D / 1 25 OH CHOLECALCIFEROL activity assessed by :**
Answer 25 OII Cholecalciferol.

65. **A 45 year old female previously normal started having dyspnea , dry cough , fever 3 months back. Recovered for 1 month when she went on vacations. Again developed symptoms when she got back to her canaries. XRAY multiple nodular lesions in all lung zones. The mechanism of her symptoms was due to :**
Answer Antigen – Antibody mediated reaction.

66. **SIADH :**
Answer Increase Urinary Osmolarity.

67. **A critically ill child brought to emergency in unconscious state and fruity smell from mouth what is the diagnosis :**
Answer DKA

68. **Old Lady present with Cushing Syndrome what is most characteristic finding:**
Answer Purple Striae on Abdomen.

69. **Hypoventilation –**
Answer COPD.

70. **Pt present with Episodic Palpitation and HTN what is the cause :**
Answer Phaeochromocytoma.

71. **Retro Mandibular Vein formed by fusion of which in Parotid Gland :**
Answer Maxillary vein and Superficial Temporal Vein

72. **Patient having raised serum Amylase four times having Acute Pancreatitis. Type of Mesenteric Necrosis seen –**
Answer Fat Necrosis.

73. **Pregnant lady – labour – develop SOB and hypotension. Cause**
Answer Amniotic Fluid embolism.

74. **The person climbs to an altitude – develops dyspnea :**
Answer Acute Symptoms of hypoxic hypoxia.

75. **Cerebellum is responsible for :**
Answer postural Stability.

76. **In acute inflammation the fluid is :**
Answer Exudative.

77. **Flexion of Neck – Primary factor responsible is :**
Answer SCM

78. **Fracture of Base of skull – loss of peripheral vision – Artery Damage :**
Answer Posterior Cerebral Artery

79. **Patient lying on back / supine – Foreign body lodge into :**
Answer Apical (Superior)Segment of the Right Lower Lobe.

80. **In the 4th Cranial Nerve (Trochlear Nerve) Lesion there is Diplopia in :**
Answer Downward Gaze and Adduction.

81. **A young patient blood pressure is 150/95 his serum renin is higher than normal – stimulus for increased level of renin is :**
Answer sympathetic stimulation via renal nerve.

82. **Renal Artery Stenosis :**
Answer Increased rennin.

83. **Most Common Pituitary Tumor :**
Answer Acidophilic Adenoma

84. **A patient having trauma, weakness of the tricep muscle and loss of tricep jerk – damaged area :**
Answer Lower Cervical Segment.

85. **Patient had eaten Fried Rice 6 hours ago – presented with nausea , vomiting and Diarrhea – cause :**
Answer Bacillus Cereus.

86. **Right Optic tract Lesion :**
Answer Left Homonymous Haemanopia

87. **In HIV most common fungal infection is by –**
Answer Candida.

88. **During acclimitizaiton at high altitude following change occurs :**
Answer Increased Pulmonary Ventilation.

89. **Low affinity for MHC 1 differentiate in thymus to form :**
Answer CD 8.

90. **TSST Toxin :**
Answer Staph Aureus.

91. **In a 40 year age female the chances of down syndrome are:**
Answer 1 in 100.

92. **Raised in Hepatocellular carcinoma:**

Answer **AFP**

93. **Sand Grain Appearance :**

Answer Breast CA.

94. **Heart Attack Initial blood Test :**

Answer CKMB. (Myoglobin not in options.)

95. **To a Lean boy when BP cuff is tied develops spasm of hand. Dx?:**

Answer Vit D Deficiency

96. **Neuro Endocrine Fucntions is by :**

Answer Hypothalamus.

97. **Trigeminal ganglion related to / located in :**

Answer Floor of Middle Cranial Fossa

98. **Innate Immunity achieved by :**

Answer NK Cells

99. **Action Potential Not Generated in case of :**

Answer Hyponatremia.

100. **2 Vertebral Artries Converge to form basilar artery :**

Answer Covnvergence.

101. **Diabetic Patient with complaints of Unilateral Ptosis, miosis and anhydrosis =**

Answer Horner Syndrome.

102. **A person is having history of smooking and drinking from many years. On endoscopy there is a mass in middle third of esophagus :**

Answer Squamous cell Carcinoma.

103. **Goose Bumps on seeing Cobra –**

Answer Contraction of Erector Pilli muscle

104. **Cholinergic Post Sympathetic Supply –**

Answer Sweat Gland.

105. **Which of the following is last to appear normal in blood after hemorrhage –**

Answer RBCs.

106. **Risk factor for the development of Malignant Melanoma / Skin Cancer =**

Answer XeroDerma Pigmentosa.

107. **Volume of Aqueous humor –**

Answer 0.25 to 0.30 ml.

10 cm = 0.1 m

108. **Focal Length is 10 cm : Power =**

Answer 10. Power in diopter = $\frac{1}{F(\text{in meters})} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10\,D$

109. **Diameter of Optic Disc**

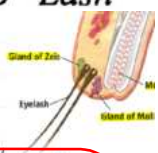
Answer 1.5 mm

110. **Meibomian Gland Duct Epithelium**

Answer Stratified Squamous Epithelium.

111. **Gland of Zeis open through**

Answer Follicle / Open into Lash Follicles.



112. **Retinal Tear :**

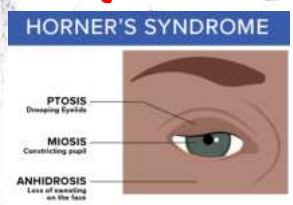
Answer Lattice Degeneration

113. **Naso Lacrimal Duct is directed**

Answer Inferiorly Posteriorly and laterally.

114. **Goblet Cells in conjunctiva are majorly distributed**

Answer INFERIO - MEDIALLY.



115. **What happens in Accomodation:**
Answer Decreased peripheral Vision.

116. **Surgical Limbus width is**
Answer 2mm

117. **Down and Out movement is by :**
Answer Superior Oblique.

118. **Nuclei of Horizontal Cells are in**
Answer Inner Nuclear Laye

119. **Most common cause of congenital facial palsy :**
Answer Birth Trauma

120. **Optic tract fibers end at**
Answer LGB

121. **Corneal Detergency is by**
Answer Tear Film

122. **Blow out fracture Bone damage :**
Answer Maxillary / Orbital Plate of Maxilla / Damage to the Floor

123. **Female with heart disease – downward traction of her AV valves cannot be made – which structure is damaged :**
Answer Chorda Tendinae

124. **Waves on ECG due to :**
Answer Partially polarized and partially depolarized.

125. **2/3rd of refractive power by :**
Answer Anterior Surface of Cornea.

126. **Vitreous strongest attachment:**
Answer Ora Serreta

127. **Distance of orra serrate from Nasal Limbus :**
Answer 7.5 mm

128. **Ist line of treatment in Primary Open Angle Glaucoma is**
Answer Timolol Acetate. open angle glaucoma

129. **Red Blindness :**
Answer Protanomaly.

130. **What is used to treat Accomodative Spasm in Children.**
Answer Atropine

131. **Which drug has Atropine like effect-**
Answer Scopolamine

132. **High Myopia with complaints of Comma Shaped Floaters, Corrected Vision is 6/6, IOP is Normal –**
Answer Posterior Viterous Detachment.

133. **Corneal Edema is due to-**
Answer loss of Endothelial Cells.

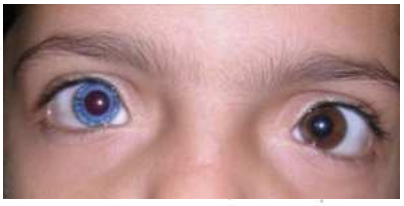
134. **Blood in CSF :**
Answer Sub-Arachnoid Haemohrrage.

135. **CSF is :**
Answer Transcellular fluid.

136. **MOA of Itraconazole :**
Answer Fungal Cell wall Inhibitor.

137. **Young child has congenital hearing loss, Inner canthus of the eye displaces laterally, hyperpigmentation of skin –**
Answer Waardenburg Syndrome.

Patchy depigmentation of skin, hair, and irises that can be associated with deafness



138. **Vasculitis that involves same vessels or different vessels with lesion of different ages :**
Answer PAN.

139. **Weakness of the right side of the body and Diplopia lesion is at:**
Answer Mid Brain.

140. **Corneal reflex Afferent is by**
Answer ophthalmic branch of Trigeminal Nerve.

141. **Hepatitis epidemic – most common cases found in Females –**
Answer Hep E.

142. **Inferior Thyroid Artery damage =**
Answer Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve.

143. **Kaplan - Meier Curve is for :**
Answer Survival of Patient

144. **Most Common Primary Malignant Intraocular Tumor in Children is:**
Answer Retinoblastoma.

145. **A 6 year old child presented with complain of bleeding after minor injury. His mother gave profuse bleeding during the time of jurrah (Circumsion) which one give you clue of this condition :**
Answer APTT

146. **Outer Pigmented Epithelial layer of Ciliary Body is continous with**
Answer RPE.

147. **Accomodation Reflex is the function of**
Answer Cerebral Cortex

148. **A Person loses 2L of sweat while working and drinks 2L of pure water. What change will occur:**
Answer Increase ICF Volume > Decrease ICF Osmolarity > Increase ECF Volume > Decrease ECF Osmolarity.

149. **Mechanism of action of AcetylCholinestrase :**
Answer Increase the amount of acetylcholine at Post Synaptic Membrane / Increase Acetylcholine at Motor End Plate

150. **Spinal Anesthesia piercing / Structure pierced during spinal Tap:**
Answer Ligamentum Flavum

151. **Artery present at the base of pyramids :**
Answer Arcuate.

152. **Aminocentesis is usually done between**
Answer 14 and 20 weeks

153. **Least likely mechanism of Aqueous Secretion:**
Answer Passive transport of Chlorine

154. **In the Endo Nasal surgery of the Posterior Ethmoidal Sinus there is danger of injury of**
Answer OPTIC NERVE.

155. ***Gray line at the end of the eye lid is formed by***

Answer Mucocutaneous Junction.

156. ***NREM / Slow Wave Sleep related to :***

Answer Serotonin

157. ***Time period between Remission and the Appearance of Symptoms of the disease :***

Answer Latent Period

158. ***Middle Meninigeal Artery is damaged during :***

Answer Pterion Fracture.

159. ***ESR is Dec=***

Answer with inc in albumin.

160. ***Dacryoadenitis –***

Answer lacrimal gland painful Enlargement.

161. ***A 16 year old boy with 15 year history of diabetes. How to check long term glycemic control :***

Answer Glycosylated Haemoglobin / HBA1C

OPTHAMOLOGY NOVEMBER 2022

Q1) Structure that arches over the root of the left lung is

Answer: Aorta.

Q2) Mebomian gland duct epithelium is

Answer: **Stratified Squamour Epithelium.**

Q3) Goblet cells in conjuctiva majorly distributed as

Answer: inferio-medial.

Q4) Trabecular Meshwork more dilated at

Answer: Uveo-Scleral Region.

Q5) Longest and thinnest muscle supplied by the trochlear nerve is

Answer: Superior Oblique.

Q6) Extorsion Muscle / Extorter Of The Eye Is =

Answer: Inferior oblique.

Q7) Lacrimal Gland =

Answer: Gve.

Q8) Choriodal Vessels are most fenestrated at

Answer: Sub-Macular Region.

Q9) Choriodal Vessels diameter is maximum at

Answer: Macula.

Q10) Sclera thinnest at

Answer: Posterior To Recti Insertion.

Q11) Strongest Viterous attachment at

Answer: Ora Serreta.

Q12) What connects vitreous with posterior surface of Lens=

Answer: Ligament Of Wiegert

Q13) Not involved in Cavernous Sinus Infection =

Answer: Mandibular Nerve.

Q14) What connect Extra Cranial Veins to Intra Cranial Veins=

Answer: Emissary Veins

Q15) Most toxic local anesthetic is =

Answer: **Bupivicaine**

Q16) DRUSENS form between =

Answer: RPE and Inner Collagenous Layer of Bruch Membrane.

Q17) Cannot differentiate between Red and Green Color

Answer: Deutranomolous.

Q18) K-F RINGS (CLINICAL PRESENTATION) form in Wilson Disease by the deposition of the copper. The Best / Gold Standard Diagnostic Test for Wilson Disease is

Answer: Liver Biopsy.

Q19) Lesion of Optic Chiasma causes

Answer: Bitemporal Hemanopia.

Q20) Which layer of cornea can regenerate =

Answer: Decement Membrabe

Q21) Patient has Chest Pain what will you ask =

Answer: Point At The Location Of The Pain.

Q22) Most Common Inborn error of Metabolism is

Answer: galactosemia (if phenlyketonuria is present in option prefer that)

Q23) Insoluble iron storage form in Hemochromatosis

Answer: Hemosiderin.

Q24) Neck of the femur fracture vessel

Answer: Medial Circumflex Artery.

Q25) Which organism has TSST Toxin

Answer: Staph Aureus.

Q26) Osmotic pressure depends upon

Answer: No Of Particles Of Solute.

Q27) Local anesthetic that causes dysarrythmia and cardiac effects =

Answer: Bupivicaine.

Q28) Patient on warfarin starts having spontaneous bleeds. How to overcome this problem

Answer: = Vitamin K.

Q29) Nissel Bodies related to =

Answer: Rer

Q30) CAH (Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia) is due to the deficiency of

Answer: 21 Hydroxylase.

Q31) Tuberous Sclerosis =

Answer: Autosomal Dominant.

Q32) BP less than 60 mmhg. Rapid Response will be from

Answer: Cns Ischemic Reponse.

Q33) Amide group local Anesthetic Side Effect

Answer: Seizures.

Q34) In Neurogenic Shock there will be=

Answer: Cold And Moist Skin

Q35) Facial nerve Chorda Tympani =

Answer: Sva

Q36) Pulsations felt between trachea and infra hyoid are of =

Answer: Common Carotid Artery.

Q37) Most common fungal infection in HIV

Answer: ***Candida.***

Q38) Hypoventilation due to =

Answer: Copd.

Q39) Thyroglubulin is produced by =

Answer: follicular cells.

Q40) Athelets at rest wil have =

Answer: increased stroke volume and decreased heart rate.

Q41) Non Smooker + low grade fever + peri hilar mass + episodes of hemoptysis 3 days ago – environmental factor responsible for this condition is =

Answer: Radon.

Q42) During exercise stimulation of respiratory system done by =

Answer: peripheral chemoreceptors (if proprioceptors present in options than prefer that).

Q43) In HIV most common causative agent for pneumonia is =

Answer: Pneumocystic Carinii.

Q44) Blood Pressure during Strenous Exercise is maintained by =

Answer: Inc Sympathetic outflow due to collateral response from higher centres.

Q45) Trabecular meshwork =

Answer: Least Resistant At Uveal Part.

Q46) Hepatotoxic anti TB drug =

Answer: Pyrazinamide.

Q47) Collateral supply of visual cortex
Answer: Mca.

Q48) Highest lipoprotein in blood =

Answer: Chylomicron.

Q49) In left hemi dissection of the spinal cord which of the following will not be present on the ipsilateral side =

Answer: Loss Of Pain.

Q50) No accommodation lesion at =

Answer: Mid Brain.

Q51) Itraconazole MOA =

Answer: Cell Wall Inhibitor.

Q52) Tyrosine kinase receptor located =

Answer: Plasma Membrane / Outer Cell Membrane.

Q53) Vancomycin dose =

Answer: 1 Mg / 0.1 Ml.

Q54) Muscle responsible for pulling up the jaw =

Answer: Masseter.

Q55) Patient can't open jaw / pt sustained injury to TMJ now mouth permanently closed / Protrusion of the mandible done by / involved in yawing increases cardiac output - muscle involved =

Answer: Lateral Pterygoid.

Q56) Pillars of Medical Profession =

Answer:Autonomy , Beneficence, Non-Maleficence, Justice.

Q57) Except sweat glands parasympathetic supply causes what to other glands =

Answer: Increased Secretion.

Q58) ICF volume =

Answer: 28 Litres.

Q59) Hereditary spherocytosis is caused by =

Answer: Defect In Spectrin (Prefer Spectrin Because It Is Most Common)

Q60) Left nasal and right temporal loss – lesion is at =

Answer: Right Optic Tract.

Q61) Spontaneous tearing while eating

Answer: Facial Nerve.

Q62) Lesion causing rigidity due to destruction of neurons is in =

Answer: substantia niagra.

Q63) After surgery a patient cannot shrug his shoulders with miosis in the eye- structure damaged is =

Answer: Acessory Nerve + Sympathetic Ganglion.

Q64) The Afferent fibers of the corneal reflex is carried by =

Answer: Trigemianal.

Q65) Lesion in the right optic tract causes following visual defect =

Answer: Left Homonymous Hemanopia.

Q66) Optic tract lesion =

Answer: Homponymous Hemianopia.

Q67) Child with hydrocephalous and a bulge in the lumbar region containing nervous tissue – diagnosis =

Answer: Meningomyelocele.

Q68) Patient with breast carcinoma + mother has ovarian carcinoma =

Answer: Brca 1.

Q69) Construction worker with pleural plaques=

Answer: Asbestosis

Q70) Oropharyngeal CA Virus =

Answer: Hpv.

Q71) Through Aortic opening / posterior hiatus of the diaphragm passes=

Answer: Thoracic Duct + Azygous Vein.

Q72) IUCD infection, cause is =

Answer: Actinomycosis.

Q73) Tumour of pituatory will compress anteriorly what =

Answer: Optic Nerve.

Q74) Growth Hormone increased by =

Answer: Hypoglycemia.

Q75) How to measure core body temperature during operation =

Answer: probe in esophagous

Q76) Acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) =

Answer: CD 10.

Q77) What is needed for WBC Transmigration

Answer: =Pecam.

Q78) WBC adhere to endothelium via =

Answer: Icam 1.

Q79) Renal pyramids are found in =

Answer: Renal Medulla.

Q80) Familial Adenomatous Polyposis =

Answer: Autosomal Dominant.

Q81) Which ligament prevents hyperextesion of the neck =

Answer: Anterior Logitudnal Ligament.

Q82) Largest cell of all blood cells =

Answer: Monocyte.

Q83) The area of brain where flask shaped cell bodies are present with multiple parallel dendrites =

Answer: Cerebellar Cortex

Q84) Terminal ileum resection deficiency of what occurs =

Answer: Vit B12.

Q85) Epidural haemorrage – damage to

Answer: = middle meningeal artery.

Q86) Sub-Dural Haemorrage occurs due to =

Answer: Cerebral Vein.

Q87) Pericardiocentesis best achieved by passing the needle through =

Answer: The Subcostal Angle.

88) A 4 year old boy was attended in a clinic and was observed to have a short neck, low hair line on the posterior aspect of the neck and was known to be suffering from a heart condition. X-ray neck showed fused cervical vertebrae and on examination limited movement of the upper limb was noted =

Answer: Kippel Feil Syndrome

Q89) Acute respiratory infection + contact with hay stack + Farmer =

Answer: Aspergilosis.

Q90) A patient undergoes renal transplant is on Immune suppressive therapy, develops angular chelitis. The causative organism likely is =

Answer: Candida Albicans.

Q91) Most opportunistic organism after Kidney Transplant =

Answer: Polyoma.

Q92) Difference between spleen and lymph node =

Answer: Splenic Sinusoids

Q93) Renal correction of Acute HyperKalemia will result in =

Answer: Acidosis

Q94) Which of the following is involved in forceful inspiration =

Answer: External Intercostal.

Q95) A young medical student already holding 3 books want to pick up a fourth book from the library. Upon holding the fourth book she drops all the books – This is most likely die to =

Answer: Inverse Stretch Reflex.

Q96) Hyper excitability of nerves occurs if there is decreased extracellular =

Answer: Ca

Q97) A baby born with a cystic swelling lumbo sacral region with meningeal covering and no neural tissue in it =

Answer: Spina Bifida With Meningocele.

Q98) A boy came with bleeding from nose labs show PT 13 sec (Normal – 11-13.5 sec), APTT 60 sec (Normal – 25-35 sec) and bleeding time 6 min (Normal 1 to 9 min . Diagnosis =

Answer: Intrinsic Pathway Defect.

Q99) A Child presented with abdominal pain and blood in stools. He was diagnosed as a case of gastroenteritis. Which of the following agent is responsible =

Answer: Enterohaemorrhagic E.Coli.

Q 100) Sand grain appearance =
Answer: Breast

Q101) Inj PENCILLIN given to a boy and he developed hypotension, bradycardia, rash and difficulty to breath. The emergency treatment should be =
Answer: Adrenaline.

Q102) A patient presented with fever and chills, which recur after 36-48 hours. Blood staining shows ring and crescent shaped organisms =
Answer: p. Falciparum.

Q103) Atheroma / Atherosclerotic plaque contains =
Answer: Smooth Muscle + Extracellular Matrix + Extracellular And Intracellular Lipids.

Q104) Characteristic sign of Cerebellar disease =
Answer: Dysdidoochokinesia.

Q105) A study is conducted to on rates on anti-biotics of same effect produced by different pharmaceutical agencies and rate of different drugs are 1.5, 1.8, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 9.0. Which measure of central tendency will be used =
Answer: Weighted Mean.

Q106) Blood brain barrier is formed by
Answer: = Endothelial cells

Q107) A man presented with oral ulcers, bilateral pleural effusion vasculitis, restrictive lung disease and fibrosis. What is the likely diagnosis =
Answer: Progressive Systemic Sclerosis.

Q 108) A 6 year old school going boy presents with fever, sore throat and difficulty in eating O/E he is febrile, tachycaridac and a white grayish membrane is noticed over the tonsils. The causative organism is =
Answer: Corynebacterium Diptheria.

Q109) The mechanism of Rigor Mortis is =
Answer:. Failure Of Cross Bridges Of Myosin To Separate.

Q110) During an ultrasound a sinologist notices a structure in the posterior ovarian fossa. The Structure is =
Answer: Internal Iliac Artery

Q111) High Phosphate and low Calcium
Answer: = Crf.

Q112) A concerned mother brings her infant with complaints of lower back pain. O/E a tuft of hair with dimpling of skin in sacral segments is noted. The possible diagnosis is
Answer: = Spina Bifida Occulta.

Q112) Laryngeo-Tracheo-Bronchitis organism
Answer: = h . Ifluenza.

Q113) Drug absorbed through aqueous diffusion

Answer: = Digoxin.

Q114) Hypertrophic parathyroids =

Answer: Crf.

Q115) Patient with hypoxia, PO2 60 mmhg, Hb 15, no history of poising or blood loss =

Answer: hypoxic hypoxia

Q116) MHC function is =

Answer: Immune Recognition.

Q117) Aortic aneurysm Hoarseness of voice, lesion is of =

Answer: RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE

Q118) Chronic allergy =

Answer: Degranulation Of Mast Cells.

Q119) Rh Negative mother delivered a baby at 34 weeks with anemia pallor. Baby died 6 hours after transfusion. Autopsy Findings –

Answer: Basal Ganglia Staining

Q120) Biological activity of immunoglobulin is due to =

Answer: fc portion.

Q121) Shortest half-life =

Answer: Epinephrine

Q122) Neuroendocrine response mainly

Answer: = Hypothalamus.

Q123) Part of the brain in control of direct autonomic reflexes =

Answer: hypothalamus

Q124) Fluid in inflammation =

Answer: Exudative.

Q125) Enzyme take part in Hepatic Conjugation of Bilirubin / Bilirubin converting enzyme

Answer: = Glucorynyl Tranferase.

Q126) Posterior Hypothalamus activated / Excitation of Posterior Hypothalamus - what will happen

Answer: = Shivering

Q127) In Alzheimer disease brain finding will be=

Answer: Atrophy of Brain.

Q128) Strongest Pre-Potential =

Answer: SA node.

Q129) Substance that decreases in blood due to glucagon =

Answer: Amino acid

Q130) Main element in lipids =

Answer: Carbon

Q131) Schwartzman reaction is :

Answer: Endotoxin Mediated.

Q132) Phase of AIDs in which no symptoms appear

Answer: = Latent Phase

Q133) Glands within tarsus parallel to each other opening into the eye lid margin =

Answer: Mebomian Gland.

Q134) Effect of B2 on heart =

Answer: vasodilation.

Q135) Father brought his daughter diagnosed with Typhoid (Salmonella Typhi). What prophylaxis can be given to father

Answer: – Ciprofloxacin 500 Mg Once Daily For 2 Weeks.

Q136) During surgery structure damaged in posterior ovarian fossa =

Answer: Ureter.

Q 137) Most common cause of anorexia nervosa =

Answer: Psychiatric.

Q138) Low Molecular Weight Heparin inhibit which of the following =
Answer: Factor X

Q139) Enterocolitis in HIV which organism =
Answer: Campylobacter.

Q140) Post horn of lateral ventricle is bounded by
Answer: =Forceps major

Q141) Ankylosing spondylitis
Answer: = B27

Q142) Anterior 2/3rd of tongue =
Answer: Submandibular - lymphnode.

Q143) Argyl-Robertoson pupil due to =
Answer: Pre-tactal.

Q144) Fibers from LGB to Visual Cortex =
Answer: Genico-calcarine tract

Q145) Disease male effected more than females
Answer: = X Linked recessive.

Q146) Latex allergy =
Answer: Talc.

Q147) Lateral inhibition =
Answer: Horizontal cells.

Q148) Medial most nucleus in medulla oblongata =
Answer: hypoglossal.

Q149) Orophyrangeal carcinoma =
Answer: HPV.

Q150) True about vitreous =
Answer: Aqueous and Vitreous both have same refractive index.

Q151) A mother delivered a child at home, after 5 days baby presented in hospital with neck stiffness and fever (Meningitis in new born). Cause of Meningitis is =
Answer: Streptocooccus Agalactiae.

Q152) Heart (SA NODE) and Uterine Smooth Muscles are supplied by Adrenergic Receptors =
Answer: B1 and B2.

Q153) Frontal lobe tumor =
Answer: Right Optic Tract Compression.

Q154) Light reflex lost accommodation preserved lesion at =
Answer: Pre- Tectal nucleus.

Q155) Acetylcholine Esterase inhibitors
Answer: = Increase Acetylcholine at Motor End Plates.

Q156) During strenuous exercise, blood flow to exercising muscle is controlled by =
Answer: Local Metabolites.

Q157) Uterus biopsy shows fibroid with necrosis with maintained cell boundary. Type of necrosis is =
Answer: Coagulative.

Q158) A pregnant lady with cystic acne was taking medication for it. She delivered a child with cardiac defects, short stature and cleft palate. The possible drug she was taking is =
Answer: Retinoic Acid

Q159) A patient is having high grade fever, Low BP and Shock like condition. Which of the following is the site of Septic Shock
Answer: -Urinary Tract/ Genitourinary System.

Q160) Thrombosis will occur if patient is

Answer: = Bed Bound.

Q161) What decreases in exercise =

Answer: Tpr.

Q162) Iridocyclits + Miosis =

Answer: Water Logging.

Q163) Boat Shaped Cyst =

Answer: Pneumocystis Carnii.

Q164) Presence of abnormal cells + Cellular atypia =

Answer: Dysplasia.

Q165) Hormone inhibited by Hypothalamus =

Answer: Prolactin.

Q166) Pain inhibitory neuro transmitter in Spinal Cord =

Answer: Enkephalin

Q167) Growth Hormone Receptor Present at

Answer: = Cell Membrane.

Q168) Common fracture of facial nerve

Answer: During Baby Birth Trauma.

Q169) A PAP Smear of a lady done which shows Dysplasia Increase N / C Ratio and Pleomorphism but Basement Membrane is intact what is associated with this

Answer: – Carcinoma In Situ.

Q170) Patient came in Emergency with Chest pain. ECG Normal. Cardiac Enzymes Normal. Doctor advised Thoracic Cage X-RAY. Which one of these structures is Cartilaginous + Amphiarthrosis Joint:

Answer: Costochondral.

Q171) Persistent Hypokalemia in =

Answer: Chronic Vomiting.

Q172) Germinal Follicle found in:

Answer: Cortex of Lymph Node.

Q173) Therapeutic window –

Answer: Range Of Dose.

Q174) First SIGN / Manifestation of Vit A Deficiency is CONJUNCTIVAL SCLEROSIS. First SYPMTOM of Vit A Deficiency is

Answer: Night Blindness / Nystalopia.

Q175) Derivative of 2nd Pharyngeal Arch – POST TREMATIC FACIAL NERVE.

Most of retina is supplied by=

Answer: Central Retinal Artery

FEBRUARY 2022 PAPER

Q1) Rodes and cones have interaction with horizontal cells and amacrine cells via chemical mediators

Answer:- Glutamate.

Q2) Photoreceptors of retina carry

Answer:- Docosahexaenoic acid.

Q3) Which is b2 agonist

Answer:- albutamol

Q4) RTA injury after several days foul smelling discharge from wound and crepitus, hypotension and tachycardia

Answer:- toxemic shock

Q5) Pt after minor injury presents with lock jaw and muscle spasm which of the following is true

Answer:- Toxins against GABA

Q6) Pre ganglionic sympathetic

Answer:- Acetylcholine

Q7) Genihyoid nerve supply is

Answer:- hypoglossal.

Q8) Pt got head injury, diplopia on inferomedial gaze, which muscle got paralyzed

Answer:- Superior oblique

Q9) After surgery of HIV patient OT will be cleaned with

Answer:- 1 % hypochlorite.

Q10) Reliability of test

Answer:- Repeated results

Q11) Structure with stratified squamous epithelium

Answer:- Palatine tonsil

Q12) Female having blood pressure 180/100, increasing since last one year. Which system is affected

Answer:- Negative feedback

Q13) Most common cause of thoracic aortic dissection in hypertensive patient is

Answer:- medial degeneration

Q14) Vocal cord abductor

Answer:- Posterior cricoarytenoid

Q15) Pt having chest pain since 3 hours, enzyme raised is

Answer:- CKMB

Q16) A person was passing through jungle, sees lion, the goose bumps occurs due to

Answer:-.....errector pilli contraction

Q17) A mother was moderately consuming alcohol in her 1st trimester. What condition will her baby most likely suffers from

Answer:- MicrocephalY.

Q18) A swelling in the sacral region with only meninges protruded

Answer:- Spina bifida with meningocele

Q19) Which drug is given systemically for reducing IOP

Answer:- Acetazolamide.

Q20) Mesothelioma is caused by...

Answer:- Asbestos

Q21) Two children of parents have chromosomal abnormality; which

investigation will be helpful for detecting in other children
Answer:- Karyotyping

Q22) Terminal bronchiole has no cartilage which make it different from...
Answer:- Conducting bronchiole

Q23) Deficiency of thiamine causes...
Answer:- Degeneation of nerve sheath

Q24) Some cells were studied by a Medical Professional and he noticed decreased Cellular Replication + DNA Damage. Most likely due to....
Answer:- Old age

Q25) Most common CA in people of Karachi
Answer:- Oral CA

Q26) Primordial germ cell originate from
Answer:- . Epibalst

Q27) Posterior to left lung
Answer:- ... vagus

Q28) Pituitary tumor invade which bone
Answer:-..... Sphenoid

Q29) Lacrimal gland
Answer:-..... GVE

Q30) True about cornea
Answer:- Cornea has non myelinated axons.

Q31) Foramen Ovale lesion will effect
Answer:-..... Lower third of face.

Q32) Most of the refractive power of eye is contributed by
Answer:-.....Anterior surface of cornea.

Q33) Accomodation by Young Child leads to
Answer:-....8 D increase in lens power

Q34) During Chalazion surgery bleeding occurs from.?
Answer:-...Palpebral arcade or artery

Q35) 0.02 focal length. Power??
Answer:-. More than 47

Q36) Permanent dilated pupil what is damaged
Answer:- Superior division of oculomotor

Q37) Posterior pituitary derived From
Answer:-.... diancephlon

Q38) Corneal reflex pathway
Answer:-....Trigeminal ganglion

Q39) Vitrous volume
Answer:-.....4 CC

Q40) Aqous production by
Answer:-....Active secretion

Q41) Aqous humor present
Answer:-.....btw both anterior & posterior chamber

Q42) Bruch membrane
Answer:-.....Btw RPE & choroid

Q43) Most likely true regarding RPE
Answer:-... TIGHT junctions are present.

Q44) Eosinophil chemotaxis proliferation in allergic rhinitis by which cytokine
Answer:-...IL5

Q45) Structure closest to crus cerebri
Answer:-....substantia nigra

Q46) Aneuploidy means
Answer:-.... Increase or Decrease number of chromosomes instead of 46

Q47) Subdural hematoma vessels involved
Answer:- superior cerebral veins
Q48) Sublingual route absorption through
Answer:- sublingual vein
Q49) Basal body is derived from
Answer:-.- centriole
Q50) Hereditary spherocytosis
Answer:-.... Defect of spectrin
Q51) Information care is
Answer:-....To clear myths
Q52) Patient known type II diabetic with loss of visual acuity had some laser treatment. Changes in
Answer:-...Macula`
Q53) Glucose L & D
Answer:-... transport down the electrochemical gradient
Q54) First step when light strikes on eye
Answer:-...Conversion of cisretinene to transretinene
Q55) Homonyms hemianopia lesion at
Answer:-..... optic tract
Q56) Patient having difficulty in hearing and lateral rectus paralysis lesion is at...
Answer:- cerebellopontine angle.
Q57) Posterior belly of digastri nerve supply
Answer:-...Facial
Q58) Lower face cellulitis. Infection goes to Cavernous Sinus by
Answer:-.....Sup Ophthalmic
Q59) Arises from Origin lateral rectus
Answer:-..... Lacrimal nerve.
Q60) Patient with joined eyeball, symblepharon, cause is
Answer:-.... Failure of midline tissue migration around 19-20 days.
Q61) Lesion of frontal brain
Answer:-...Homonymous hemianopia , damaged is...Optic tract
Q62) Krukernberg soindle form in
Answer:-...pigment dispersion syndrome.
Q63) Child of 2 years of age. Visual field defects will be assessed by
Answer:-.... Visual Evoked Potenital
Q64) Red green color blindness caused by
Answer:-.....Ethambutol
Q65) Local anesthtic if lipid soluble Mean
Answer:-....More potent
Q66) HIV patinet having skin lesion
Answer:-....Kaposi sarcoma
Q67) Glucocorticoids causes
Answer:-....Dec lymphocytes
Q68) In Iridocyclitis cause is
Answer:-.... Water logging
Q69) Ribs cartilage type-
Answer:- hyline
Q70) Vertebrae joint type
Answer:-.... Secondary cartiliginaous
Q71) Fastest impulse carried by
Answer:-..... perkinji fibres
Q72) Microtubules are present in cell...
Answer:- in centriole
Q73) Myasthenia improve on giving
Answer:-...Anticholinestrase

Q74) New Antihypertensive Drug. Researcher wants to test its RELATIVE POTENCY what should he do....
Answer:- *Double Blind,* Randomized Control.

Q75) hypogonadotropic hypogonadism investigation
Answer:-.....FSH and LH

Q76) A lady histopathological report shows BM thickening, hyaline membrane and pink discoloration diagnosis is
*Answer:...*Diffuse alveolar damage

Q77) Pt presented with Blood pressure below 50, which mechanism will be activated
Answer:.... Cns ischemic response.

Q78) PCT has which feature
Answer:... Brush border

Q79) Tachyphylaxis
Answer:.....Rapid decrease in response

Q80) Muscle with down and out movement
Answer:...superior oblique

Q91) Old lady with femur fracture gets prosthesis of whole joint but dies the next day. What is the cause of death
Answer:...Fat embolism

Q92) Wernicke and Brocas connect each other by
Answer:.....Arcuate Fasciculus

Q93) Farmer presents with fever, chills malaise, SOB but no wheeze, history of contact with hay, cause of illness
Answer:....Aspergillus

Q94) Middle ear cavity of the ear is aerated via petrous part of temporal bone. Which wall formed by petrous part of temporal bone in this cavity
Answer:...Posterior wall

Q94) Trigeminal ganglion is related to
Answer:....middle cranial fossa

Q95) Pituitary tumor invade
Answer:....Body of sphenoid

Q96) Autosomal Dominant Disease is present in the Genotype. But does not produce the Phenotype. What is this
Answer:....Reduced penetrance

Q97) Hassall's corpuscles are present in
Answer:....Thymus Medulla

Q98) Beta 2 adrenergic stimulation causes
Answer:.....vasodilation in skeltal muscle

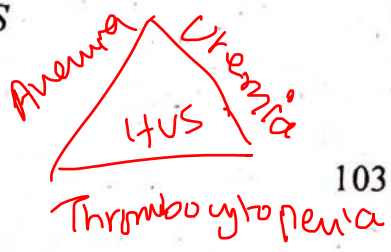
Q99) Superior lobe thryroid surgery nerve related is
Answer:....External laryngeal

Q100) A boy having aptt 40 sec Bt 20 min and factor 8 was less than 5%
Answer:....Hemophilia

Q101) Which is common in injury to cell caused by ischemia,toxin,infection and radiation
Answer:...Free radical

Q102) Resting membrane potential is due to
Answer:.... Potassium efflux

Q103) 40yr old female with petechia on the body with burning sensation of hands and feet, unrinalysis shows proteinuria
Answer:....HUS



Q104) Man lifted weight...flexor of forearm injury

Answer:.....bicep bracii

Q105) In quite expiration at rest....major contribution by which muscle....

Answer: Rectus abdominus

Q106) Abnormal cells with pleomorhism involving complete layers of thicknesses not invading basement membrane in cervical biopsy specimen

Answer:....Carcinoma in situ

Q107) Middle cerebellar peduncle has fibres from

Answer:....Contralateral pons

Q108) Type of necrosis in intestine, histology show chronic granomatous inflammation

Answer:....Caseous.

Q109) RBcs placed in urea,

Answer:.... First shrink them swell and burst

Q110) Last to return to normal is

Answer:....RBC

Q111) Oro Pharyngeal Carcinoma causing virus

Answer:....HPV

Q112) Trigone of the bladder is formed by....

Answer: Urogental sinus

Q113) Cells which Does not divide after damage

Answer:....permanent cells

Q114) Important vitamin for regeneration of bone

Answer:.....Vitamin C

OPHTHALMOLOGY MAY PAPER 2022

1. Pregnant lady at 5 weeks, develops rubella infection, disease in newborn will be?

a) Glaucoma
b) Limbal hypoplasia
c) Cataract

Answer:- (c)

2. Pt presented with Headache Vomiting LP Done there is blood in CSF, cause is ....?

a) Epidural hematoma
b) Subarchnoid Hemorrhage
c) Intraparenchymal Hemorrhage

Answer:- (b)

3. Cushing's Triad.??

a) Increase BP
b) Raised ICP + Bradycardia Hypertension
c) Only bradycatrdia

Answer: - (b)

4. Patient came with complaint of headache and post nasal dribbing comes to physician, CT shows sphenoethmoidal recess abscess, which sinus opens into sphenoethmoidal recess....?

a) Sphenoidal sinus.
b) Maxillary sinus
c) Frontal sinus

Answer:- (b)

5. Locally invasive....??

a) Ameloblastoma
b) Sq. cell CA
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

6. Boxer visited opd, Elevation of both eyes balanced but right eye moves inward on Depression Lesion is in.??

a) CN 2
b) CN 3
c) CN 4

Answer:- (b)

7. Tamoxifen complication or side effect.??

a) Cervix
b) Ovary
c) Breast
d) Endometrial adenocarcinoma

Answer:- (d)

8. In SA node phase 4 depolarization is due to....??

a) Decrease in Ca conductance
b) Na Inward Current
c) Decrease in heart rate

Answer:- (b)

9. Infarction in right atrium affects which structure?

a) Pectinate muscle
b) Septal band
c) Moderator band

Answer:- (a)

10. Indirect action of PTH is.??

a) Calcium absorption from renal

b) Alpha 1 hydroxylase activation
c) Inc GI calcium

Answer:- (c)

11. VPL nucleus of thalamus when damaged causes what...??

a) somatosensory loss of contralateral body
b) somatosensory loss of Ipsilateral body
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

12. End-diastolic vol depends on...??

a) Atrial contraction
b) Atrial contraction
c) Venous return

Answer:- (c)

13. Metaplasia is?

a) Normal function
b) Change of constituents
c) Change of structure and function

Answer:- (c)

14. Intraembryonal portion of allantois persist as?

a) Urachal cyst
b) Urachal fistula
c) Urachal sinus

Answer:- (a)

15. Placenta invade uterus, myometriem but not going through myometriem?

a) Placenta accreta
b) Placenta increta
c) Placenta percreta

Answer:- (a)

16. Emax of drug depends upon its?

a) Potency
b) Dose
c) Efficacy

Answer:- (c)

17. A young woman presents with running nose, nasal congestion, itchy eyes and wheezing in the month of April. She gives history of similar symptoms every year. Her nasal biopsy is performed. Histological examination of nasal tissue is likely to reveal degranulation of which of the following cells??

a) Eosinophils
b) Mast cells
c) Basophils

Answer:- (b)

18. A 30-year female present with rigor & chill high grade fever and also there was parenchymal involvement & not responding to treatment for 2 weeks' diagnosis is.??

a) Chronic pyelonephritis
b) Acute cystitis
c) Acute pyelonephritis

Answer:- (b)

19. Which genetic disease is most common.??

a) Multifactorial
b) Autosomal dominant
c) X linked

Answer:- (a)

20. A patient with RTA he doesn't know the recent event but he remembers his school events, lesion is at.??

a) Arcuate
b) Hippocampus
c) Amygdala

Answer:- (b)

21. Information care session is for.??

a) To tell about the treatment options
b) To tell about the advancements available in hospital
c) Clear the myths and misconceptions of the patient and relatives about the disease

Answer:- (c)

22. True about agonist is.??

a) They have affinity and intrinsic activity
b) Have affinity and efficacy
c) Only intrinsic activity

Answer:- (a)

23. Type of fibers connecting corresponding hemisphere are.??

a) Commisural fibers
b) Projection fibers
c) Short association fbers

Answer:- (a)

24.Aortic insufficiency seen in.??

a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Reiter's syndrome
c) ankylosing spondylitis

Answer:- (c)

25. Lymph drainage of prostate is.??

a) External iliac nodes
b) Internal iliac nodes
c) Cervical nodes

Answer:- (b)

26. 6yr male child presented with hirsutism and adult size external genitalia.urinary 17-ketosteroids are elevated.what is diagnosis??

a) Adrenogenital syndrome
b) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

27. After disease 95% patient develop antibodies, it is termed as ??

a) Pathogenicity
b) Resistsance
c) Immunogenicity

Answer:- (c)

28. Most potent pain mediator.??

a) Bradykinin
b) Prostaglandin
c) Histamine

Answer:- (a)

29. Which of the following is the earliest ocular manifestation of Vit A deficiency?

a) Night blindness
b) Bitot spot in cornea
c) Hyperkeratosis

Answer:- (a)

30. An alcoholic man has increased urination due to decrease in.??

a) Cortisol
b) ADH

Answer:- (b)

31. After compensation of starvation, subs used by brain.??

a) Glucose
b) Fats
c) Protein
d) Ketone bodies

Answer:- (d)

32. Person came anti HCV positive on investigation while donating blood with no history of jaundice and no signs and symptoms. normal LFTS... what is the best approach??

a) PCR HCV
b) Repeat Anti HCV
c) Repeat LFTs

Answer:- (a)

33. Conjugate eye movements are controlled by.??

a) Cortical eyefield
b) Pre frontal cortex
c) Frontal eyefield

Answer:- (c)

34. True About cornea...??

a) Descemt's membrane is continuous with trabecular meshwork
b) Collagen fibers are arranged haphazardly
c) No role in refraction of light

Answer:- (a)

35. Scenio of UMNL, positive babinski sign, exageratted reflex structure involved will have fibers deccusated in.??

a) Medulla
b) Pons
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (a)

36. A female presented with a complaint of itching, dryness of eyes and mouth, dysphagia, angular fibrosis. Her X-ray shows interstitial fibrosis.Cause is...??

a) SLE
b) R.A
c) Progressive systemic sclerosis

Answer:- (C)

37. A person was passing through jungle, sees lion, the goose bumps occurs due to...??

a) Vasoconstriction
b) Errector pilli contraction
c) Posterior hypothalamus activation

Answer:- (b)

38. Iris color change is due to...??

a) Atropine
b) Lantonoprost
c) Pilocarpine

Answer:- (b)

39. In a 50 years old man with gradual loss of vision, near vision is reduced due to ??

a) Increased axial length
b) Increased tension of suspensory ligament
c) Decreased curvature of lens.

Answer:- (c)

40. Optic nerve has axons of neurons of which layer...??

a) Ganglion cell layer
b) Layer of rods & cones
c) Layer of bipolar cell

Answer:- (a)

41. Muscle with down and out eye movemen??

a) Inferior oblique
b) Superior oblique
c) Superior rectus

Answer:- (b)

42. Child had trauma with ball, followed by restriction in upward movement of eye and diplopia, cause is?

a) Carotid cavernous fistula
b) Blow out fracture
c) Traumatic mydriasis

Answer:- (b)

43. Patient is High Myopic, complains of Floaters, 6/6 vision, cause is.??

a) PVD
b) Cataract
c) Acute congestive glaucoma

Answer:- (a)

44. Vitreous strongest attachment at which point?

a) Limbus
b) Ciliary body
c) Orra serrata

Answer:- (c)

45. In Iridocyclitis phenomenon involved is..??

a) Loss of pupillary reflex
b) Damage to optic nerve
c) water logging

Answer:- (c)

46. ATT usage Which drug should be adjusted, lowered in dose when GFR less than 30ml.??

a) Ethambutol
b) Streptomycin
c) Isoniazid

Answer:- (a)

47. Pituitary tumor grows anteriorly which structure will be damaged.??

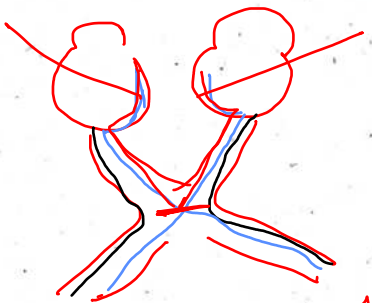
a) Optic tract
b) Optic chiasma
c) Optic nerve

Answer:- (c)

48. Enlarged pituitary gland tumor cause compression of optic chiasma. What defect will occur...?

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (a)



Bitemporal Heteronymous hemianopia

49. Patient known type II diabetic with loss of visual acuity had some laser treatment. Changes in.??

a) Retina
b) Macula
c) Lens

Answer:- (b)

50. What effects Positive predictive value.??

a) Prevalence
b) Incidence
c) Sensitivity

Answer:- (a)

51. What converts epinephrine to norepinephrine in renal medulla..??

a) Cortisol
b) ADH
c) Aldosterone

Answer:- (a)

52. Sclera thinnest .??

a. Anterior to recti insertion
b. Anterior to the equator
c. posterior to recti insertion

Answer:- (c)

53. Conjunctival epitelium.??

a) Stratified Columnar
b) Simple cuboidal
c) Simple columnar

Answer:- (a)

54. Microscopic diagnostic feature of TB is...??

a) Sputum for AFB
b) CXR
c) Caseous necrosis

Answer:- (c)

55. Width of surgical limbus??

a) 0.2mm
b) 2mm
c) 0.02 mm

Answer:- (b)

56. People divided into two subgroups on basis of age than randomly selected, this is known as?

a) Stratified random sampling
b) Simple Random sample
c) Specified sample

Answer:- (a)

57. Light rays are considered parallel if coming from distance of??

a) 6 m
b) 4 m
c) 3m

.Answer:- (a)

58. Child trauma to pareital area of head. Which artery bleed...?

a) Accesory meningeal artery
b) Maxillary artery
c) Middle meningeal artery

Answer:- (c)

59. In cover uncover test to detect squint of rt. Eye when left. Eye is covered, rt. Eye retains central fixation. Rt. Eye has...??

a) Exophoria
b) Orthophoria
c) Amblyopia

Answer:- (b)

60. Pterion fracture, which artery is damaged...??

a) Middle meningeal artery
b) Accesory meningeal artery
c) Maxillary artery

Answer:- (a)

61. Optic vesicle develope from.??

a) Internal ear
b) Stomodeum
c) Forebrain

Answer:- (c)

62. Ischemic necrosis cells damage will be ??

a) Cardiac cells
b) Neurons
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

63. Patient with fluid loss now show acidosis with hypokalemia. Most of fluid loss from which part of git.??

a) Ileum
b) Colon
c) Rectum

Answer:- (b)

64. Rt shift of oxygen dissociation curve...??

a) Acidosis
b) Alkalosis
c) CO poisoning

Answer:- (a)

65. A patient has Hb 5g/dl, WBCs 3500 and platelets 12,000. Presented with lethargy, lower limb numbness, tingling sensation, cause is?

a) Vit b12 deficiency
b) Iron deficiency
c) Protein deficiency

Answer:- (a)

66. An athlete woman works out excessively, during her exercsise water loss will be through...??

a) Urine
b) Lungs
c) Sweating

Answer:- (c)

67. Gradual visual loss, VA 6/36 becomes 6/12 with spectacles, density in the medium, diagnosis??

a) Retinal detachment
b) Cataract
c) Glaucoma.

Answer:- (b)

68. Site of pericardiocentesis.??

a) 4th intercostal space
b) 6th intercostal space at the left paravertebral border
c) Subcostal angle

Answer:- (c)

69. Right optic tract lesion causes...??

a) Right nasal and left temporal loss
b) Bitemporal hemianopia
c) left nasal right temporal loss

Answer:- (c)

70. Corneal opacity is caused by which drug??

a) Phenothiazine
b) Chloroquine
c) Amiodarone

Answer:- (b)

71. Heart Posteriolateral supply...??

a) Left Circumflex artery.
b) Marginal artery
c) RCA

Answer:- (a)

72. Vitamin d metabolism...??

a) 1 alpha hydroxylation in kidney and 25 hydroxylation in liver
b) 25 hydroxylation in kidney & 1 alpha hydroxylation in liver
c) 1 alpha hydroxylation occur prior to 25 hydroxylation

Answer:- (a)

73. Transient adhesion is by...??

a) Integrin
b) ICAM
c) Selectin

Answer:- (C)

74. A man had a fight in his factory settings and was struck with H steel iron beam on his head injuring his zygomatic arch and orbit. To salvage the eye surgery was done to the eye.. after 1 month, both eyes got inflamed,visual acuity reduced. The injured eye was enucleated. Underlying mechanism is??

a) Polyclonal lymphocyte activation
b) T cell activation due to sequestration of antigens
c) Cross reactivity with myocardial antigens
d) Complement activation

Answer:- (b)

75. Female with fever, arthralgia, discoid rash, Specific or diagnostic test is.??

a) Anti-ds Dna
b) Anti CCP
c) None of these

Answer: - (a)

76. Tongue bite scenario taste sensation from anterior two third of tongue is carried by which nerve...??

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Chorda tympani

Answer:- (c)

77. At lumbar puncture last ligament to pierce is.??

a) Interspinal ligament
b) Posterior longitudinal ligament
c) Ligamentum flavum

Answer:- (c)

78. A Group with Disease and a Group without Disease tested

for Risk Factors what type of study??

a) Case control Study
b) Cohort study

Answer:- (a)

79. Superior thyroid artery ligated at Superior pole of thyroid gland, the nerve liable to be injured if artery is ligated some distance from the gland will be.??

a) External laryngeal nerve
b) Internal laryngeal nerve
c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Answer:- (a)

80. Goblet Cells in Conjunctiva Are Distributed as Follows.??

a) Superior and lateral
b) Superior and medial
c) Inferior and Medial

Answer:- (c)

81. Which ganglion cells are responsible for transmission of impulses from Rods to LGB...??

a) X cells
b) Y cells
c) Z cells

Answer:- (b)

82. Cavernous sinus thrombosis, what is involved for infection.??

a) Superior ophthalmic vein
b) Inferior ophthalmic vein
c) Superior orbital vein

Answer:- (a)

83. Turner karyotype ..??

a) XO
b) 47 XXY
c) 47 XX

Answer:- (a)

84. Female patient from a village, presented with post-delivery septicemia, she has fever, platelets 20000, TLC raised, bleeding time 10 min, PT and aPTT deranged, what is the cause?

a) Transfusion reaction
b) Hypovolemic shock
c) DIC

Answer:- (c)

85. 90 years old lady, healthy with no past Hx presented with c/o purple patches, platelets 20x10⁹. Cause:..??

a. Low platelets
b. Factor K deficiency
c. Factor 8 deficiency
d. Capillary abnormality

Answer:- (d)

86. A young male patient with painless Testicular swelling, raised LDH, what is the diagnosis.??

a) Testicular lymphoma
b) Seminoma
c) Teratoma

Answer:- (b)

87. Patient present with 1-liter blood loss, after 1 hour, how to check blood volume?

a) Pulse

b) Blood pressure
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

88. Last to come to normal after heamorrhage:??

a) Plasma protiens
b) RBCs in peripheral smear
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

89. Corneal surface is kept moistened by...??

a) Deep Petrosal Nerve
b) Posterior Division of Lacrimal
c) Lesser Petrosal Nerve
d) Greater Petrosal Nerve

Answer:- (d)

90. After ovulation, the graffian follicle collapses, bleeds and become...??

a) Corpus hemorrhagicus
b) Corpus luteum
c) Corpus albicans

Answer:- (a)

91. Bruch's membrane is present between??

a) Vitreous and retina
b) Sclera and cornea
c) Choroid and retina

Answer:- (c)

92. Fluid reaching loop of henle after leaving pct. What is present in it ...??

a) More Na than plasma
b) More glucose than plasma
c) More urea than plasma

Answer:- (c)

93. Atropine MOA.??

a) Competitive Antagonist
b) Competitive Agonist
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

94. TMJ dislocated on both sides mouth open what pulls mandible.??

a) Lateral pterygoid
b) Medial pterygoid
c) Masseter

Answer:- (a)

95. MEninges without neural tissue ??

a) Meningocoele
b) Myeloschisis
c) Meningohydroencephalocele

Answer:- (a)

96. Corneal edema is due to??

a) Arrangement of collagen fibrils
b) Injury to Epithelium
c) Injury to endothelium

Answer:- (c)

97. Which of the following Opens eye ??

a) Orbicularis oculi
b) Levator palpebrae superioris
c) Orbicularis oris

Answer:- (b)

98. Pain at ear lobe after lymph node biopsy at neck due to which nerve.??.

a) Great auricular nerve.
b) Auriculotemporal nerve
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

99. Immune disease affecting single organ ...??

a) Hashimoto Thyroiditis
b) SLE
c) Cystic fibrosis

Answer:- (a)

100. Not true about lens??

a) Thin at posterior pole
b) Posterior Part of capsule is thickest
c) 15mm at equator
d) 90% water

Answer:- (b)

101. Corneal source of energy pathway is...??

a) Glycolysis
b) Fatty acid oxidation
c) Citric acid pathway

Glucose → Pyruvate

Answer:- (a)

102. MOA of acetylcholinesterase?

a) Increases the number of receptors at postsynaptic membrane
b) Increases the amount of acetylcholine at postsynaptic membrane
c) Increases the activity of cholinesterase at synaptic membrane

Answer:- (b)

103. In myasthenia gravis what occurs...??

a) Antibodies to acetylcholine receptors
b) Antibodies to calcium channel receptors
c) Increase activity of cholinesterase

Answer:- (a)

104. Choriocapillaries are more fenestrated at.?

a) Mid periphery
b) The optic disc
c) Submacular area
d) Equatorial region

Answer:- (c)

105. Pt has hematuria and hemoptysis with linear deposits on glomerular basement membrane, what does this disease could be.??

a) IgA nephropathy
b) Nephrotic syndrome
c) Good Pasteur syndrome

Answer:- (c)

106. Aqueous humor is secreted by??

a) Iris vessels
b) Conjunctival vessels
c) Ciliary processes

Answer:- (c)

107. Aqueous humor mainly by which process ??

a) Ultrafiltration
b) Active secretion
c) Diffusion

Answer:- (b)

108. During healing. Wound strength is by...?

a) Type 1 collagen

b) Type 2 collagen
c) Type 4 collagen
Answer:- (a)

109. Pituitary tumor invades which bone...??
a) Body of sphenoid
b) Frontal bone
c) Ethmoid bone
Answer:- (a)

110. Cavernous sinus infection will damage what .??
a) Abducent nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Accessory nerve
Answer:- (a)

111. Pt is unable to close the eye which nerve will be damaged.??
a) Optic nerve
b) Oculomotor nerve
c) Fascial nerve
Answer:- (c)

112. Duchene muscle dystrophy?
a) X linked recessive
b) X linked dominant
c) Autosomal recessive
Answer:- (a)

113. Drug causing bradycardia, pale skin, decreased cardiac output?
a) Epinephrine
b) NE
c) Dopamine
d) Phenylephrine
Answer:- (d)

114. HRT (Hormonal Replacement Therapy) side effect?
a) Osteoporosis
b) Thromboembolism
c) Endometrial CA
Answer:- (b)

115. Grading depends on...??
a) Pleomorphism
b) Increased mitosis
c) Invasion of basement membrane
d) Involvement of lymphatics
e) Involvement of lymph nodes
Answer:- (a)

116. After marathon race??
a) Decreased glucagon, Increased insulin
b) High cholesterol
c) Decrease insulin increase glucagon
Answer:- (c)

117. Pt came in ER with chest pain ECG normal, cardiac enzymes normal doctor advised thoracic cage X ray. Which one of these structures is cartilaginous plus amphiarthrosis joint.?
a) Manubriosternal
b) Costochondral
c) Sternocostal
Answer:- (b)

118. Supporting cellsof CNS ??
a) Astrocytes
b) Oligodendrocytes
c) None of these
Answer:- (a)

119. Farmer working in field having pin point pupil, cause is?
a) Organophosphate poisoning
b) Opioid poisoning

c) Snake bite

Answer:- (a)

120. Patient is diabetic with RBS 500mg/dl, altered mental status, ketone bodies in urine, buffer that is activated is??

a) Ammonia
b) HCO3
c) Phosphate

Answer:- (b)

121. Plastic factory worker, Hydrocarbons cause what?

a) Skin cancer
b) Bladder CA
c) Colon CA

Answer:- (b)

122. A patient had jaundice for two months and pruritis for two years. LFTs show direct bilrubin 11mg/100ml, SGPT 75 U/L, ALP 2300 IU/L. What is the most likely Diagnosis?

a) Extrahepatic cholestasis
b) Intraheaptic cholestasis
c) Drug induced jaundice
d) Alcoholic hepatitis
e) Autoimmune hepatitis

Answer:- (a)

123. 50 yr old mason with some raised leison on skin and dr advised excision ...what is it?

a) Acinitic keratosis
b) Saebhorric keratosis
c) Intradermal Naevus
d) Melanoma

Answer:- (a)

124. Pregnant lady having pigment stone and obstructive jaundice, which lab test to be done?

a) ALP
b) AST
c) GGT

Answer:- (c)

125. I.V drug abusers will most likely have...??

a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Infective endocarditis
c) Carcinoid disease
d) Libman –Sacks endocarditis

Answer:- (b)

126. Baroreceptor maintain??

a) MAP
b) Arterial filling
c) Venous return

Answer:- (a)

127. Most common Post splenectomy infection is??

a) E coli
b) Nwisseria
c) streptococcus

Answer:- (c)

128. A patient has thorn pick on toe, developed local abscess, causative organism is...??

a) Staph Aureus
b) Staph Epidermidis
c) Pseudomonas

Answer:- (a)

129. Mydriasis is caused by which receptors??

a) Alpha adrenergic
b) Alpha blocker
c) Beta adrenergic

Answer:- (a)

130. Most Potent Stimulus for Renin Release??

a) Dec Na content to tubules
b) Hypotension
c) Sympathetic stimulation

Answer:- (c)

131. After skin cut on finger, healing will occur through which layer...?

a) Keratinized layer
b) Basal layer of epidermis
c) Subcutaneous layer

Answer:- (b)

132: Inherited coagulation disorder ??

a) Factor V Leiden MUTATION
b) Protein C deficiency
c) Protein S deficiency

Answer:- (a)

133. Temperature and humidity mentioned, mechanism of heat loss will be.??

a) Conduction+ Radiation
b) Evaporation
c) Conduction

Answer:- (b)

134. Membrane receptor acting through G Phospholipase C causes increase in what??

a) Sodium
b) Potassium
c) Calcium

Answer:- (c)

135. IN HTN what is defective...??

a) Negative feedback
b) Positive feedback
c) Sympathetic

Answer:- (b)

136. In hyperthyroidism exophthalmos is due to??

a) TSI
b) Inc. TRH
c) Free T3

Answer:- (a)

137. Fatty acids and glycerol combine in ...??

a) Nucleus
b) Lysosome
c) Golgi apparatus

Answer:- (c)

138. Most common fungal inefection in HIV??

a) MTB
b) Pneumocystis jiroveci
c) Candida

Answer:- (c)

139. Most common cause of metastatic calcification is??

a) Hyperthyroidism
b) Hyperparathyroidism
c) Hypothyroidism

Answer:- (b)

140. Old man have tremors, lesion in.??

a) Substantia nigra
b) Caudate
c) Subthalamus

Answer:- (a)

141. Characteristic feature of Cerebellar lesion?

a) Ataxia
b) Rigidity
c) Dysdiadochokinesia

Answer:- (c)

142. Least infarction chances is in?

a) Liver
b) Lungs
c) Heart

Answer:- (a)

143. Apoptosis is induced by...??

a) Cell injury
b) Cell swelling
c) Activation of caspases

Urinary incontinence ← Pudendal nerve.

Answer:- (c)

144. Pudendal nerve damage effect on bladder ...??

a) Urinary incontinence
b) Urinary urgency
c) Rectal prolapse

Answer:- (a)

145. Man advised to take brown wheat and currently on polished rice. DOC advised to take vitamin necessary for metabolism??

a) Thiamine
b) Riboflavin
c) Biotin

Answer:- (a)

146. PPD injection...??

a) Type 3 hypersensitivity reaction
b) Type 2 hypersensitivity reaction
c) Type 4 hypersensitivity reaction

Answer:- (c)

147. RTA injury after several days foul smelling discharge oozing from wound and crepitus, hypotension and tachycardia??

a) Hypovolemic shock
b) Toxemic shock
c) Extensive necrosis

Answer:- (b)

148. Treatment of anaphylactic reaction after penicillin injection is...??

a) Saline infuion
b) Antihistamine
c) Adrenaline

Answer:- (c)

149. Largest cross-sectional area is of..??

a) Capillaries
b) Arterioles
c) Venules

Answer:- (a)

150. Telescope lens is used for ??

a) Chromatic aberration
b) Diffraction
c) Total internal reflection

Answer:- (a)

151. Which local anesthetic cause maximum vasoconstriction?

a) Lignocaine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Cocaine

Answer:- (c)

152. Liver biopsy site is..??

a) 7th or 8th intercostal space Mid clavicular line
b) 7th or 8th intercostal space Mid axillary line
c) 9th or 10th intercostal space Mid axillary line

Answer:- (b)

153. Mitral area?

a) 5th ICS Midclavicular Line
b) 2nd ICS right to sternum
c) 2nd ICS left to sternum

Answer:- (a)

154. In Fuch's dystrophy..??

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Loss of endothelial cells of cornea
c) Involves corneal stroma

Answer:- (b)

155. What kind of bond is present between proteins and lipid bilayer in a membrane...??

Penicillin → Anaphylaxis ← Adrenaline

$$CaO_2 = (Hb \times 1.34 \times \frac{SaO_2}{100}) + (PaO_2 \times 0.003)$$

a) Hydrophobic
b) hydrophilic
c) Covalent bond

Answer:- (a)

156. Calculate O2 content HB 10, Po2 60, So2 90 %.??

a) 13dl ← 12.24
b) 15dl
c) 17dl

Answer:- (a)

157. Left optic tract loss...??

a) Left homonymous hemianopia
b) Right homonymous hemianopia
c) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (b)

158. Retinal neurons \are: ??

a) Unipolar
b) Bipolar
c) Multipolar

Answer:- (b)

159. Child lethargic, eats fast food, picture of macrocytic anemia, there will be deficiency of...??

a) Vitamin B12
b) Iron
c) Folic acid

Answer:- (c)

160. Pt presented with CA gall bladder with cholelithiasis, cause of his cancer is...??

a) Chronic irritation
b) Stones
c) Obstructive jaundice

Answer:- (a)

161. In Rock crusher upper lobe lesion was noted... what is the cause.??

a) Asbestosis
b) Berylliosis
c) Silicosis

Answer:- (c)

162. Lateral inhibition in retina done by.??

a) Horizontal cells
b) Amacrine
c) Bipolar
d) Ganglion

Answer:- (a)

163. Medial palpebral ligament attaches to.??

a) Inferior to nasal bone
b) Anterior crest of maxilla
c) Lateral to orbit

Answer:- (b)

164. Healthy Optic nerve Contains Number Of Axons??

a) 100,0000
b) 120,0000
c) 300,0000

Answer:- (b)

165. Heparin is released by.??

a) Mast cells
b) Basophils
c) Eosinophils
d) Platelets

Answer:- (a)

166. Corneal transperancy is maintained by.??

a) Lattice arrangement
b) Tear film
c) Intact endothelium / endothelial pump

Answer:- (c)

167. Patient with Epiphora, jones I test negative, jones II test positive. Dye accumulate... Cause is.??

a) Obstruction of NLD
b) Obstruction of canaliculi

Answer:- (a)

168. Binocularity measured by.??

a) Biometery

b) Retinoscope
c) Synaptophore
Answer:- (c)

169. Natural antithrombotic in body.??

a) Plasminogen
b) Heparin
c) Warfarin
Answer:- (b)

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Q1) Drug of choice in POAG is:

a) Pilocarpine
b) Timolol maleate
c) Latanoprost

Answer:- (b)

Q2) Corneal transparency is maintained by:

a) Lattice arrangement
b) Tear film
c) Intact endothelium / endothelial pump

Answer:- (c)

Q3) Theta waves are feature of:

a) Stage 2 NREM
b) Stage 3 NREM sleep
c) Stage 1 NREM sleep

Answer:- (c)

Q4) CSF abnormal finding is:

a) Protein > 500mg
b) Glucose 50mg
c) Glucose less than plasma levels

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Ptosis on abduction and apparent widening of palpebral fissure on adduction, diagnosis is Stilling:

a) Turk Duane syndrome/ Turk syndrome
b) Meizu phenomenon
c) Von graefe effect
d) Marcus Gunn syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q6) A young person is complaining of dry eye, structure that is damaged:

a) Trigeminal ganglion
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Pterygopalatine ganglion

Answer:- (c)

Q7) Average volume of vitreous is:

a) 2ml
b) 3ml
c) 4ml

Answer:- (c)

Q8) Epithelium of Meibomian gland duct is:

a) Stratified cuboidal
b) Stratified squamous
c) Simple columnar

Answer:- (b)

Q9) Ciliary body is originated from:

a) Mesoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Ectoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Light rays are considered parallel if coming from distance of:

a) 6cm
b) 60m
c) 6m

Answer:- (c)

Q11) Preganglionic autonomic fibers are:

a) Type C
b) Type A
c) Type B fibers

Answer:- (c)

Q12) Example of sesamoid cartilage:

a) Ala of nose
b) Trachea
c) Pinna of Ear

Answer:- (a)

Q13) The hormones which act by cGMP mechanism is:

a) Oxytocin
b) ADH
c) No

Answer:- (c)

Q14) Mechanism of action of ANP is by:

a) Activating cAMP
b) Tyrosine kinase mechanism

c) Activating cGMP

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q15) HSV infection on lips is treated by:

a) Amikacin
b) Acyclovir
c) Trifluridine

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q16) Bruch's membrane is present between:

a) Vitreous and retina
b) Sclera and cornea
c) Choroid and retina

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q17) Hypothalamic nucleus related to circadian rhythm is:

a) Pre-optic nucleus
b) Dorsomedial nucleus
c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q18) Childhood retinoblastoma is:

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X-linked dominant

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q19) Patient with small eyes, iris and ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia and vitreous vasculature, diagnosis is:

a) Trisomy 18
b) Trisomy 21
c) Trisomy 13(Patau Syndrome)

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q20) Patient with complaint of epiphora, negative fluorescence test, negative Jones test, next step to do is:

a) Schirmer's test
b) Syringing
c) Probing

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q21) Lower face anesthesia is due to damage to:

a) Optic foramen
b) Superior orbital fissure
c) Foramen ovale

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q22) Substance which acts through Adenylyl cyclase pathway is:

a) ANP
b) Oxytocin
c) Nor-epinephrine

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q23) After entering, initially, HIV changes what:

a) Its DNA to RNA
b) Its RNA to DNA
c) No change

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q24) Lymph flow will decrease if there is:

a) Increased blood pressure
b) Increased hydrostatic pressure
c) Increased Oncotic pressure

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q25) Which of the following has highest diffusion capacity in body tissues?

a) CO_2
b) CO
c) NO

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q26) A man has weakness of the lower leg and atrophy of calf muscles along with lateral side of foot, he has:

a) UMN lesion
b) Rigidity
c) LMN lesion

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q27) Female patient having history of burning micturition for 5 days, along with fever and lower abdominal pain, investigation that should be done are:

a) Urine and Blood Cultures
b) Urine culture
c) Blood culture

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q28) Volume of air needed to form embolism is:

a) 20cc
b) 50cc
c) 100cc

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q29) Reaction after 2 weeks of giving Diphtheria Toxoid is an example of:

a) Type 1 hypersensitivity
b) Type 2 hypersensitivity
c) Type 3 Hypersensitivity

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q30) A patient is pale and lethargic, there is history of gastrectomy, peripheral blood film shows macrocytic anemia, treatment that should be given is:

a) Oral vitamin B12
b) Iron supplements
c) IV vitamin B12

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q31) Most common refractive error in new born is:

a) Myopia
b) Astigmatism
c) Hypermetropia

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q32) Which muscle acts as lacrimal pump:

a) Orbicularis oculi
b) LPS
c) Muller muscle

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q33) Clara cells are present in:

a) Primary bronchi
b) Secondary bronchi
c) Terminal bronchioles

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q34) Cushing's reflex is due to:

a) High blood pressure
b) Low BP
c) Raised ICP

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q35) After RTA patient cannot speak, lesion is in:

a) Motor area of dominant hemisphere
b) Premotor cortex
c) Parietal lobe

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q36) Biopsy examination in dissecting aneurysm of Aorta shows:

a) Necrosis of serosa
b) Necrosis of Tunica media
c) Excessive bleeding

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) Statistical significance is:

a) P>0.05
b) P<0.05
c) 5

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q38) Coloboma results from:

a) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse
b) Failure of fusion of medial nasal and frontonasal prominences
c) Failure of choroidal fissure to close

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q39) Most common cause of congenital facial nerve palsy is:

a) Birth trauma
b) Bell's palsy
c) Ramsay' Hunt syndrome

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q40) Ankylosing spondylosis is associated with:

a) Diabetes mellitus
b) Celiac disease
c) Aortic insufficiency

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q41) Cotton mill worker can develop:

a) Asbestosis
b) Silicosis
c) Byssinosis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q42) Patient of Hypothyroidism has increased level of:

a) Glucose
b) Thyroid hormones
c) Cholesterol

Answer:- (c)

Q43) Gene translocation in follicular Lymphoma is:

a) 4:8
b) 9:11
c) 14: 18

Answer:- (c)

Q44) Example of tumor with N-myc mutation is:

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Burkitt lymphoma
c) Neuroblastoma

Answer:- (c)

Q45) Example of tumor with c-myc gene mutation (translocation) is:

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Neuroblastoma
c) Burkitt lymphoma

Answer:- (c)

Q46) Bleeding vessels in subdural hematoma are:

a) Sigmoid sinus
b) Superior sagittal sinus
c) superior cerebral veins

Answer:- (c)

Q47) Pulsations felt between trachea and infrahyoid muscles are of:

a) External carotid artery
b) Vertebral artery
c) Common carotid artery

Answer:- (c)

Q48) AP diameter of eyeball is:

a) 15-18mm
b) 22-24mm
c) 10-14

Answer:- (b)

Q49) Diplopia during walking down tairs, lesion is in:

a) 6th nerve
b) 3rd CN
c) Pons

Answer:- (b)

Q50) Treatment for influenza is:

a) Acyclovir
b) Trifluridine
c) Oseltamivir

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Patient has Hydrocephalus and Herniation of meninges with neural tissue, this lesion is called:

a) Spina bifida
b) Spina bifida occulta
c) Myelomeningocele

Answer:- (c)

Q52) Aqueous humor is secreted by:

a) Iris vessels
b) Conjunctival vessels
c) Ciliary processes

Answer:- (c)

Q53) Structure that is situated in superior mediastinum:

a) Arch of aorta
b) Heart
c) Lungs

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Cardiac marker that is raised after 3 hours of MI is:

a) Myoglobin
b) LDH
c) CK-MB

Answer:- (c)

Q55) Drug that should be given to a patient of subarachnoid hemorrhage is:

a) Vancomycin
b) Verapamil
c) Nimodipine

Answer:- (c)

Q56) Child lethargic, eats fast food, picture of macrocytic anemia, there will be deficiency of:

a) Vitamin B12
b) Iron
c) Folic acid

Answer:- (c)

Q57) Most common side effect of antihyperlipidemic drugs is:

a) Hypotension
b) High temperature
c) GI disturbance

Answer:- (c)

Q58) Best investigation for diagnosing Wilson's disease:

a) Serum ceruloplasmin
b) Urinary copper level
c) Liver biopsy

Answer:- (c)

Q59) SA node is known as pacemaker of heart because:

a) It generates automatic nerve impulse
b) It is located in atria
c) It generates impulses at faster rate

Answer:- (c)

Q60) In respiratory acidosis for every 10mmhg rise in pCO2 will lead to:

a) Decrease in HCO3 by 3meq/L
b) Increase in HCO3 by 3meq/L
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q61) Patient with progressive muscle weakness, ascending paralysis eye symptoms, cause is:

a) Antibodies against Ach receptors
b) Antibodies against presynaptic calcium channels.
c) Decreased activity of cholinesterase

Answer:- (b)

Q62) A non-smoker presents with low grade fever, on Xray there is perihilar mass, environmental factor responsible for this condition is:

a) Smoking
b) Radon
c) Silicon

Answer:- (b)

Q63) Most of the Optic tract fibers end at:

a) Visual cortex
b) Internal capsule
c) LGB

Answer:- (c)

Q64) Main cause of metastatic calcification is:

a) Hyperthyroidism
b) Hyperparathyroidism
c) Hypothyroidism

Answer:- (b)

Q65) In a 70-year-old man, accommodation power is:

a) 8D
b) 10D
c) 2D

Answer:- (c)

Q66) Herpes infection on tip of nose, nerve involved is:

a) Anterior ethmoidal nerve
b) Optic nerve
c) Nasociliary nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q67) Patient taking candesartan goes for some dental procedure, effect of which antibiotic is interfered by it:

a) Amoxicillin
b) Ciprofloxacin
c) Tetracycline

Answer:- (c)

Q68) Effect of local anesthetic agent is increased by:

a) Dopamine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Epinephrine

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q69) Lymphatic drainage of external nose and anterior nasal cavity is by:

a) Sublingual nodes
b) Submandibular nodes
c) Pre-auricular nodes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q70) Impulse conduction is fastest by:

a) SA node
b) AV node
c) Purkinje fibers

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q71) AV nodal delay facilitates which phase of cardiac cycle?

a) Ventricular filling
b) Atrial filling
c) Ventricular contraction

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q72) Most common fungal infection in HIV patient is:

a) MTB
b) Pneumocystis jiroveci
c) Candida

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q73) Drug of choice for enteric fever:

a) Ciprofloxacin
b) Chlorpromazine
c) Doxycycline

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q74) Aortic valve opens:

a) After isovolumetric relaxation
b) At the end of isovolumetric contraction
c) Before isovolumetric contraction

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q75) Chorda tympani is:

a) SSA
b) GSA
c) SVA

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q76) Hallmark of vitamin B12 deficiency is:

a) Extreme pain
b) High temperature
c) Peripheral neuropathy

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q77) Patient with Hb17, mass on lower pole of kidney, diagnosis is:

a) RCC
b) Adenoma
c) Renal cyst

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q78) Oral propranolol is contraindicated in:

a) Migraine
b) Hypertension
c) Asthma

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q79) Mitral valve auscultation area:

a) On the mid clavicular line
b) In midaxillary line
c) Medial to midclavicular line on left

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q80) Natural antithrombotic agent in blood is:

a) Heparin
b) Plasminogen
c) Prothrombin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q81) Homonymous hemianopia is caused by:

a) Lesion to optic chiasm
b) Lesion to optic nerve
c) Lesion to optic tract

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q82) Patient presented with weakness of right side of body and diplopia, lesion is in:

a) Internal capsule
b) MIDBRAIN
c) Frontal cortex

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q83) Side effect of belladonna alkaloids in children is:

a) Increased salivation
b) Increased lacrimation
c) Hyperthermia

Answer:- (c)

Q84) Bioavailability means:

a) First pass metabolism
b) GI absorption of drug
c) Active form of drug in blood

Answer:- (c)

Q85) A lady cut radial artery accidentally, fibers which reduce pressure in vessel and stop bleeding are:

a) Type C fibers
b) A delta fiber
c) Type B fibers

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Most common congenital anomaly of lens is:

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Coloboma

Answer:- (c)

Q87) Protein content in diet is:

a) 10-15%
b) 1-5%
c) 25-30%

Answer:- (c)

Q88) Pilocarpine effect is:

a) It reduces pain
b) It increases vision
c) It reduces IOP

Answer:- (c)

Q89) Nerve which when cut bilaterally can cause death is:

a) Phrenic nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Oculomotor nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q90) Patient is lethargic, Hb very low, MCV low, ferritin 1000mcg, skin pigmentation, splenomegaly, treatment is:

a) Iron therapy
b) Deferoxamine
c) Blood transfusion

Answer:- (b)

Q91) Patient came in ER with heart rate 45/min, BP 60/50, what to give?

a) Blood transfusion
b) Acetylcholine
c) Atropine

Answer:- (c)

Q92) Unilateral right cleft lip occurs due to:

a) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse
b) Failure of choroidal fissure to close
c) Failure of maxillary and RT nasal bone fusion.

Answer:- (c)

Q93) Patient is unable to see upward and laterally, muscle involved is:

a) Superior oblique
b) Superior rectus
c) Inferior oblique

Answer:- (c)

Q94) Diabetic patient with blood glucose 500mg/dl, altered mental status, hyperglycemia causes:

a) Increase urine output
b) Decreased urine output
c) Increase in ADH

Answer:- (a)

Q95) Membrane receptor acting through G phospholipase C causes increase in what:

a) Sodium
b) Potassium
c) Calcium

Answer:- (c)

Q96) Response of dark adaptation is:

a) Activation of ciliary muscles

b) Activation of rods in peripheral retina
c) Activation of cones

Answer:- (b)

Q97) Cast on limb due to fracture, after cast removal limb size small due to:

a) LMN palsy
b) Spasticity
c) Disuse atrophy

Answer:- (c)

Q98) Site for pericardiocentesis is:

a) 9th ICS below the rib
b) 2nd ICS above the rib
c) 5th ICS to the left of sternum

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Patient presented with memory loss, tumor was found, area of brain compressed by tumor is:

a) Hypothalamus
b) Forebrain
c) Hippocampus

Answer:- (c)

Q100) Factor 8 is produced by:

a) Epithelial cells
b) Hepatocytes
c) Endothelial cells

Answer:- (c)

Q101) Optic vesicle is derived from:

a) Forebrain
b) Internal ear
c) Stomodeum

Answer:- (a)

Q102) After head injury patient developed depression and Lack of motivation, this is most likely due to lesion in:

a) Amygdala
b) Hippocampus
c) Frontal lobe

Answer:- (c)

Q103) A Group with disease and a group without disease tested for risk factors, type of study is

a) Cohort study
b) Case control study
c) Randomized control study

Answer:- (b)

Q104) Patient with mild ptosis, evening muscle weakness, diagnosed as a case of myasthenia gravis, cause is:

a) Increased activity of cholinesterase
b) Antibodies against calcium channel receptors
c) Antibodies against Ach receptors at neuromuscular junction

Answer:- (c)

Q105) Hemolysis, followed by hematuria, cause of hematuria due to saturation of which protein:

a) Hemoglobin
b) Hemopexin
c) Haptoglobin

Answer:- (c)

Q106) Acanthosis nigricans occurs in:

a) Stratum corneum
b) Stratum Basale
c) Stratum spinosum of skin

Answer:- (c)

Q107) Harmful complication of OCPS IS:

a) Breast cancer
b) Endometrial cancer
c) Thromboembolism

Answer:- (c)

Q108) Corneal epithelium rests on:

a) Descemet's membrane
b) Bruch's membrane
c) Bowman's membrane

Answer:- (c)

Q109) Damage to floor of middle cranial fossa damages:

a) Temporal bone

b) Greater wing of sphenoid
c) Lesser wing of sphenoid

Answer:- (b)

Q110) Patient falls on one side with eyes closed, loss of fine touch and proprioception, lesion is in:

a) Spinocerebellar tract
b) Corticospinal tract
c) Dorsal column

Answer:- (c)

Q111) patient with fever and chills, diagnosed as acute tonsillitis, chemical mediators are:

a) IL-1 and TNF
b) IL-1
c) IL-6

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Nerve involved in cavernous sinus thrombosis is:

a) Vagus nerve
b) Optic nerve
c) Abducent nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q113) Aqueous humor fills:

a) Anterior chamber
b) Posterior chamber
c) Both anterior and posterior chambers

Answer:- (c)

Q114) A patient presented with body aches, calcium 15mg, PTH 3, most common cause is:

a) Hypothyroidism
b) Hypoparathyroidism
c) Hyperparathyroidism

Answer:- (c)

Q115) Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumor in orbit, now he is complaining of numbness at upper part of head up to vertex and medial part but medial part is intact, nerve damaged is:

a) Supraorbital nerve.
b) Inferior alveolar nerve
c) Supratrochlear nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q116) A lady had history of heavy menstrual bleeding and now got pregnant, with no prenatal care. She also had post-partum bleeding, both mother and baby will have:

a) Iron deficiency anemia
b) Folic acid deficiency
c) Megaloblastic anemia
d) Vitamin K deficiency

Answer:- (d)

Q117) Appendectomy done, pain mediators are:

a) Substance P
b) Acetylcholine
c) Prostaglandins

Answer:- (c)

Q118) Middle aged person, comma shaped floaters, vision is 6/6, cause is:

a) Vitreous hemorrhage
b) Posterior vitreous detachment
c) Glaucoma

Answer:- (b)

Q119) After blunt injury to eye, there is corneal edema, dilated pupil, painful eye, due to:

a) Sphincter pupillae damage
b) Raised IOP
c) Optic nerve damage

Answer:- (b)

Q120) Sympathetic system is:

a) Corticospinal
b) Thoracolumbar outflow
c) Lumbosacral outflow

Answer:- (b)

Q121) Councilman bodies are present in:

a) Necrosis

b) Liver CA
c) Apoptosis

Answer:- *(c)*

Q122) Structure passing through foramen ovale is:

a) Maxillary nerve
b) Optic nerve
c) Mandibular nerve

Answer:- *(c)*

Q123) Hyperpolarization of rods occurs directly due to:

a) Opening of potassium channels
b) Closure of sodium channels in outer segment of rods
c) None of these

Answer:- *(b)*

Q124) Patient had fracture of femur, died after 4 days, on biopsy hematopoietic tissue was present, diagnosis is:

a) Fat necrosis
b) Fat embolism
c) Long bone fracture

Answer:- *(b)*

Q125) Patient has History of fever, Upper respiratory tract infection, develops purpura, investigation to be done is:

a) Clotting time
b) Bleeding time
c) Detection of antibodies to platelets

Answer:- *(c)*

Q126) Patient has fever, upper respiratory tract infection, develops purpura, what is increased:

a) Clotting time
b) Bleeding time
c) PT

Answer:- *(b)*

Q127) Left axis deviation on ECG shows:

a) Left ventricular damage
b) Right bundle branch block
c) Right ventricular damage

Answer:- *(c)*

Q128) Patient with cyclopia, symblepharon, cause is:

a) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse
b) Failure of choroidal fissure to close
c) Failure of midline tissue migration around 19-20 days

Answer:- *(c)*

Q129) Clear CSF with reduced glucose shows:

a) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
b) Viral meningitis
c) Bacterial meningitis

Answer:- *(c)*

Q130) Apoptosis is induced by:

a) Cell injury
b) Cell swelling
c) Activation of caspases

Answer:- *(c)*

Q131) Retinal neurons are:

a) Unipolar
b) Bipolar
c) Multipolar

Answer:- *(b)*

Q132) Oxidative burst is for:

a) Phagocytosis
b) Apoptosis
c) Microbicidal killing

Answer:- *(c)*

Q133) Turbulence increases in vessel due to:

a) Increase in viscosity
b) Increase in velocity
c) Both of these

Answer:- *(b)*

Q134) Light chain amyloid proteins are found in:

a) Primary amyloidosis ← Errata
b) Secondary amyloidosis
c) Systemic amyloidosis

Answer:- ~~(c)~~

Q135) Thyroglobulin is produced by:

a) Principal cells
b) Follicular cells
c) Parafollicular cells

Answer:- (b)

Q136) Child having bleeding in knee joint, cause is:

a) Factor 9 deficiency
b) Tissue factor deficiency
c) Factor 8 deficiency

Answer:- (c)

Q137) Most immediate response following injury is:

a) Vasodilation
b) Vasoconstriction
c) Increased temperature

Answer:- (b)

Q138) GFR decreased by:

a) Afferent artery constriction
b) Increased hydrostatic pressure
c) Afferent artery dilation

Answer:- (a)

Q139) Neuroectoderm derivative is:

a) Sclera
b) Choroid
c) Ciliary epithelium

Answer:- (c)

Q140) Patient has generalized edema, protein to be checked is:

a) Fibrinogen
b) Prothrombin
c) Albumin

Answer:- (c)

Q141) Hyperemia is:

a) Active phase
b) Passive phase
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

Q142) Patient having recurrent abortions, no such history in family, no abnormality detected in both partners, investigation to be done is:

a) ELISA
b) Western blot
c) Karyotyping

Answer:- (c)

Q143) About synchondrosis true is:

a) Connective tissue between 2 bones
b) Hinge joint
c) There is hyaline cartilage between two bones

Answer:- (c)

Q144) kidney transplant done; most common post-transplant infection is due to:

a) HSV
b) EBV
c) Polyoma virus

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- If CMV present in options, prefer that.

Q145) Deficiency of vitamin A and D in 50 years old man with long standing fat malabsorption, most likely result is:

a) Glaucoma
b) Keratomalacia
c) Cataract

Answer:- (b)

Q146) Ventricular contraction corresponds to:

a) A wave
b) C wave
c) Z wave

Answer:- (b)

Q147) Long term response to cold:

a) Vasoconstriction
b) Formation of brown fat
c) Pyrogenic hormone

Answer:- (b)

Q148) There is multi hit hypothesis for carcinoma to occur, change included in this multi-step gene process is:

a) Initiator followed by promoter
b) Promotor followed by initiator
c) Initiator and promoter together

Answer:- (a)

Q149) On examination of cervix mild dysplasia was present:

a) CINI
b) CIN2
c) CIN3

Answer:- (a)

Q150) Lytic lesions in vertebra occur due to Mets from:

a) Lung CA
b) Liver CA
c) Prostatic adenocarcinoma

Answer:- (c)

Q151) Tall man with gynecomastia, genotype is XXY, diagnosis is:

a) Turner's syndrome
b) Down's syndrome
c) Klinefelter syndrome

Answer:- (c)

Q152) Patient is diabetic with RBS 500mg/dl, altered mental status, ketone bodies in urine, buffer that is activated is:

a) Ammonia
b) HCO3
c) Phosphate

Answer:- (b)

Q153) CO2 transported in plasma maximally as:

a) CO
b) Carbaminohemoglobin
c) HCO3

Answer:- (c)

Q154) Inhibin produced by:

a) Epithelial cells
b) Follicular cells
c) Sertoli cells.

Answer:- (c)

Q155) How to do justice in medical ethics:

a) Patient has right to choose treatment
b) Doing no harm to patient
c) By properly distributing available medical resources (equity)

Answer:- (c)

Q156) Social awareness is by:

a) By peers
b) Proper health education
c) Behavior change

Answer:- (a)

Q157) Catecholamines released in injury after 24-48 hours cause:

a) Hyperglycemia
b) Vasoconstriction
c) Vasodilation

Answer:- (a)

Q158) Patient having hypoxia due to anemia, result is:

a) High pressure oxygen will correct anemia
b) Giving Oxygen will not benefit the patient
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q159) After a surgical procedure wound was kept opened, after sometime wound space is filled by:

a) Blood vessels
b) Fibrous tissue
c) Myofibroblasts

Answer:- (c)

Q160) Scenario about wound healing, after sometime there is some collection of tissues which remain inside the boundary of wound, biopsy shows fibroblasts and ground matrix, it is:

a) Keloid
b) Hypertrophic scar
c) Normal scar

Answer:- (b)

Q161) Malnourished child with nephrotic syndrome and peri-orbital edema cause is:

a) Increased blood volume
b) Decreased blood pressure
c) Hypoalbuminemia

Answer:- (c)

Q162) In Transfusion reaction:

a) Recipient's blood is agglutinated
b) Donor's blood is agglutinated
c) Both of these occur

Answer:- (b)

Q163) Cells which do not have tendency to regenerate are:

a) Delicate cells
b) Permanent cells
c) Dead cells

Answer:- (b)

Q164) Most common cause of hydrocephalus is:

a) Obstruction of Aqueduct of Sylvius
b) Obstruction of foramen of Luschka
c) Obstruction of foramen of Monro

Answer:- (a)

Q165) A young man had trauma to eyeball with a ball, now presented with diplopia, restricted upward movement of eyeball and cheek anesthesia, it is due to:

a) Fracture of maxilla
b) Facial nerve injury
c) Infra orbital nerve entrapment

Answer:- (c)

Q166) Patient presented with divergent squint/ saccadic movements disturbed, lesion is in :

a) Occipital cortex
b) Parietal lobe
c) Frontal eye field.

Answer:- (c)

Q167) Corpus luteum secretes;

a) Progesterone only
b) Progesterone and estrogen
c) Progesterone, estrogen and inhibin

Answer:- (c)

Q168) With the onset of puberty there is:

a) Increase in gonadal hormone secretion
b) Increase in sensitivity to testosterone
c) Increase in gonadotropin secretion

Answer:- (c)

Q169) Patient has maximum diplopia in left lateral gaze, when left eye is occluded peripheral vision is lost, nerve involved is:

a) Left oculomotor
b) Right abducent
c) Left abducent

Answer:- (c)

Q170) Delayed dark adaptation will be more in:

a) Vitamin A deficiency
b) Pigmentary retinal dystrophy
c) Corneal dystrophy

Answer:- (a)

Q171) About Bruch's membrane true is:

a) It acts as inner limiting membrane of retina
b) It gets thin with age
c) It acts as basement membrane of choriocapillaris

Answer:- (c)

Q172) Which metabolism cycle occurs exclusively in liver:

a) Glycogenolysis
b) Nucleotide synthesis
c) Urea cycle

Answer:- (c)

Q173) Patient has history of TB spine, now presented with fever, dysphagia, dysarthria and mass in neck, which layer of cervical fascia the abscess penetrated through and caused these symptoms?

a) Pretracheal

b) Investing layer
c) Prevertebral

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q174) Triangular shaped spots present between intrapalpebral fissure temporal to the cornea due to:

a) Exposure keratitis
b) Xerophthalmia
c) Snowflake cataract

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q175) Except sweat glands parasympathetic stimulation causes:

a) Decrease secretion
b) Increase secretions
c) Atrophy

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q176) During surgery of appendix, fluid seen in the abdominal cavity, type of fluid is:

a) Transudative
b) Exudative
c) Fibrinous

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q177) A patient presented with blistering on legs after burns, under microscope dermis and epidermis was separated by thin layer of fluid, what will be type of necrosis:

a) Serous
b) Purulent
c) Fibrinous

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q178) Most common coloboma:

a) Lens coloboma
b) Nasal coloboma
c) Iris coloboma

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q179) Microglia are:

a) Present in pons
b) Spider cells
c) Macrophages(scavengers) of CNS

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q180) 1st line defense in lungs:

a) Epithelial cells
b) Neutrophils
c) Alveolar macrophages

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q181) Corneal transparency is due to:

a) Endothelial pump
b) Lattice arrangement of collagen fibrils
c) Tear film

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q183) Pt presented with H/O trauma, on examination there is dilated pupil & ptosis, what is the cause...??

a) 3rd nerve palsy
b) 4th nerve palsy
c) 6th nerve palsy

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q184) A young child has a defect & sac on the back with only meninges protruded. Diagnosis is...?

a) Spina bifida occulta
b) Spina bifida only
c) Spina bifida with meningocele

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q185) Vasectomy done in a patient; his semen will contain...??

a) Seminal fluid and prostatic fluid
b) Seminal fluid
c) Prostatic fluid

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q186) In embryonic life a family of molecules, belong to adherins and causes fetal attachment:

a) Intermediate filaments
b) Cadherin
c) Integrin

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q187) PCT differ from DCT in having:

a) Small size
b) Cuboidal cells

c) Brush border at luminal surface

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q188) According to frank starling law, true is:

a) Force of contraction is inversely proportional to length of muscle fiber
b) Force of contraction is directly proportional to initial length of muscle fiber.
c) Not related to force of contraction

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q189) Clot retraction is:

a) Function of WBCs
b) Function of fibrinogen
c) Function of platelets.

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q190) Cusps of AV valve contain:

a) Papillary muscle
b) Purkinji fibre
c) Chordae tendinea.

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q191) Medial palpebral ligament attaches to:

a) Inferior to nasal bone
b) Anterior crest of maxilla
c) Lateral to orbit

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q192) Most common cause of inherited thrombophilia:

a) Factor 8 deficiency
b) Tissue factor deficiency
c) Protein C deficiency (prefer if factor 5 Leiden mutation is present)

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q193) A person is not taking water for 24 hours or dehydrated, permeability of water increased in which part of nephron ??

a) Collecting duct
b) DCT
c) Interstitium

Answer:- ***(b)***

AUGUST 2021

Q1) Mental nerve emerges from mental foramen:

a) Inferior to 2nd premolar
b) Opposite to 1st molar
c) Inferior to incisor

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Interleukin which is important stimulator of RBCs production?

a) IL-4
b) IL-6
c) IL 3

Answer:- (c)

Q3) Most important mechanism of aqueous production is:

a) Ultrafiltration
b) Active secretion
c) Diffusion

Answer:- (b)

Q4) Leptin acts through which receptors:

a) Gs protein
b) Enzyme linked
c) Tyrosine kinase receptors

Answer:- (b)

Q5) Middle Meningeal artery passes through which foramen?

a) Foramen ovale
b) Foramen Spinosum
c) Optic foramen

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Accessory meningeal artery passes through:

a) Foramen spinosum
b) Foramen ovale
c) Inferior alveolar foramen

Answer:- (b)

Q7) Schwalbe's line termination of:

a) Bruch's membrane
b) Bowman's membrane
c) Descemet membrane

Answer:- (c)

Q8) Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumor in orbit. Now he is complaining of numbness at part of the head up to vertex & medial part but medial part is intact. which of the following nerves is damaged?

a) Supraorbital nerve
b) Supratrochlear nerve
c) Infraorbital nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q9) About ciliary ganglion:

a) It gives ophthalmic nerve
b) It gives short ciliary nerves
c) It gives optic nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q10) For Lacrimal gland nerves synapse in which ganglion:

a) Pterygopalatine ganglion
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Trigeminal ganglion

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Young child has congenital hearing loss, inner canthus of eye displaces laterally, hyperpigmentation of skin, which syndrome:

a) Leopard syndrome
b) Waardenburg syndrome
c) Apert syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Teacher teaching in class on rib model, shows them cartilage, tells that its costal cartilage, which type of cartilage is the costal cartilage?

a) Fibrocartilage
b) Hyaline cartilage
c) Elastic cartilage

Answer:- (b)

Q13) In Albinism vessels are visible at:

a) Angle of anterior chamber
b) Corneoscleral junction
c) IRIS

Answer:- (c)

Q14) Lens capsule thinnest at:

a) Anterior pole
b) Posterior pole
c) Equator of lens

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Pt has redness, inflammation, inflammatory cells coming from:

a) AV shunt
b) Arterioles
c) Capillaries
d) Present at postcapillary venules

Answer:- (d)

Q16) Cellular component formed by Granulosa cells after ovulation:

a) Theca cells
b) Syncytiotrophoblast
c) Corona Radiata

Answer:- (c)

Q17) Latanoprost:

a) Increases uveoscleral outflow
b) Increases aqueous production
c) Decrease IOP by decreasing the aqueous production

Answer:- (a)

Q18) Failure to close choroidal fissure results in:

a) Iris coloboma
b) Cleft lip
c) Cleft palate

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Rods maximum at:

a) At fovea
b) Parafovea
c) At optic disc

Answer:- (b)

Q20) Anteroposterior diameter (AP) of the eyeball:

a) 10-20mm
b) 30-40mm
c) 22-26mm

Answer:- (c)

Q21) Mine worker:

a) Asbestosis
b) Silicosis
c) Byssinosis

Answer:- (b)

Q22) Self-Generating Action Potential is a feature of:

a) Ganglion cell
b) Bipolar cells
c) Horizontal cells

Answer:- (a)

Q23) Structure which has striated muscle in base, and has pseudostratified epithelium in one portion and non keratinized epithelium in other structure finger like projection, structure was asked:

a) Soft palate
b) Eyelid
c) Lip

Answer:- (b)

Q24) Which is Anti-aging agent:

a) Decreased cellular metabolic rate
b) Decreased calorie intake
c) Decreased water intake

Answer:- (b)

Q25) High myopic, far point 25 cm, corrected accommodation is 8D with -2DS, near point:

a) 5cm
b) 7cm
c) 10 cm

Answer:- (c)

Q26) Vertebral disc prolapse between C5 and C6 which spinal nerve affected:

a) C5
b) C6
c) C7

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q27) In case of athletes which of following is correct?

a) Increased heart rate and decreased stroke volume
b) Increased stroke volume & Dec heart rate
c) Decreased heart rate only

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q28) Different values given HIV Sensitivity was asked (repeated multiple times with same answer, so remember the answer) i.e.

Answer:- ***83%***

Q29) Factor. 8 produced by:

a) Kupffer cells
b) Endothelial cells
c) Hepatocytes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q30) Gastric Parietal cell destruction, which vitamin deficient:

a) Vitamin B6
b) Vitamin B12
c) Folate

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q31) Diarrhea, dermatitis and memory loss, deficiency of which vitamin:

a) Niacin
b) B6
c) B12

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q32) About Ciliary body true is:

a) Has single layer of muscles
b) Covered by double epithelium
c) Has no role in accommodation

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q33) Lines of zahn are features of:

a) Post-mortem clots
b) Antemortem clots
c) Scar tissue

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q34) Infective endocarditis sequence:

a) Damaged valve, fever, heart failure
b) Damaged valve, thrombus, heart failure
c) Damaged valve->thrombus-> bacteremia->perforation (DTBP)

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q35) A non smoker presents with low grade fever and has peri hilar mass. He had an episode of hemoptysis 3 days ago. Which environmental factor is responsible for this condition?

a) Cigarette smoke
b) RADON
c) Aromatic amines

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q36) Patient having right Superior quadrantanopia, lesion is in:

a) Left parietal lobe
b) Left temporal lobe

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) After IV infusion of dopamine to a patient, in a dose which will produce therapeutically effective blood level on reaching steady state concentration after starting the infusion. Dopamine action will begin after??

a) 15min
b) 5 min
c) 2min
d) 9 minutes

Answer:- ***(d)***

Expirination: - Dopamine has half-life of 2 minutes, and steady state is achieved after 4 to 5 half-lives.

Q38) Following is mesenchyme in origin which surround the neural tube:

a) Schwann cells
b) Microglia
c) Oligodendrocytes

Answer:- (b)

Q39) Regeneration in CNS done by:

a) Schwann cells
b) Astrocytes
c) Ependymal cells

Answer:- (b)

Q40) Patient developed gradual loss of peripheral vision in 3 years. On examination he had bitemporal hemianopia cause is ??

a) Ischemic stroke
b) Pituitary adenoma
c) Astrocytoma

Answer:- (b)

Q41) Osteogenesis imperfecta mode of inheritance:

a) Autosomal recessive
b) Autosomal dominant
c) X-linked dominant

Answer:- (b)

Q42) Vocal cord abductor:

a) Vocalis
b) Posterior cricoarytenoid
c) Cricothyroid

Answer:- (b)

Q43) Cause of ascites in liver cirrhosis:

a) Increased blood pressure
b) Dec oncotic pressure
c) Decreased blood volume

Answer:- (b)

Q44) Optic nerve fibers terminate in?

a) Visual cortex
b) LGB
c) Parietal lobe

Answer:- (b)

Q45) Fibers leave optic tract for circadian rhythm and goes to:

a) Pre-optic nucleus
b) Anterior nucleus hypothalamus
c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus of hypothalamus

Answer:- (c)

Q46) CA & PHOSPHATE balance is done by:

a) TSH
b) PTH
c) ACTH

Answer:- (b)

Q47) Nor epinephrine action is terminated by:

a) Enzyme degradation
b) Tapering off of drug
c) REUPTAKE

Answer:- (c)

Q48) FFPs are used to treat:

a) Folate deficiency
b) VIT K deficiency
c) Iron deficiency

Answer:- (b)

Q49) Exactly parallel and deep to carotid sheath lies which structure:

a) Aorta
b) Internal jugular vein
c) Trachea
d) Sympathetic chain

Answer:- (d)

Q50) Membrane receptor acting through G phospholipase C what will increase inside the cell:

a) Sodium
b) Potassium
c) Calcium

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Hyperlipoproteinemia type1 management:

a) Increase unsaturated fatty acids
b) Decrease unsaturated fatty acids
c) Dec cholesterol intake and limit saturated fatty acids intake

Answer:- (c)

Q52) Volume of vitreous:

a) 2ml

b) 3ml
c) 4 ml

Answer:- (c)

Q53) Anterior embryotoxon:

a) Axenfield syndrome
b) Juvenile arcus
c) Facial anomaly

Answer:- (b)

Q54) Prussian blue dye is used to detect:

a) Aplastic anemia
b) Cystic fibrosis
c) Hemosiderosis

Answer:- (c)

Q55) Patient has history of bone marrow transplant, cavitary lesion on X-ray, septate hyphae acute branching angle in sputum sample:

a) Aspergillosis
b) Silicosis
c) Tinea cruris

Answer:- (a)

Q56) COMPLEMENT fixation is done by which antibody:

a) IgG1
b) IgG2
c) IgG 3

Answer:- (c)

Q57) A patient after renal transplantation develops diarrhea dysphagia, vomiting loss of vision. Basophilic inclusions present. What could be the cause of this condition?

a) HSV infection
b) C.M.V infection
c) HIV infection

Answer:- (b)

Q58) Which local anesthetic has highest protein binding affinity:

a) Procaine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Lignocaine

Answer:- (b)

Q59) Wound healing scenario after the burn patient debridement done how muscle fibers will come:

a) Regenerating connective tissue
b) Myoepithelial cells
c) Contraction of myofibroblasts

Answer:- (c)

Q60) Pt died on 4th day after femur fracture, cause is:

a) Air embolism
b) Cardiac arrest
c) Fat embolism

Answer:- (c)

Q61) Atracurium toxicity or reaction, what will be given:

a) Epinephrine
b) Dopamine
c) Normal saline

Answer:- (a)

Q62) History of bee sting, which test you would like to perform:

a) IgG
b) IgE
c) CD4 cells

Answer:- (b)

Q63) Hyperexcitability of neurons is due to deficiency of:

a) Iron
b) Sodium
c) Calcium

Answer:- (c)

Q64) Blood composition:

a) 50% RBCs, 50% plasma
b) 20% RBCs, 80% plasma
c) 45% RBCs 55% plasma

Answer:- (c)

Q65) Child presented with H/O pica; management is:

a) Antibiotics
b) Insulin
c) Iron supplement

Answer:- *(c)*

Q66) Lymphatic drainage of external nasal cavity:

a) Sublingual
b) Pre-auricular
c) Submandibular

Answer:- *(c)*

Q67) Dr wants to do a study on prices of same drug manufactured by different companies, best measure of central tendency is:

a) Mode
b) MEAN
c) Median

Answer:- *(b)*

Q68) Thirst is stimulated by:

a) Stomach distension
b) Low blood osmolarity
c) Angiotensin II

Answer:- *(c)*

Q69) CELL Shrinkage, membrane blebs, these are features of:

a) Necrosis
b) Cell cycle
c) Apoptosis

Answer:- *(c)*

Q70) Cardiac output measured by indicator dilution technique; sample taken from:

a) Saphenous
b) Pulmonary artery
c) Aorta

Answer:- *(c)*

Q71) Scenario of a lady who had loss of memory, lesion in:

a) Hypothalamus
b) HIPPOCAMPUS
c) Forebrain

Answer:- *(b)*

Q72) Specific test after 2hours of MI and ECG is inconclusive:

a) CK-MB
b) LDH
c) Myoglobin

Answer:- *(c)*

Q73) Goblet cells extend upto:

a) Bronchioles
b) Bronchus
c) Alveoli

Answer:- *(b)*

Q74) Most commonly blood vessels are present in:

a) Subarachnoid space
b) Subdural space
c) Epidural space

Answer:- *(a)*

Q75) Most common manifestation of autoimmune disease:

a) Arthritis
b) Rash
c) Hematological

Answer:- *(c)*

Q76) Lateral ventricle enlarged, blockage in:

a) Cerebral aqueduct
b) Arachnoid granulations
c) Foramen of Monro

Answer:- *(c)*

Q77) Baby with urine dribbling through umbilicus, it is due to:

a) Ectopic bladder
b) Ectopic urethra
c) Urachus Fistula

Answer:- *(c)*

Q78) Tall man with long fingers, lens dislocation, diagnosis is:

a) Marfan syndrome
b) Apert syndrome
c) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer:- *(a)*

Q79) To test right inferior oblique what is done:

a) Dextroelevation

b) laevodepression
c) Laevoelevation

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q80) Patient presented with wheeze, chronic smoker, diagnosis of chronic bronchitis was made, which will indicate chronicity:

a) Pneumonia
b) COPD
c) Squamous metaplasia of bronchi

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q81) Right optic tract lesion results in:

a) Right nasal and left temporal loss
b) Bitemporal hemianopia
c) left nasal right temporal loss

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q82) A patient after embolism can't talk and with right sided hemiplegia:

a) ACA
b) PCA
c) MCA

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q83) Rapidly adapting Phasic receptors:

a) Free nerve endings
b) Pacinian
c) Meissner's

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q84) Atrial wave produced on ventricular contraction:

a) V wave
b) A wave
c) C Wave

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q85) AV nodal delay help in which phase:

a) Atrial filling
b) Ventricular contraction
c) Ventricular filling

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q86) Inc in sympathetic activity causes:

a) Dec AV nodal delay
b) Decreased heart rate
c) Increased AV nodal delay

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q87) Middle bronchus resected, which segment affected:

a) Apical
b) Medial basal
c) Medial lateral

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q88) Pt can't close the eye, cause is:

a) 3rd nerve lesion
b) Abducent nerve lesion
c) Facial nerve lesion.

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q89) Pt can't open the eye, cause is:

a) Forebrain lesion
b) Midbrain lesion
c) Lesion in pons

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q90) Brimonidine use results in:

a) Keratitis
b) Optic neuritis
c) Follicular conjunctivitis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q91) Cause of decreased arterial oxygen saturation without decrease O2 tension:

a) Anemia
b) Low V/Q
c) CO poisoning

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q92) Phlyctens occur where:

a) Palpebral conjunctiva
b) Bulbar conjunctiva
c) Fornix

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation: - More common at limbus & interpalpebral area. If these Options are present prefer these

Q93) Activity seen where before performing skilled motor action:

a) Premotor area

b) Motor area
c) Cortical association areas

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q94) Pt is advised USG, sonologist finds some shadow behind ovarian fossa, structure is:

a) Ureter
b) INTERNAL ILIAC
c) Vertebral column

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q95) Bruch membrane separates:

a) Retina from vitreous
b) Iris from cornea
c) Choroid from RPE

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q96) Purpose of screening test:

a) Definitive diagnosis
b) Early detection of disease
c) No role of screening test in diagnosing disease

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q97) Most common complication of hypertension:

a) Glaucoma
b) Retinopathy
c) Optic neuritis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q98) Pt was prescribed HRT after some surgery, risk of which cancer:

a) Ovarian cancer
b) Angiosarcoma
c) Breast Cancer

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q99) Light shown in right eye, its pupil constricts but there is no consensual reflex, cause is:

a) Left oculomotor damaged
b) Right oculomotor damaged
c) Visual cortex damaged

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q100) Mother A+, gave birth to O- child, father also O-:

a) Severe hydrops fetalis
b) Severe transfusion reaction
c) No chance of erythroblastosis fetalis in baby

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q101) Pt takes gutka, most common cancer of oral cavity:

a) Squmaous cell
b) Lichen planus
c) Leukoplakia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q102) Basal cell CA most common site:

a) Forehead
b) Chin
c) Middle part of face

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q103) Grading of tumor means:

a) Extent of spread to adjacent tissues
b) Nuclear cytoplasmic ratio
c) Degree of differentiation

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q102) Characteristic of malignant cancer:

a) Pleomorphism
b) Normal tissue growth
c) Normal cell size and shape

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q103) Broca's area located in:

a) Superior frontal gyrus
b) Inferior frontal gyrus
c) Occipital cortex

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q104) Child with fever, sore throat, whitish membrane visible over tonsils, metachromatic granules, organism responsible is:

a) Clostridium botulinum
b) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
c) Hemophilus influenzae

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q105) FSH is regulated by hormone secreted by which cells:

a) Germ cells
b) Sertoli cells
c) Epithelial cells

Answer:- (b)

Q106) Kaplan Meyer curve shows>>

a) Disease progression
b) Survival
c) Positive results

Answer:- (b)

Q107) RBCs produce small amount of ATP using glycolytic enzymes present in:

a) Cell membrane
b) Mitochondrial membranes
c) Cytoplasm

Answer:- (c)

Q108) Healing is done by:

a) Keratin
b) Vimentin
c) Cytokeratin

Answer:- (c)

Q109) Hypothyroidism causes what:

a) Increase cholesterol
b) Increased blood pressure
c) Decreased body weight

Answer:- (a)

Q110) Cancer common in AIDS patient:

a) Nasopharyngeal CA
b) Burkitt lymphoma
c) Kaposi sarcoma

Answer:- (c)

Q111) Exchange transfusion done, after 1 week baby developed rash on palms and soles, his ears became red, jaundice and diarrhea, diagnosis:

a) Acute graft rejection
b) Severe blood transfusion reaction
c) Graft vs host disease

Answer:- (c)

Q112) Maximum T4 bind with:

a) Albumin
b) Type 1 collagen
c) TBG

Answer:- (c)

Q113) Differentiation between endogenous and exogenous insulin by:

a) Mechanism of action
b) Duration of action
c) C-Peptide

Answer:- (c)

Q114) Injury to upper eyelid, source of bleeding is:

a) Palpebral arcade
b) Marginal arcade
c) Facial vein

Answer:- (b)

Q115) During exercise which controls respiration:

a) Midbrain
b) Hippocampus
c) Pneumotaxic

Answer:- (c)

Q116) Sweat and piloerector muscles supplied by:

a) Adrenergic post ganglionic sympathetic
b) Nor adrenergic post ganglionic sympathetic
c) Cholinergic post ganglionic sympathetic

Answer:- (c)

Q117) Adenocarcinoma colon risk factor:

a) High fat diet
b) High protein diet
c) Poor hygiene

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Girl foot burnt by hot water, bullae formed having clear fluid, after few days fluid in blisters became opague, and patient suffered from fever, which inflammation:

a) Serous inflammation

b) Purulent inflammation
c) Fibrinous inflammation
Answer:- (b)

Q119) A young boy having history of sneezing and nasal block, edematous pale nasal mucosa, drug should be given:
a) Fexofenadine
b) Intranasal steroids
c) Montelukast
Answer:- (c)

Q120) Loss of sense of vibration shows lesion of:
a) Spinocerebellar tract
b) Dorsal column
c) Corticospinal tract
Answer:- (b)

Q121) Patient came from Dubai, ill with fever, lymphadenopathy, dx:
a) Nasopharyngeal CA
b) AIDS
c) COVID
Answer:- (b)

Q122) Prevention of disease before it occurs>>
a) Primary prevention
b) Secondary prevention
c) Tertiary prevention
Answer:- (a)

Q123) Corneal transparency maintained by:
a) Lattice arrangement
b) Intact endothelium
c) Tear film
Answer:- (b)

Q124) 2-point discrimination by:
a) lateral inhibition
b) Excessive nerve stimulation
c) None of these
Answer:- (a)

Q125) Nerve supply of cornea:
a) Facial nerve
b) 3rd nerve
c) Nasociliary
Answer:- (c)

Q126) Rathke's pouch develops from:
a) Endoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Stomodeum
Answer:- (c)

Q127) Gain of heat by which part:
a) Anterior hypothalamus
b) Posterior hypothalamus
c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
Answer:- (b)

Q128) For Dark adaptation:
a) Activation of cones
b) Regeneration of rhodopsin
c) No need of vitamin A
Answer:- (b)

Q129) Which nerve to be saved during suprapubic catheterization:
a) Superficial epigastric
b) Inferior epigastric
c) Pudendal nerve
Answer:- (b)

Q130) Natural opioid like action of which hormone:
a) Substance P
b) Acetylcholine
c) Beta endorphin
Answer:- (c)

Q131) Patient has stone at pelviuretric junction, pain carried by which spinal segments:
a) T1-T12
b) T2-L5
c) T12- L2
Answer:- (c)

Q132) Gram positive organism taken from culture bottle, unable to grow it by different techniques, name the best technique to identify it:

a) Electrophoresis
b) PCR
c) Karyotyping

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q133) Young female with short stature, primary amenorrhea, clinically diagnosed as having Turner syndrome, but buccal mucosa smear shows single bar body on FEW cells:

a) Klinefelter's syndrome
b) Down's syndrome
c) Turner mosaic

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q134) A group of students went to restaurant and served some chicken, soup and rice, after 6 hours they all developed vomiting, diarrhea and became ill:

a) Staph. aureus
b) Streptococcus
c) Bacillus

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q135) Lady having mixed affective disorder, drug to be given is:

a) Haloperidol
b) Clozapine
c) Chloramphenicol

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q136) Child having ambiguous genitalia, admitted to PICU, hypotension, increased urea, high potassium, lab investigation:

a) 21 hydroxylase
b) 11 beta hydroxylase
c) 17 hydroxy pregnenolone

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q137) Pt having mid diastolic murmur, left atrial hypertrophy, pulmonary hypertension, what will be the effect:

a) Congestive heart failure
b) Right ventricular hypertrophy
c) Pulmonary edema

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q138) Pt has high creatinine, dialysis done for 2 weeks but no improvement occurred, biopsy showed acute tubular necrosis, what is this change?

a) Irreversible
b) Reversible
c) Hypoplasia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q139) Lateral sides of cerebral hemispheres perform which functions>>

a) Planning of movements
b) Coordinating and planning rapid motor movements
c) Maintaining equilibrium

Erratum

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q140) Excessive bone growth, skull size increasing, patient lost hearing ability, bone cortical thickness, normal Ca and Phosphate but raised ALP, which tumor:

a) Osteoma
b) Ewing's sarcoma
c) Osteosarcoma

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q141) Pneumonia in HIV, drug mechanism of action:

a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
b) Inhibition of protein synthesis
c) Inhibition of folic acid synthesis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q142) Increased airway resistance causes increase in what:

a) Increase in residual volume
b) Increase in respiratory rate
c) Decrease in residual volume

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q143) Cerebral metabolic rate of Oxygen (CMRO2):

a) 1-2%
b) 10-20%
c) 6-8 %

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q144) Cerebral perfusion pressure becomes equal to mean arterial pressure when??

a) Person is lying down
b) Dura is opened
c) There is no increase in ICP

Answer:- (b)

Q145) Important mediator of acute inflammatory reaction after cut in finger ??

a) Heparin
b) Plasminogen
c) Histamine

Answer:- (c)

Q146) Heart sound produced at end of isovolumetric relaxation>>

a) 1st heart sound
b) 3rd heart sound
c) 2nd heart sound

Answer:- (c)

Q147) Pt having history of recurrent abortions, no such history in family, no abnormality detected in both partners, investigation>>>

a) Karyotyping
b) ELISA
c) Western blot

Answer:- (a)

Q148) Primary oocyte enters its 1st meiotic division:

a) Fetal period
b) Embryonic period
c) Near term

Answer:- (a)

Q149) CKD patient, present with high grade fever, cough, Ronchi, treatment:

a) Ceftriaxone
b) Meropenem
c) Ciprofloxacin (DOC for pulmonary anthrax)

Answer:- (c)

Q150) Pt on ATT, which supplement to be given for peripheral neuropathy:

a) Iron
b) B12
c) B6

Answer:- (c)

Q151) Schizophrenic patient lying in bed, not responding, his brother reports that he is not taking any food for last 2 days, patient was taking clozapine which he stopped one month back, what to give now:

a) Change drug
b) Start clozapine again
c) Give combination of two drugs

Answer:- (b)

Q152) Regarding vitreous true is:

a) Same volume as aqueous
b) Is opaque medium
c) Same refractive index as aqueous

Answer:- (c)

Q153) Pregnant lady having bleeding from multiple sites, fever, raised TLC, low platelets, PT, PTT raised:

a) Severe infection
b) Transfusion reaction
c) DIC

Answer:- (c)

Q154) Beta adrenergic activation causes:

a) Bronchoconstriction
b) Pupil constriction
c) Bronchodilation

Answer:- (c)

Q155) Regarding fovea true is:

a) Has role in dark adaptation
b) No role in sharp vision
c) Gets supply from choroid

Answer:- (c)

Q156) RTA injury after several days foul smelling discharge from wound and crepitus, hypotension and tachycardia:

a) Extensive necrosis

b) Toxemic shock
c) Hypovolemic shock
Answer:- (b)

Q157) Feature of TRANSITIONAL epithelium:
a) Single layer of cuboidal cells
b) Cells have cilia on them
c) Superficial cells are dome shaped
Answer:- (c)

Q158) Half-life of drug is 10 hours after how much time will steady state will be achieved:
a) 20 hours
b) 60 hours
c) 40 hours
Answer:- (c)

Q159) Propranolol acts on:
a) Alpha 1
b) Muscarinic
c) BETA 1
Answer:- (c)

Q160) Lower face anesthesia, lesion is:
a) Optic foramen damage
b) Foramen ovale damage
c) Damage to superior orbital fissure
Answer:- (b)

Q161) Long standing control of glucose levels is measured by:
a) Glycosylated Hb concentration
b) Fasting blood sugar
c) 2-hour post prandial
Answer:- (a)

Q162) Dicrotic notch shows:
a) Opening of mitral valve
b) Closure of aortic valve
c) Closure of pulmonary valve
Answer:- (b)

Q163) Ip3 signaling increase what?
a) CAMP
b) Potassium
c) Calcium
Answer:- (c)

Q164) Ganglion related to accommodation:
a) Ciliary ganglion
b) Trigeminal ganglion
c) Otic ganglion
Answer:- (a)

Q165) Which acts through phospholipase c mechanism:
a) ANP
b) NO
c) Oxytocin
Answer:- (c)

Q166) Pt with sudden loss of accommodation on CT/MRI lesion will be at:
a) Pons
b) Frontal cortex
c) Midbrain
Answer:- (c)

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Q1) Clavulanic acid is given with Amoxicillin:

a) To increase its half-life
b) To inactivate Beta-lactamases
c) To decrease its side effects

Answer:- (b)

Q2) Trauma to eye, sudden loss of vision, vision recovers after 3 days. What is the cause?

a) Subtotal Hyphema.
b) Damage to sphincter pupillae
c) Raised IOP

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Intraepithelial premalignant lesion of the vulva is called

a) Bacterial vaginosis
b) Tinea cruris
c) Paget's disease

Answer:- (c)

Q4) Interstitial fluid volume is:

a) 11 L
b) 14L
c) 28L

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Presence of increased light chain immunoglobulin is a feature of >>

a) Systemic type amyloidosis
b) Primary amyloidosis
c) Secondary amyloidosis

Answer:- (b>a)

Q6) In long bones secondary ossification center is at:

a) Metaphysis
b) Epiphysis
c) Symphysis

Answer:- (b)

Q7) High myope, comma shaped floaters, cause is:

a) Posterior vitreous detachment
b) Cataract
c) Glaucoma

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Old age patient, treatment of primary open angle glaucoma is;

a) Propranolol
b) Pilocarpine
c) Timolol acetate

Answer:- (c)

Q9) A person has RTA leading to maxillofacial trauma and presented with loss of vision in the Rt eye lesion will BE at which area?

a) Left Occipito calcarine sulcus.
b) Left temporal lobe
c) Left parietal lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Renin regulates BP by stimulating angiotensin 2 , BY which mechanism angiotensin 2 brings back BP towards normal?

a) Vasoconstriction
b) Vasodilation
c) Decreased heart rate

Answer:- (a)

Q11) In Snellen's chart, each letter subtends an angle of:

a) 1 minute of arc
b) 1 degree
c) 5 minutes of arc

Answer:- (c)

Q12) Widal test is positive in which case??

a) 1:160 H and O antigen
b) 1:160 H antigen
c) 1:160 O antigen

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Function of RPE is:

a) Phagocytosis in the outer segments of Rods and Cones.
b) Maintain shape of eyeball
c) Secretes aqueous

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Most commonly affected organ in Amyloidosis is:

a) Lung
b) Kidney
c) Liver

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Mother is Rh negative and father is Rh positive the kids will be:

a) All Rh positive
b) All Rh negative
c) 50% positive and 5o% negative

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Transverse diameter of thorax is increases by:

a) External intercostal muscles
b) Diaphragm
c) Latissimus dorsi

Answer:- (a)

Q17) In RTA which expiratory muscle is damaged?

a) Diaphragm
b) External intercostal muscles
c) Latissimus dorsi

Answer:- (a)

Q18) Patient with cyclopia (one eye), what is the cause:

a) Failure of midline tissue migration around 19-20 day
b) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse
c) Failure of choroidal fissure to closes

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Decreased vision and opacity in the media, cause is:

a) Myopia
b) Glaucoma
c) Cataract

Answer:- (c)

Q20) True about Duchene muscular dystrophy is:

a) X linked recessive
b) X linked dominant
c) Autosomal recessive

Answer:- (a)

Q21) Derivative of 2nd Pharyngeal arch is:

a) Post trematic facial nerve
b) Mandible
c) Stylopharyngeus

Answer:- (a)

Q22) During exercise stimulation of respiratory center done by:

a) Level of Oxygen
b) PH
c) Peripheral chemoreceptors (if proprioceptors is present in options prefer that)

Answer:- (c)

Q23) In Alkaptonuria which enzyme is deficient?

a) Homogentisic oxidase
b) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
c) Xanthine oxidase

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Which nucleus lies at the level of superior colliculus:

a) Dorsal nucleus of Vagus
b) Pretectal nucleus
c) Nucleus solitaries

Answer:- (b)

Q25) Down syndrome incidence in baby of a woman of age 40:

a) 1:100
b) 1:40
c) 1:10

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- If age is not mentioned then also select 1:100

Q26) Mental retardation and protruded tongue, these are features of:

a) Down syndrome (trisomy 21)
b) Edward syndrome
c) Patau syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q27) A female patient from a village, presented with post-delivery septicemia, she has fever, platelets 20000, TLC raised, bleeding time 10 min, PT and aPTT deranged, what is the cause?

a) Transfusion reaction
b) Hypovolemic shock
c) DIC

Answer:- (c)

Q28) A non-smoker developed CA lung, what is most important factor?

a) smoking
b) Radon
c) Aromatic amines

Answer:- (b)

Q29) Radiation causes cancer after:

a) 5 years
b) 10 years
c) Immediately after exposure

Answer:- (b)

Q30) What passes through foramen magnum?

a) Spinal accessory nerve
b) Inferior alveolar nerve
c) Internal jugular vein

Answer:- (a)

Q31) Secondary immunocompromised is characterized by?

a) Opportunistic infection
b) Cancers
c) Septic shock

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Diagnostic for multiple myeloma is?

a) Bone marrow aspiration
b) Hb electrophoresis
c) Protein electrophoresis

Answer:- (c)

Q33) A security guard with gunshot injury to the back, few years later he had only loss of pain but intact temperature sense contralateral to the injury cause is:

a) Brown-Sequard syndrome
b) Guillain-Barre' syndrome
c) Injury to dorsal ROOT GANGLION

Answer:- (c)

Q34) IN 2ND DEGREE heart block:

a) No heart contractility
b) Ventricular rate is greater than atrial rate
c) Atrial rate is greater than ventricular rate

Answer:- (c)

Q35) 2nd heart sound is produced at the end of:

a) Isovolumetric relaxation.
b) Isovolumetric contraction
c) Due to aortic regurgitation

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Chondrocostal surface of heart is formed by;

a) Right atrium
b) Rt ventricle.
c) Left ventricle

Answer:- (b)

Q37) Angiosarcoma in industrial workers is caused by:

a) Smoking
b) Schistosoma
c) Vinyl chloride

Answer:- (c)

Q38) Patient has bleeding tendency, same history in brothers but sisters are unaffected, investigation:

a) APPt is raised..(normal aPPT is 26-36)
b) PT

c) BT

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Columnar epithelium is present in;

a) Glomerulus
b) Eyelid skin
c) Collecting ducts (while cuboidal ep. Is present in collecting tubules).

Answer:- (c)

Q40) Lung can be auscultated from back up to:

a) L5
b) T 10
c) T12

Answer:- (b)

Q41) Patient has ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis. What is the cause?

a) Oculomotor nerve injury
b) Optic nerve injury
c) Cervical sympathetic chain injury

Answer:- (c)

Q42) Inability to open eye which muscle is paralysed?

a) Medial rectus
b) Lateral rectus
c) LPS

Answer:- (c)

Q43) Vitreous strongest attachment is with?

a) Limbus
b) Ciliary body
c) Orra serrata

Answer:- (c)

Q44) Bulbar conjunctiva and attached strongly at:

a) limbus
b) Optic disc
c) Tenon's capsule

Answer:- (c)

Q45) Prevention of infection in ICU can be done by:

a) Not going to ICU
b) frequent handwashing.
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q46) Doctor & patient relationship >>

a) Mutual trust
b) Introduction
c) Active listening

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Unable To Look Down. Lesion At:

a) Cortex
b) Pons
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (c)

Q48) For White light perception which receptors are activated?

a) Red. green and blue cones in equal proportion
b) Only red cones
c) Only green and blue cones

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Cell swelling in cellular injury is due to?

a) Air filling
b) Rupture of nucleus
c) Entry of water

Answer:- (c)

Q50) Descriptive epidemiology is related to:

a) Person, place and time
b) Case control study
c) Cohort study

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Mass of lymph node surrounded by stratified Sq epithelium:

a) Payer's patches
b) Appendix
c) Palatine tonsil

Answer:- (c)

Q52) 2-point discrimination by which phenomenon:

a) Excessive firing of nerve impulse
b) Lateral inhibition

c) Nerve signal transmission failure

Answer:- (b)

Q53) Distance of orra serrata from limbus nasally is:

a) 5.5mm
b) 7mm
c) 7.5mm

Answer:- (c)

Q54) Corticospinal tract is involved in?

a) Involuntary movements
b) Voluntary movement
c) Reflex action

Answer:- (b)

Q55) In HIV most common causative agent for pneumonia is:

a) Pneumocystis carinii
b) MTB
c) Candida

Answer:- (a)

Q56) In subclavian steal syndrome which artery is involved?

a) PICA
b) PCA
c) Vertebral artery

Answer:- (c)

Q57) Child present with Pica, what should be given?

a) Iron supplements
b) Folate
c) B12

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Patient with hoarseness of voice, tumor in base of skull, one vocal cord was paralyzed .which nerve is injured?

a) Accessory nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Vagus

Answer:- (c)

Q59) Inhibin is released by which cells?

a) Sertoli cells
b) Theca cells
c) Ovarian epithelial cells

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Periorbital edema cause is:

a) Increased oncotic pressure
b) Low BP
c) Albuminuria plus Na retention

Answer:- (c)

Q61) Pt presented with vibration loss; cause is:

a) Iron deficiency
b) Vit b12 deficiency
c) Protein deficiency

Answer:- (b)

Q62) Pt presented with tingling sensation in the hands & feet cause is:

a) Vit b12 deficiency
b) Iron deficiency
c) Protein deficiency

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Boy usually eats fast food, burgers etc. he will have:

a) B12 deficiency
b) Folate deficiency
c) Protein deficiency

Answer:- (b)

Q64) Marathon runner has profuse sweating, mental confusion, then sudden collapse, this is caused by:

a) Dehydration
b) Heat exhaustion
c) Heat stroke

Answer:- (a)

Q65) Positive inotropic and chronotropic effect on heart is by:

a) insulin
b) Glucagon
c) Growth hormone

Answer:- (b)

Q66) In SA node phase 4 depolarization is attributable to:

a) Decrease in Ca conductance

b) An increase in Na conductance
c) Decreased heart rate

Answer:- (b)

Q67) Which of the following has negative inotropic effect on the heart?

a) Epinephrine
b) Acetylcholine
c) Atropine

Answer:- (b)

Q68) True regarding the thoroughfare channels is:

a) Opens on demand
b) Have smooth muscles
c) Present at origin of precapillary sphincter

Answer:- (b)

Q69) Pt presented with BP less than 60 which mechanism will preserve the individual as a whole:

a) Baroreceptor mechanism
b) RAAS
c) CNS Ischemic response

Answer:- (c)

Q70) Pt presented in emergency in state of shock, most immediate response will be by which mechanism:

a) CNS ischemic response
b) RAAS
c) Baroreceptors

Answer:- (c)

Q71) Hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis, deranged electrolytes , K < 2.5 what is the diagnosis:

a) Addison's disease
b) Conn's syndrome
c) Cushing's disease

Answer:- (b)

Q72) Innermost ciliary muscle is:

a) Radial
b) Longitudinal
c) Circular

Answer:- (c)

Q73) Severe diarrhea leads to:

a) Increased potassium
b) Decrease sodium
c) Increased body water

Answer:- (b)

Q74) Congenital facial nerve palsy what is the cause?

a) Bell's palsy
b) Ramsay Hunt syndrome
c) Trauma during the delivery

Answer:- (c)

Q75) R.P.E. continues with the:

a) Choroid
b) limbus
c) Ciliary epithelium

Answer:- (c)

Q76) In fetus hyaloid's canal contains:

a) Aqueous
b) Hyaloid artery
c) Vitreous

Answer:- (b)

Q77) A critically ill child brought to emergency in unconscious state and fruity smell from mouth what is the diagnosis:

a) DKA.
b) HHS
c) SIADH

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Middle cerebellar peduncle receive fibers from:

a) Contralateral cerebellum
b) Contralateral cerebral cortex
c) Contralateral pons

Answer:- (c)

Q79) A Group with Disease and a Group without Disease tested for Risk Factors what type of study:

a) Randomized control trial
b) Case control study
c) Cohort study

Answer:- *(b)*

Q80) Pt presented with nausea, vomiting there was suspicion of meningitis and LP was done what will be the abnormal finding...

a) Protein is 600 mg
b) Glucose 60mg/dL
c) Both are correct

Answer:- *(a)*

Q81) Most of the refractive power of eye is contributed by:

a) lens
b) vitreous
c) Anterior surface of cornea

Answer:- *(c)*

Q82) Myasthenia gravis which type of hypersensitivity:

a) Type 1
b) Type 3
c) Type 2

Answer:- *(c)*

Q83) Aspirin blocks:

a) COX-1
b) Protein synthesis
c) Thromboxane A2

Answer:- *(c)*

Q84) In myasthenia gravis what occurs:

a) Destroyed Ach receptor
b) Destroyed Ca receptors
c) Increased activity of cholinesterase

Answer:- *(a)*

Q85) Fibers forming a meshwork and connecting sclera & ciliary body is:

a) Ligament of Wiegert
b) Ligamentum pectinatum
c) Bruch's membrane

Answer:- *(b)*

Q86) Aqueous humor fills:

a) Anterior chamber
b) Both anterior and posterior chambers.
c) Posterior chamber

Answer:- *(b)*

Q87) Orbital septum is attached to:

a) Posterior lacrimal crest
b) Anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla
c) Anterior maxillary crest

Answer:- *(b)*

Q88) Optic nerve passes through:

a) Ethmoid bone
b) Maxillary bone
c) Sphenoid bone

Answer:- *(c)*

Q89) No. of Axons in the optic nerve:

a) 1200
b) 12000
c) 1.2 million (1200000 axons)

Answer:- *(c)*

Q90) Epidemiology first step is:

a) Performing experiments
b) Collecting samples
c) Preparing results

Answer:- *(b)*

Q91) A woman presented with abdominal striae:

a) Addison's disease
b) Cushing syndrome
c) Conn's syndrome

Answer:- *(b)*

Q92) Most common manifestation of autoimmune disease:

a) Arthritis
b) Rash
c) Hematological

Answer:- *(c)*

Q93) Tensile strength of wound is by:

a) Type 2 collagen
b) Type 4 collagen
c) Type 1 collagen

Answer:- *(c)*

Q94) Half-life of drug is 10 hours after how much time will steady state be achieved:

a) 10 hours
b) 20 hours
c) 40hours

Answer:- (c)

Q95) Central corneal thickness:

a) 700-800 microns
b) 565 to 580 microns
c) 200 microns

Answer:- (b)

Q96) Values of pO2, PaO2 in venous and arterial blood given, all seemed to be decreased:

a) Stagnant hypoxia
b) Histotoxic hypoxia
c) Hypoxic hypoxia

Answer:- (c)

Q97) Posterior hypothalamus is related to:

a) Sweating
b) High temperature
c) Shivering

Answer:- (c)

Q98) From supine position to standing:

a) Blood pressure decreases
b) Temperature increases
c) Heart rate increase

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Retina is thickest at:

a) Foveola
b) Inferior to optic disc
c) At orra serrata

Answer:- (b)

Q100) Regarding the ciliary body what is true:

a) Lined by double layer of epithelium
b) Only pigmented epithelium produces aqueous
c) Only non-pigmented epithelium produces aqueous

Answer:- (a)

Q101) Patient after 6 months of renal transplant presents with transplant rejection, which improved with immunosuppressant, what is the cause:

a) Antibody mediated
b) Acute cell mediated
c) Graft vs host disease

Answer:- (b)

Q102) Left to right shunt before reversal occurs in:

a) Eisenmenger syndrome
b) Tetralogy of Fallot's
c) Mitral valve prolapse

Answer:- (a)

Q103) Teacher could not differentiate between colors, cause is:

a) Absent cones
b) Absent rods
c) Optic neuritis

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Patient died, on autopsy aorta shows no tunica media what type of aneurysm:

a) Dissecting aneurysm
b) Fusiform aneurysm
c) Berry aneurysm

Answer:- (c)

Q105) REM sleep center:

a) Midbrain
b) Medulla oblongata
c) Locus coeruleus which is present in Pons (N-REM sleep center is RAPHE Nucleus)

Answer:- (c)

Q106) Klinefelter syndrome:

a) XXY
b) XO
c) XY

Answer:- (a)

Q107) Bromocriptine mechanism of action:

a) Beta 2 agonist

b) Alpha agonist
c) D2 agonist
Answer:- (c)

Q108) Lipofuscin granules are formed by which process?
a) Apoptosis
b) Necrosis
c) Auto phagocytosis
Answer:- (c)

Q109) Aqueous humor production major process is:
a) Ultrafiltration
b) Diffusion
c) Active secretion of sodium
Answer:- (c)

Q110) Pelvic splanchnic nerves contain:
a) Sympathetic component
b) Parasympathetic component
c) Both components
Answer:- (b)

Q111) RIF pain radiating to umbilicus at:
a) T12
b) L5
c) T10
Answer:- (c)

Q112) Liver Epithelioid cells:
a) Fibrinoid necrosis
b) Caseous necrosis
c) Coagulative necrosis
Answer:- (b)

Q113) Female with cervical lymphadenopathy definitive diagnosis is made by:
a) CBC
b) AFB
c) Xray
Answer:- (b)

Q114) Nor epinephrine is secreted at:
a) Post ganglionic parasympathetic nerve terminals
b) Post ganglionic sympathetic nerve terminals
c) Neuromuscular end plate
Answer:- (b)

Q115) Example of DNA virus:
a) Toga virus
b) Corona virus
c) Adenovirus
Answer:- (c)

Q116) Patient has Hemolysis followed by hematuria, cause of hematuria due to saturation of which protein:
a) erythropoietin
b) Haptoglobin
c) Hemoglobin
Answer:- (b)

Q117) Alpha waves on EEG are produced during:
a) Open eyes
b) During activity
c) Closed eyes
Answer:- (c)

Q118) Sperms become partially motile in;
a) Seminal vesicle
b) Prostate
c) Epididymis
Answer:- (c)

Q119) In brain what type of necrosis:
a) Coagulative
b) Liquefactive
c) Fibrinoid
Answer:- (b)

Q120) African woman, raised bilirubin, hard nodule in liver. What is responsible:
a) Hepatitis virus
b) Aflatoxin
c) CMV
Answer:- (b)

Q121) 12 years old child with streptococcal infection single dose best treatment is;
a) Ciprofloxacin

b) Benzathine penicillin
c) Ceftriaxone

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q122) Cause of edema in burn patient due to loss of:

a) Water
b) Albumin
c) Blood

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q123) Which has highest O2 saturation:

a) Inferior vena cava
b) Fetal umbilical vein
c) Hepatic vein

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q124) Germ cells develop from:

a) Endoderm
b) Ectoderm
c) Mesoderm

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q125) Patient having tremors defect in:

a) Substantia gelatinosa
b) Substantia nigra
c) Locus coeruleus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q126) Patient excessively talking but making no sense, type of aphasia is:

a) Transcortical aphasia
b) Wernick's aphasia
c) Motor aphasia

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q127) Latanoprost:

a) Increased aqueous production
b) Decreases aqueous production by 30% (it is PGF2 not PGF22)
c) Decreases blood pressure

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q128) Blood transfusion in baby after 10 days reaction occurs which lead to hemolysis and diarrhea what is the cause:

a) Acute transfusion reaction
b) Graft vs Host disease
c) Transfusion related acute lung injury

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q129) Rigor mortis is due to:

a) Increased ATP
b) Decreased ATP
c) Decreased Ca

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q130) In athletes and in common persons cardiac output is equal despite the increased stroke volume in athletes, what is the reason:

a) Increased heart rate
b) Decreased stroke volume
c) Decreased heart rate & increased stroke volume

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q131) Dead space remains unchanged in:

a) Shallow breathing
b) Deep breathing
c) None

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q132) A child having recurrent bacterial infections with streptococci also having diarrhea which on examination showed giardiasis, further exam revealed normal T cells but ↓B cells levels of igM, igG and igA were given, diagnosis is:

a) Bruton's agammaglobulinemia
b) DiGeorge syndrome
c) Common Variable Immunodeficiency

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q133) Pt present with dry eyes and decreased lacrimation, which ganglion is damaged??

a) Pterygopalatine ganglion.
b) Otic ganglion
c) Trigeminal ganglion

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q134) Lady with cervical lesions and dysplasia, cause is:

a) HSV
b) Condyloma acuminatum
c) HPV

Answer:- (c)

Q135) True about neonates:

a) Straight spinal column
b) C shaped vertebral column
c) Touch sensation not developed

Answer:- (b)

Q136) CSF differs from plasma;

a) Protein more than plasma
b) Cholesterol more than plasma
c) Glucose less than plasma

Answer:- (c)

Q137) Most enhanced effect of which local anaesthetic:

a) Bupivacaine with epinephrine
b) Cocaine with lignocaine
c) Cocaine with bupivacaine

Answer:- (a)

Q138) Macrophages derived from:

a) Lymphocytes
b) Monocytes
c) Eosinophils

Answer:- (b)

Q139) Apart from sweat gland:

a) Parasympathetic decreases the secretion
b) Parasympathetic increases the secretion
c) Sympathetic increase the secretion

Answer:- (b)

Q140) Metabolic alkalosis:

a) pH<3
b) HCO3 > 24
c) PCO2> 60

Answer:- (b)

Q141) CELLS SECRETING HEPARIN:

a) Eosinophils
b) MAST CELLS
c) Basophils

Answer:- (b)

Q142) Increased lymphocytes in:

a) Staphylococcal infection
b) TB
c) Streptococcal infection

Answer:- (b)

Q143) Both hyperplasia & hypertrophy occurs in:

a) Muscles during exercise
b) Heart due to hypertension
c) Uterus during pregnancy

Answer:- (c)

Q144) In pulmonary fibrosis there is:

a) Decreased FEV1/FVC
b) Decreased vital capacity
c) Increased temperature

Answer:- (b)

Q145) Fifth, sixth & seventh cranial nerve palsy, lesion is in:

a) midbrain
b) Pons
c) Medulla

Answer:- (b)

Q146) Mother/ Maternal Transmission:

a) Nuclear DNA
b) Messenger RNA
c) Mitochondrial DNA

Answer:- (c)

Q147) A 2 years old child presented in OPD with C/O fever, pallor, bowl disturbance, lab investigation revealed Hb 5.6 MCV & MCH raised, what investigation will confirm the diagnosis:

a) Serum iron level
b) Serum vitamin B12 level
c) TIBC

Answer:- (b)

Q148) A young woman presented with increased prolactin and enlarged pituitary,

she was on birth control pills, why prolactin is level is high:

a) Pheochromocytoma
b) Neuroblastoma
c) Pituitary adenoma

Answer:- (c)

Q149) Neural tube defect screening during pregnancy is done by:

a) karyotyping
b) USG
c) CVS

Answer:- (b)

Q150) Respiratory distress or Pneumoconiosis in a patient (mine worker) due to dust, coal and sand dust:

a) asbestosis
b) Silicosis
c) Anthracosis

Answer:- (b)

Q151) How to begin a doctor patient conversation?

a) By asking the presenting complaint
b) By asking name address etc
c) By asking about treatment history

Answer:- (b)

Q152) Bilateral ablation of which structure leads to long term memory loss?

a) Hypothalamus
b) Hippocampus
c) Frontal lobe

Answer:- (b)

Q153) Accommodation by young child leads to:

a) Increased pupil size
b) Myopia
c) 14D increase in lens power

Answer:- (c)

Q154) Reason for occurring of seizures is due to inhibition of the effect of:

a) Nor epinephrine
b) GABA
c) Acetylcholine

Answer:- (b)

Q155) Arterial supply of medial side of temporal and frontal lobe is by:

a) Anterior cerebral artery
b) Posterior cerebral artery
c) Vertebral artery

Answer:- (a)

Q156) Lacrimal gland is located in:

a) Lower lid
b) Floor of orbit
c) lateral part of Roof of Orbit

Answer:- (c)

Q157) Left optic tract lesion causes:

a) Left homonymous hemianopia
b) Right homonymous hemianopia
c) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (b)

Q158) Pituitary adenoma causes:

a) Right homonymous hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Bitemporal hemianopia

Answer:- (c)

Q159) Patient having right superior quadrantanopia, the fibers (Meyer's loop) damaged will end in:

a) Left parietal lobe
b) left temporal lobe
c) Right temporal lobe

Answer:- (b)

Q160) Pt with nausea, vomiting, on examination bilateral temporal disc was pallor. It will lead to:

a) Binasal hemianopia
b) Bitemporal hemianopia
c) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q161) A diabetic patient presents with macroalbuminuria. He also has hypertension and decreased GFR. his kidney glomerular basement membrane is

thickened, what is key feature of this syndrome?

a) IgA Nephropathy
b) kimmelsteil Wilson nodules/syndrome
c) Good Pasteur syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q162) Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumor in orbit. Now he is complaining of numbness at part of the head up to vertex & medial part but medial part is intact. which of the following nerves is damaged?

a) Supratrochlear nerve
b) Supraorbital nerve
c) Infraorbital nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q163) Active phagocytic cells are:

a) RBCs
b) Endothelial cells
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- (c)

FEBRUARY 2021

Q1) Benedict test is used to detect?

a) Sugar in urine
b) Reducing substance

Answer:- (b)

Q2) Athelete has which of the following is increased at rest?

a) Cardiac index
b) Stroke volume
c) Heartrate

Answer:- (b)

Q3) Microcephaly, hypertelorism, micrognathia, low set ears, epicanthal folds., hypertonia, these are features of:

a) 5p deletion
b) 45xo
c) 22q11
d) 46xxy
e) Trisomy 18 (Edward syndrome)

Answer:- (e)

Q4) Proteins need which vitamin for absorption:

a) Riboflavin
b) Biotin
c) Folate

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Contents of optic canal:

a) Ophthalmic artery and optic nerve
b) Maxillary artery and maxillary nerve
c) Facial artery and inferior alveolar nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Mesothelioma is caused by:

a) Asbestos
b) Silicosis
c) Byssinosis

(Asbestos causes bronchogenic CA>Mesothelioma)

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Infarction in right atrium affects which structure?

a) Pectinate
b) Septal band
c) Moderator band

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Inverted T wave and arrythmia are caused by:

a) Hypokalaemia
b) Hyperkalaemia
c) Hyponatremia

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Serous pericardium in pericarditis, PAIN is REFERRED BY:

a) Phrenic nerve C3,4,5
b) T10
c) S1, S2, S3

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Pneumoconiosis in Rock crushers is caused by:

a) Silicosis
b) Asbestosis
c) Byssinosis

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Crusted lesion, elevated edges on medial side of nose not healing for Long time, lesion is?

a) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
b) Epidermoid carcinoma
c) Sebaceous cyst
d) BCC

Answer:- (a)

Q12) Strongest vitreal attachment is with:

a) Ora serrate or vitreous base.
b) Optic nerve edge
c) Peripapillary
d) Behind lens

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Alpha 1 adrenergic causes:

a) Mydriasis
b) Increased heart rate
c) Increased heart contractility

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Square root of variance =

a) Standard deviation
b) Mean
c) Median

Answer:- (a)

Q15) Pale infarct in heart, type of necrosis is:

a) Coagulative
b) Liquefactive
c) Fibrinoid
d) Caseous

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Cushing's triad:

a) Increase BP,
b) Decrease heart rate,
c) Decrease RR due to increase ICP

Answer:- (c)

Q17) Orbital septum attached to:

a) Antterior lacrimal crest
b) Post lacrimal crest correct

Answer:- (a)

Q18) Ciliary body inner most muscle:

a) Circular
b) Radial
c) Longitudinal

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Young man with a trauma to the eyeball by a ball now presents with diplopia and restricted upward movement. Most likely is:

a) Blow out fracture
b) Damage to orbital septum
c) Fracture of maxilla

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Atropine action is similar to:

a) Scopolamine
b) Phenylephrine
c) Succinylcholine

Answer:- (a)

Q21) Principal extorter of eye:

a) Inf oblique
b) Superior oblique
c) LPS

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Which hormone is Increased in stress initially?

a) CRH
b) Cortisol
c) Growth hormone
d) ACTH

Answer:- (b)

Q23) Child with pedal oedema, proteinuria more than 3.6g/dl, cause of oedema is?

a) Decreased oncotic pressure
b) Increased hydrostatic pressure
c) Salt retention

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Resting tremors. Stooped posture, shuffling gate, lesion is in:

a) Pons
b) Cerebellum
c) Midbrain (substantia Nigra)

Answer:- (c)

Q25) Hormone secreted max at night time:

a) Melatonin
b) GnRH
c) TRH

d) Cortisol

Answer:- (a)

Q26) Pale, anaemic, apathic child having enlarged liver, diagnosis is:

a) Marasmus
b) Kwashiorkor
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q27) Vitreous has max concentration of:

a) Water content
b) Hyaluronic acid
c) GAGs
d) Collagen

Answer:- (a)

Q28) True regarding fat embolism?

a) Occurs after 12 hours
b) Caused by small bone fracture
c) It is not fatal

Answer:- (a)

Q29) In peripheral neuropathy secondary to DM which layer is defective?

a) Perineurium
b) Epineurium
c) Endoneurium
d) Endothelium

Answer:- (d)

Q30) Patient while walking swaying back and forth with eyes open. Vibration sense intact, lesion is in?

a) Cerebellum
b) Dorsal column.
c) Cerebellar peduncles

Answer:- (a)

Q31) 2nd order neuron in anterolateral pathway are present in:

a) Thalamus
b) Peripheral nerve endings
c) Dorsal horn grey matter (reference Kaplan)

Answer:- (c)

Q32) Middle aged person, comma shaped floaters, vision 6/6 cause is?

a) Myopia
b) Optic neuritis
c) Posterior vitreous detachment

Answer:- (c)

Q33) Corneal transparency is MAINTAINED by?

a) Endothelial pump
b) Lattice arrangement
c) Tear film

Answer:- (a)

Q34) One regarding how many times amplification occurs when rods activate cGMP:

a) 100
b) 100,000
c) 1,000,000

Answer:- (a)

Q35. Raised in Hepatocellular carcinoma:

a) AFP
b) LDH
c) CEA

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Which vessels are involved in subdural hematoma?

a) Superior cerebral veins
b) Inferior cerebral veins
c) Superior sagittal sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q37) PAROTID gland is purely:

a) Mucinous
b) Sebaceous
c) Serous

Answer:- (c)

Q38) Person Giving viva and alert, EEG shows:

a) Beta wave
b) Alpha waves

c) Theta waves

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Eyes closed and AWAKE:

a) Alpha waves
b) Beta waves
c) Theta waves

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Increased heart rate but normal BP 130/90 reason is:

a) Massive Sympathetic Discharge
b) Internal Bleeding
c) Ccf
d) Artery To Vein Shunt

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Right optic tract lesion?

a) Left nasal right temporal LOSS
b) Left nasal right temporal with macular sparing
c) Right eye blindness

Answer:- (a)

Q42) GFAP (Glial Fibrillary Acid Protein) positive tumours??

a) Astrocytoma
b) Meningioma
c) Neuroblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Vertebral disc prolapse between C5 and C6 which spinal nerve affected:

a) C6
b) C7
c) C8
d) C5

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Cavernous sinus thrombosis involves which nerves:

a) Abducent nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Accessory nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Man advised to take brown wheat and currently on polished rice. DOC advised to take vitamin necessary for metabolism:

a) Thiamine
b) Riboflavin
c) Biotin

Answer:- (a)

Q46) clasp knife reflex or rigidity in:

a) Corticospinal tract lesion UMN
b) NON-PYRAMIDAL TRACT (Extra PYRAMIDAL TRACT) lesion
c) VESTIBULOSPINAL

Answer:- (b)

Q47) Basal body derived from:

a) Centriole
b) Pili
c) Flagella
d) Cilia

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Function of surfactant in alveoli:

a) Interspersed among water layer
b) Reduce compliance
c) Reduces water content
d) Reduces tension

Answer:- (d)

Q49) Corneal epithelium rests on:

a) Basal lamina
b) Bowman membrane
c) Descemet's membrane

Answer:- (b)

Q50) Lesion of optic chiasma causes:

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Right homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q51) After negative fluorescence test and negative Jones test, next step is:

a) Syringing

b) Probing
c) DCR

Answer:- (b)

Q52) HSV keratitis treatment:

a) Trifluridine
b) Acyclovir
c) Oseltamivir

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Presbyopia due to:

a) Increase in axial length
b) Dec in axial length
c) Dec curvature of lens (SCLESROSIS OF LENS)

Answer:- (c)

Q54) Ganglion cells from Y cells to LGB end at:

a) Magnocellular layer 1 and 2
b) Layer 4, 5
c) Layer 5, 6

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Damage to the choroidal vessels, trauma will cause:

a) CHOROIDAL NEOVASCULARIZATION
b) Intraretinal fluid haemorrhage
c) Vitreous haemorrhage
d) Sclera not visible through

Answer:- (a)

Q56) True regarding lens:

a) Post capsule thickens with age
b) Ant epithelium is mitotically active
c) Equatorial diameter is 12mm
d) Capsule is secretory product of epithelium

Answer:- (b)

Q57) Hyperpolarization of rods directly due to?

a) Closure of sodium channels in outer segment of rods
b) Inhibition of cyclic GMP.
c) Activation of transducin
d) Activation of phosphodiesterase

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Most common aetiology of hypertension is:

a) Idiopathic
b) Obesity
c) Renal artery stenosis

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Regarding Tarsal plate:

a) Meibomian gland Are modified sweat gland
b) Medial palpebral ligament attach to Tarsal Plate
c) Fibrous cartilage

Answer:- (b)

Q60) Which metabolite is used to measure serum vit d levels in laboratory:

a) 1,25 dihydroxy vit D
b) 25 OH vit D
c) 1-OH vit D

Answer:- (b)

Q61) Endocarditis after rhematic heart disease, doctor is afraid of complication by an aerobe infection. Prophylactic treatment is:

a) Penicillin
b) Gentamycin
c) Penicillin plus gentamycin

Answer:- (c)

Q62) A microbiologist was examining a gram positive and coagulase negative rod but had confusion in correct identification, it marked no visible area around vancomycin, what is the organism??

a) Actinomyces
b) Corynebacterium
c) Nocardia

d) Anthrax

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Feeling of disgust, area of brain responsible is:

a) Left insular cortex
b) Either frontal lobe
c) Temporal lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Sarcoma feature:

a) High vascularity
b) Increase size
c) No cell growth

Answer:- (a)

Q65) Renal autonomic supply:

a) T5 TO T9 (GREATER SPLANCNIC NERVE)
b) T1-T4
c) T2-T4

Answer:- (a)

Q66) BLADDER CANCER OCCUPATIONAL cause:

a) ANILINE DYE
b) NAPHTHALENE
c) VINYL CHLORIDE
d) SMOKE

Answer:- (a)

Q67) After kidney transplant, there occurred Transplant rejection within ten minutes along with CYANOSIS OF KIDNEY, cause is:

a) Due to Pre-Formed Antibodies
b) Graft vs Host Disease
c) VASCULAR CAUSE

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Type of HYPERSENSITIVITY in LUPUS NEPHRITIS:

a) TYPE 3
b) Type 2
c) Type 1

Answer:- (a)

Q69) Farmer in field with pin point pupil, cause is?

a) Organophosphate poisoning
b) Opioid poisoning
c) Snake bite

Answer:- (a)

Q70) CONTRAST ENHANCEMENT AND LATERAL INHIBITION is function of:

a) HORIZONTAL CELLS
b) Ganglion cells
c) Bipolar cells

Answer:- (a)

Q71) Minimal insertion distance from LIMBUS is:

a) MEDIAL RECTUS
b) Lateral rectus
c) Superior oblique

Answer:- (a)

Q72) 2 by 2 table (2*2) in biostate shows..??

a) T test
b) Anova
c) Chi squara

Answer:- (c)

Q73) FREE TRANSPORT OF IONS between cells occurs due to:

a) Tight junctions
b) Gap junctions
c) Desmosomes

Answer:- (b)

Q74) INFRATROCHLEAR NERVE supplies:

a) Lacrimal Sac And Medial Canthus
b) Whole eyelid
c) Only lower eyelid

Answer:- (a)

Q75) SULPHUR GRANULES and draining sinus are features of infection by which organism:

a) ACTINOMYCES
b) Streptococcus
c) Chlamydia

Answer:- (a)

Q76. VITAMIN REQUIRED FOR WOUND HEALING is:

a) VIT C
b) Vit A
c) Vit B12

Answer:- (a)

Q77) RBC RECRUITMENT is function of:

a) IL 6
b) IL 3
c) IL 2

Answer:- (b)

Q78) BENIGN LESION AMONG ALL:

a) WARTHIN TUMOR
b) WILM's tumour
c) Squamous cell carcinoma

Answer:- (a)

Q79) NA REGHULATION IS MAINLY by:

a) Aldosterone
b) ADH
c) Cortisol

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Feature of Hashimoto Thyroiditis is:

a) Immune disease affecting single organ
b) Permanently leads toward Hyperthyroidism
c) Causes severe pain

Answer:- (a)

Q81) A mass in the infratemporal fossa spreads to floor of MIDDLE CRANIAL FOSSA by Damaging which structure:

a) Greater wing of sphenoid
b) Squmaous part of temporal bone
c) Orbital septum

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Ligament Forming Some Meshwork B/W SCLERA AND CILIARY BODY:

a) Ligamentum Pectinatum
b) Ligament of Wiegert
c) Ligamentum flavum

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Type of calcification in TB is:

a) Dystrophic
b) Metastatic
c) Psammoma bodies

Answer:- (a)

Q84) If a drug is given through sublingual route, it is absorbed in:

a) Sublingual vein
b) Lingual artery
c) Dorsal VEIN

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Left hypoglossal nerve injury causes:

a) Left sided tongue deviation
b) Right sided tongue deviation
c) Whole tongue is paralyzed

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Posterior Communicating artery aneurysm mostly causes:

a) 3rd nerve palsy
b) 4th nerve palsy
c) Accessory nerve palsy

Answer:- (a)

Q87) Local anaesthetic preferred in Bier's block:

a) Lignocaine
b) Prilocaine

c) Cocaine

Answer:- (b)

Q88) Drug maximum absorbed in GIT due.to:

a) Lipophilic nature (lipid soluble)
b) Water soluble nature
c) Large sized molecules

Answer:- (a)

Q89) Regarding Cimetidine what is correct?

a) Causes suppression of liver metabolism
b) Has no effect on metabolism of drugs
c) Both are correct

Answer:- (a)

Q90) 1st Heart Sound is produced by:

a) Closure Of mitral and tricuspid Valve
b) Closure of aortic and pulmonary valves
c) Produced due to mitral valve prolapse

Answer:- (a)

Q91) Atherosclerosis starts by:

a) Endothelial injury
b) Smooth muscle proliferation
c) Endothelial fatty cahnge

Answer:- (a)

Q92) Due to fracture of limb cast is applied, after removal of cast limb size is small, cause is:

a) Disuse atrophy
b) LMN palsy
c) UMN palsy

Answer:- (a)

Q93) Diabetic patient having ptosis, miosis and anhidrosis, diagnosis is:

a) Horner's syndrome
b) Stroke
c) Myasthenia Gravis

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Bleeding tendency in brother circumcision best test:

a) PTT
b) PT
c) BT

Answer:- (a)

Q95) Marfan's syndrome is caused by:

a) Fibrillin defect
b) Cl channel defect
c) Hormonal imbalance

Answer:- (a)

Q96) Hereditary spherocytosis is caused by:

a) Defect in ankyrin or spectrin
b) Defect in myosin
c) Mitochondrial defect

Answer:- (a)

Q97) Percentages given; these are best presented by:

a) Plot graph pie chart
b) Bar chart
c) Line graph

Answer:- (a)

Q98) Patient has history of Cigarette smoking, weight loss, CXR shows mass, diagnosis is:

a) Small cell CA
b) Asbestosis
c) Bronchogenic carcinoma

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Itch receptors are same as:

a) Type C
b) Type A
c) Type B

Answer:- (a)

Q100) Anterior communicating artery aneurysm leads to:

a) Optic chiasma lesion
b) Optic nerve lesion
c) Optic radiation lesion
Answer:- (a)

Q101. Failure of sagittal suture to close results in:
a) Scaphocaphaly
b) Iris coloboma
c) Cleft palate
Answer:- (a)

Q103) In Hiv Patients Most Common Causative Agent For Pneumonia Is:
a) PNEMOCYSTIS CARINII
b) MTB
c) Candida
Answer:- (a)

Q104) Side Effect Of Belladona Alkaloid In Children Is:
a) Excessive lacrimation
b) Excessive salivation
c) Hyperthermia
Answer:- (c)

Q105) Young tall patient with long limbs presented with excruciating pain, BP 90/40, HR 130. Cause is?
a) Dissecting aortic aneurysm
b) Flutter
c) Fibrillation
d) Marfan syndrome
e) Ehler's Danlos syndrome
Answer:- (d)

Q106) HORMONE HAVING SHORTEST HALF LIFE:
a) GnRH
b) Testosterone
c) Aldosterone
d) Norepinephrine
Answer:- (d)

Q107) Retinopathy of prematurity, where retrolental fibroplasia starts:
a) Retrolental
b) Optic nerve
c) Peripheral retina
d) Vitreous
Answer:- (c)

Q108) In an old patient hypertensive patient with bronchitis which drug that can be given in glaucoma?
a) Pilocarpine
b) Atropine
c) Phenylephrine
Answer:- (a)

Q110) Blood brain barrier formed by:
a) Capillary endothelium
b) Pericytes
c) Foot process of astrocytes
d) All of above
Answer:- (a)

Q111) Patient with vasculitis and temporal headache, diagnosis is?
a) Giant cell arteritis
b) Takayasu arteritis
c) Churg-Strauss syndrome
Answer:- (a)

Q112) The natural antithrombotic agent which is present in blood is:
a) Dimercaprol
b) Heparin
c) Plasminogen
d) Vitamin C
e) Warfarin
Answer:- (b)

Q113) Demyelination of nerves is due to?
a) Lead
b) Asbestos
c) Silicon
Answer:- (a)

Q114) Regarding Muscle spindle:
a) Acts by inc or decreasing length of fibre

b) Consists of extrafusal fibers
c) Central portion is contractile

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Child with apathetic face, enlarged liver, peripheral oedema, albumin low, HB low, vitamin and calcium normal.

a) Kwashiorkor
b) Marasmus
c) Rickets
d) Beri Beri

Answer:- (a)

Q116) Which of the following enzyme is released from small intestine? (CPSP DEMO Q)

a) Chymotrypsin
b) Trypsin
c) Lipase
d) Enterokinase

Answer:- (d)

Q117) Which is resistant to echinocandins group:

a) Cryptococcus
b) Candida
c) Aspergillus

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Epinephrine (adrenaline) is different from nor epinephrine:

a) Heart rate n contraction inc
b) Vasoconstriction in renal
c) Skin
d) In lungs

Answer:- (b)

Q119) Commonly involved artery in coronary art ry infarction:

a) LAD
b) Marginal artery
c) Right interventricular artery

Answer:- (a)

Q120) Patient with Epiphora, jones I test negative, jones II test positive. Dye retention after 20 mins (dacryocystography)

a) Obstruction of NLD
b) Obstruction of canaliculi

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Independent P wave and QRS complex shows:

a) Slow AV conduction
b) AV conduction blocked

Answer:- (b)

Q122) Drug increasing aqueous outflow through uveoscleral route:

a) Latanoprost
b) Pilocarpine
c) Mannitol

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Lower lobe thyroid surgery:

a) Injury to RLN
b) Injury to ELN
c) Injury to parathyroid glands

Answer:- (a)

Q124) Alcoholic Mother gives birth to child who has:

a) Risk of microcephaly
b) Risk of cataract
c) Risk of glaucoma

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Costodiaphragmatic recess level:

a) 10th Rib Midaxillary line
b) 5th rib midclavicular line
c) 2nd rib midaxillary line

Answer:- (a)

Q126) In lungs which is activated:

a) Angiotensin 1
b) Angiotensin 2
c) Both

Answer:- (b)

Q127) Half-life of a drug is dependent on:

a) Rate of clearance

b) Size of molecule
c) Structure
Answer:- (a)

Q128) which structures pass through aortic opening in diaphragm:
a) Oesophagus
b) Inferior vena cava
c) Aorta, thoracic duct and azygous vein
Answer:- (c)

Q129) Prostate lymphatic drainage in:
a) Internal ileac nodes
b) Cervical nodes
c) External iliac nodes
Answer:- (a)

Q130) Sickness is defined as:
a) Patient's own perception of being unwell'
b) When Dr says a person is unwell
c) When lab reports are abnormal
Answer:- (a)

Q131) Ischiopubic ramus fuses at the age of:
a) 7 years
b) 1 year
c) 2 years
Answer:- (a)

Q132) ICF volume is ??
a) 14L
b) 11L
c) 28L
Answer:- (c)

Q133) Supply of face from mouth to orbit by:
a) Maxillary division of Trigeminal
b) Ophthalmic division of trigeminal
Answer:- (a)

Q134) Retina is derived from:
a) Neuroectoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Mesoderm
Answer:- (a)

Q135) Fumigation done in case of...
a) 5 confirmed cases of dengue
b) H1N1
c) Cases of MRSA
Answer:- (b)

Q136) Teacher asks student to lower voice pitch which muscle is used:
a) Cricothyroid
b) Vocalis
c) Posterior cricoarytenoid
Answer:- (b)

Q137) Meningococcal infection is transmitted through:
a) Airborne
b) Droplet infection
c) Fomites
Answer:- (b)

Q138) Female patient with IUCD and history of PID. Histopathology shows increase plasma cells and macrophages with interspersed lymphoid follicles. This change is called:
a) Acute inflammation
b) Chronic inflammation
c) Fibrinous necrosis
d) Caseous necrosis
Answer:- (b)

Q139) Horn like lesion on forehead of farmer is called as:
a) Hyperkeratosis
b) Acanthosis
c) Bowen disease
Answer:- (a)

Q140) Second major component of protoplasm:
a) Water
b) Lipid
c) Protein

Proteins > Fats > Carbs

d) Carbohydrates

Answer:- (c)

Q141) Chorionic villous sampling is done:

a) Between 15 to 20 weeks
b) between 9 to 12 weeks
c) *at term*

Answer:- (b)

Q142) Maple syrup urine disease caused by deficiency of?

a) Alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
b) Phenylalanine hydrogenase
c) Homogentisic acid synthase

Answer:- (a)

Q143) In von Willebrand disease what is deranged?

a) Platelet adhesion
b) Platelet aggregation

Answer:- (a)

Q144) Frank starling theory, force of contraction depends upon?

a) Initial length of muscle fibers
b) Increased Calcium influx
c) Concentration of sodium ions

Answer:- (a)

Q145) Why doesn't hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome) causes oedema:

a) Due to aldosterone escape phenomenon
b) Due to genetic predisposition
c) Due to enzyme deficiency

Answer:- (a)

Q146) X linked disease expresses in males because:

a) Males are heterozygous
b) Males are hemizygous
c) Males are homozygous

Answer:- (b)

Q147) Regarding eye embryology, which of the following is true?

a) Ganglion cells are present at fovea at birth
b) Cones fully developed at birth
c) Cones spherule develop before rods pedicle
d) Outer segments of photoreceptors are formed by the 5th month

Answer:- (a)

Q148) Regarding Conjunctiva true is:

a) Goblet cells scattered in lamina propria of conjunctiva
b) Epithelium is simple columnar
c) It is avascular

Answer:- (a)

Q149) In a statistical data females had 200+- 50 and males 205+-10 . this means:

a) Males have high mean with low SD
b) Males have low mean
c) Males have high SD

Answer:- (a)

Q150) Female has amnesia now but remembers her youth, site of lesion is:

a) Hippocampus
b) Hypothalamus
c) Frontal lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q152) Most common Post splenectomy infection is:

a) Pneumococcal infection
b) Streptococcal infection
c) Gonococcal infection

Answer:- (a)

Q153) Max water absorbed at PCT is about:

a) 60-65%

b) 50%
c) 10%
Answer:- (a)

Q156) In Duchene muscular dystrophy defective gene changes the membrane permeability to which of the following?
a) Amino acid
b) Water
c) Electrolytes
d) Protein
Answer:- (d)

Q157) Obese man comes to clinic; biopsy of liver shows vacuoles and cells with nucleus pushed to side these are called:
a) Steatocytes
b) Hepatocytes
c) Kupffer cells
Answer:- (a)

Q159) blood stored will have which changed?
a) Hyperkalaemia, academia
b) Hyperkalaemia, alakalemia
c) Hyponatremia
d) Denaturation of blood products
Answer:- (a)

Q161. Parasympathetic effect:
a) Erection
b) Pupil dilation
c) Decreased gut motility
Answer:- (a)

Q162) Parafollicular C cells derived from ?
a) 1st pharyngeal arch
b) 2nd pharyngeal arch
c) 3rd pharyngeal arch
d) 4th pharyngeal arch
e) Not a derivative of pharyngeal arch
Answer:- (e)

Q163) Accommodation of ciliary body due to:
a) Only sympathetic
b) Cerebral voluntary control
c) Involuntary control
d) Only parasympathetic
Answer:- (d)

Q164) True about choroid:
a) Choroidal vessels are more fenestrated at Sub macular region.
b) *Are branches of facial artery*
c) *No role in supply to retina*
Answer:- (a)

Q165) Generalised oedema is due to:
a) Hypoproteinaemia
b) Low BP
c) Cardiac failure
Answer:- (a)

Q166) Most common refractive error of childhood is:
a) Myopia
b) Hypermetropia
c) Astigmatism
Answer:- (a)

Q167) Kidney transplant was done in a patient and after six months transplant was rejected. It was reversed by giving immunosuppressants. What is the cause??
a) Acute Rejection
b) GVHD
c) Chronic Rejection
d) Type IV hypersensitivity reaction
Answer:- (a)

Q168) Patient has increased Chylomicrons and TAGS type of hyperlipidaemia is.?
a) Type 1
b) Type 2A
c) Type 2B
d) Type 4
Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Also remember that type 1 is treated by dietary modifications and no medication is effective.

Q169) Patient with increased sweating, palpitations and weakness. Overnight sample lab results revealed Hypoglycaemia, Increase Serum Insulin Levels and Increase C-Peptide. What is the cause

a) Insulinoma
b) Carcinoid syndrome
c) Insulin administration

Answer:- (a)

Q170) Diabetic patient having skin pigmentation, liver cirrhosis. Lab finding?

a) Dec iron decreased TIBC
b) Increased iron and decreased TIBC (Bronze Diabetes)
c) Dec iron increased TIBC

Answer:- (b)

Q171) Small amount of blood was lost for a longer period of time, which anaemia will occur:

a) Microcytic hypochromic
b) *Megaloblastic anaemia*
c) *Aplastic anaemia*

Answer:- (a)

Q172) Sulphur Staining bacteria is:

a) Actinomyces
b) Gonococcus
c) Staphylococcus

Answer:- (a)

Q173) Body respond to cold is:

a) Shivering
b) Sweating
c) Fever

Answer:- (a)

NOVEMBER 2020

Q1.Function of RPE:

a) Absorb retinol from blood
b) Storage of Neurotransmitters
c) Phagocytosis in the outer segments of Rods and Cones
d) Convert light energy into heat energy
e) Pump Water out of Retina

Answer:- (c)

Q2.Hyperpolarization of rods directly due to?

a) Closure of sodium channels in outer segment of rods
b) Inhibition of cyclic GMP.
c) Activation of transducin
d) Activation of phosphodiesterase

Answer:- (a)

Q3.Regarding Sympathetic supply on vessels, what is correct?

a) Beta Adrenergic Receptors
b) Local action of Norepinephrine
c) Cause Vasodilation

Answer:- (a)

Q4.Patient with low Hb, petechia, gum bleeding, epistaxis g and fever. Diagnostic test?

a) Cbc
b) Bone Marrow biopsy with serology
c) Serology
d) Cytogenic test

Answer:- (b)

Q5.Floor of 4th ventricle superolateral relation?

a) Superior cerebellar peduncle
b) Inferior cerebellar peduncle
c) Pons nd medulla
d) Middle cerebellar peduncle

Answer:- (a)

Q6.Potent anti oxidant?

a) Vitamin E
b) Transferrin
c) Vitamin A

Answer:- (a)

Q7. advantage of Graft from Twin?

a) Immunosuppressant still needed
b) Immunosuppressant Not needed
c) Late rejection

Answer:- (b)

Q8.Right and left ventricle muscle is directly supplied by:

a) Sa node
b) Av node
c) Purkinji fibers
d) Right and left bundle branch

Answer:- (c)

Q9.Post surgery stress which increases TPR is due to?

a) Acth
b) Catecolamines
c) Thyroid hormones

Answer:- (b)

Q10.Commonest genetic disease:

a) Multifactorial
b) Autosomal Dominant
c) Autosomal Recessive

Answer:- (a)

Q11.Cause of muscle paresis?

a) Basal ganglia
b) Cerebellum
c) Corticospinal and Corticobulbar tract

Answer:- (c)

Q12.Phrenic nerve passes anterior to:

a) Sternoclidomastoid muscle
b) Ant scalene
c) Omohyoid
d) Digastric

Answer:- (b)

Q13.About lens what is correct?

a) A.Lens capsule is due to anterior epithelium
b) Epithelium mitotically divides throughout life
c) Rich blood supply

Answer:- (b)

Q14.Mucous membrane of eye covers interior lids and anterior of eye?

a) Conjunctiva
b) Cornea
c) Sclera

Answer:- (a)

Q15.Regarding Tarsal gland, what is true?

a) Are sweat gland
b) Medial palpebral attach to Tarsal Plate
c) Ducts of meibomian glands open in it

Answer:- (b)

Q16.Regarding band keratopathy what is true?

a) Calcium in deep layer of cornea
b) Between corneal epithelium and bowman's membrane
c) Has no effect on corneal transparency

Answer:- (b)

Q17. Visual loss in:

a) Lattice dystrophy
b) Macula corneal dystrophy
c) Cornea dystrophy
d) Fuch's dystrophy

Answer:- (b)

Q18.Boxer visited opd, Elevation of both eyes balanced but right eye moves inward on Depression
Lesion is in:

a) CN 4
b) CN 6
c) CN 3

Answer:- (a)

Q19.Trauma to eye, pt presented with hazy cornea, dilated pupil, pupil non-reactive, reason for dilatation of pupil?

a) Raised IOP
b) Trauma to sphincter papillae
c) CN3 Palsy

Answer:- (b)

Q20.Xanthelasma associated with hyperlipidemia is?

a) 10 to 20
b) 21 to 40
c) 41-61%(range is 38-58%)

Answer:- (c)

Q21. Most common manifestation of autoimmune disease:

a) Arthritis,
b) Weight loss
c) Fever
d) Hematological

Answer:- (d)

Q22.Clostridium botulinum major affect/cause of death?

a) Respiratory muscle paralysis
b) Diarrhea

Answer:- (a)

Q23.After adding staphylococcus to lymphatic tissue, what will be the immune function of lymphatics?

a) Drain extracellular fluid
b) Bring Antigen Presenting Cells
c) Take lymphocytes to the site of infection

Answer:- (b)

Q24.HCV positive patient but asymptomatic, LFTs were also normal, what test or measures to be taken next?

a) Repeat Lfts
b) Repeat HCV

c) PCR

Answer:- (c)

Q25. Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumor in orbit. Now he is complaining of numbness at upper part of head up to vertex & medial part but medial part is intact. Nerve damaged is?

a) Zygomaticofacial
b) Supraorbital Nerve
c) Supratrochlear
d) Nasociliary

Answer:- (b)

Q26. Descriptive epidemiology is related to:

a) Person, place and time
b) Experimental analysis
c) Analytical study

Answer:- (a)

Q27.Which metabolite is used to measure serum vitamin D levels?

a) 1,25 dihydroxy D
b) 25 OH vit D
c) 1-OH vit D

Answer:- (b)

Q28.One person felt elevated due to appearance on stage for his presentation, which nucleus of hypothalamus is responsible for that?

a) Anterior
b) Lateral
c) Dorsomedial
d) Ventromedial.
e) Posterior nuclei

Answer:- (c)

Q29.Lesion in left ant temporal lobe results in?

a) Rt upper homonymous quadrantanopia
b) Rt lower homonymous quadrantanopia
c) Bitemporal hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q30.Following is mesenchyme in origin which surround the neural tube?

a) Ependyma,
b) Microglia,
c) Asrocyte,
d) Cilliary muscle

Answer:- (b)

Q31.Tb organism is capsulated, able to survive in phagocytes. Neither produces endotoxin nor exotoxin, its Virulence due to?

a) Cell wall composition
b) Ability to survive in phagocytes
c) Cell membrane composition

Answer:- (a)

Q32. action of progesterone is:

a) Fat deposition in breast
b) Ductal development of breast
c) Endometrial thickness

Answer:- (c)

Q33.Excruciating pain at epigastrium due to ulcer, nerve responsible is?

a) Lesser splanchic,
b) Greater splanchnic
c) Vagus Nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q34.Right MCA damage results in?

a) Aphasia
b) Homonymous Hemianopia
c) Bitemporal hemianopia

Answer:- (b)

Q35. HRT (Hormonal Replacement Therapy) side effect?

a) Thromboembolism
b) Breast CA
c) Endometrial ca

Answer:- (a)

Q36. True about Antibodies produced against TB is:

a) Transferable to other organisms
b) These are Cell bound

c) Present in serum
d) Totally protective

Answer:- (b)

Q37.Plastic factory worker, Hydrocarbions cause what?

a) Skin cancer
b) Bladder CA
c) Colon CA

Answer:- (b)

Q38. Transplant rejection within ten minutes is due to?

a) Pre Formed Antibodies
b) Graft vs Host Disease
c) Viral infection

Answer:- (a)

Q39.Brachiocephalic trunk is formed by?

a) Internal Jugular Vein + Subclavian Vein
b) Maxillary and facial vein
c) Subclavian and axillary vein

Answer:- (a)

Q40.Nucleus of vagus nerve is located in?

a) Medulla
b) Pons
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Microscopic Characteristic feature of malignancy is:

a) Pleomorphism
b) Increased size
c) Irregular shape

Answer:- (a)

Q42) Cause of Non-Bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis?

a) Terminal Neoplasm>SLE
b) Trauma
c) Viral infection

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Factor 8 Produced by?

a) Endothelium
b) Hepatocytes
c) Stellate cells

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Highest oxygen concentration in fetal circulation?

a) Umbilical Vein
b) Inferior vena cava
c) Pulmonary vein

Answer:- (a)

Q45.Type of necrosis in liver with epithelioid cells and central nucleus?

a) Caseous Necrosis
b) Fibrinoid necrosis
c) Coagulative necrosis

Answer:- (a)

Q46) Effect of Atropine?

a) Paralysis of Sphincter Muscle.
b) Paralysis of EOM
c) Causes pupil constriction

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Neurogenic shock characteristic feature?

a) Decrease vascular resistance.
b) Increases BP
c) High CO

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Parasympathetic stimulation effect?

a) Decrease Heart Rate.
b) Increases heart Rate
c) Increases heart contractility

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Pt can't do shrugs exercise, which nerve is damaged passing through Jugular Foramen?

a) Accessory Nerve
b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
c) Vagus nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q50) A Diabetic lady has gradual decrease in vision in both eyes, IOP is normal, cause is?

a) Cataract

b) Glaucoma
c) Retinal disease

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Damage to choroidal vessel will cause?

a) Choroidal Neovascularization.
b) Choroidal hemangioma
c) Choroidal degeneration

Answer:- (a)

Q52) Sclera is thinnest at?

a) Post to recti insertion
b) At lamina cribrosa
c) At orra serrata

Answer:- (a)

Q53) One sensitivity question, different values Given, (repeated multiple times with same answer, so remember, it is:

Answer:- 83%

Q54) Diptheria Toxoid inj Hx, what is the type of Hypersensitivity?

a) Type 3
b) Type 2
c) Type 1

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Which fluid should be given to raise ECF volume, decrease ICF volume and Increase Total body water?

a) 3% N/S
b) 5% DW
c) 0.9% NS

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Generalized edema plus periorbital swelling in 5 years old, edema is due to?

a) Dec albumin and salt retention
b) High BP
c) Low cardiac output

Answer:- (a)

Q57) RBC picture after blood loss of approx. 1.5L due to RTA will be?

a) Normocytic Normochromic
b) Microcytic hypochromic
c) Macrocytic hyperchromic

Answer:- (a)

58) Features of Restrictive lung disease?

a) Fibrosis on biopsy and birefringent substrates
b) FEV1\FVC decreased
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

Q59.CKD Pt died, on autopsy which gland is enlarged?

a) Parathyroid Gland
b) Thyroid gland
c) Adrenal gland

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Patient's eye moved down and lateral (down and out)?

a) CN3 palsy
b) CN4 palsy
c) CN6 palsy

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Cause for Hereditary thrombophilia is:

a) Protein C deficiency
b) Factor 5 Leiden mutation
c) Factor 8 deficiency

Answer:- (b)

Q62) Example of Autosomal Dominant disease is?

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Color blindness
c) Hemophilia

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Farmer working in field having pin point pupil, cause is?

a) Organophosphorus poisoning
b) Snake bite
c) Insect bite

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Aqueous humour produced by?

a) Ciliary body
b) Choroid

c) Vitreous

Answer:- (a)

Q65) First action after HIV enters the cell:

a) Converts DNA to RNA
b) Produces changes in DNA
c) Converts RNA to DNA

Answer:- (c)

Q66) Volume of Aqueous humor required for paracentesis to detect LDH in retinoblastoma?

a) 0.1-0.15
b) 2.5-3ml
c) 1-2ml

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Self Generating Action Potential is a feature of?

a) Ganglion cell
b) Bipolar cells
c) Rods and cones

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Nuclei of Rods and Cones are present in which layer?

a) 2nd layer
b) In layer of rods and cones
c) 4th layer

Answer:- (c)

Q69) Most of Retina supplied by?

a) Cilioretinal artery
b) Central Retinal artery
c) Short posterior ciliary artery

Answer:- (b)

Q70) Patient has Asthma, diagnostic finding is?

a) FRC greater than 90%
b) FEV1 less 75%
c) Shallow breathing

Answer:- (b)

Q71) Due to Hydrops Fetalis baby died, on postmortem findings what will be there?

a) Degenerated brain matter
b) Decreased brain mass
c) Bilirubin-stained Basal ganglia

Answer:- (C)

Q72) Hyloid canal is filled with?

a) Aqueous humor
b) Hyaloid artery
c) Vitreous humor

Answer:- (b)

Q73) Cabergoline MOA?

a) B2 agonist
b) D2 agonist
c) *B2 antagonist*

Answer:- (b)

Q74) How can Rt and Lt kidney be differentiated?

a) By size and color
b) By location
c) By the relation of structures at Hilum

Answer:- (c)

Q75) What is present between sacs or discs of rods and cones?

a) Golgi apparatus
b) GAGS
c) Fluid

Answer:- (b)

Q76) Which muscle has both somatic and autonomic supply?

a) Levator Palpebrae superioris
b) Medial rectus
c) Orbicularis oculi

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Person had injury to head, then absent cough reflex, post 1/3 taste loss, etc. From where these nerves pass?

a) Jugular Foramen
b) Optic foramen
c) Pterygoid fossa

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Small eyes, iris and ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia, vasculature in vitreous. Diagnosis?

a) Down's syndrome
b) Patau syndrome
c) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q79) A19 year old girl with primary amenorrhea having cystic hygroma, wide carrying angle ,141 cm tall, edema on neck and trunk, diagnosis is?

a) Turner's syndrome
b) Patau syndrome
c) Edward syndrome

Answer:- (a)

80) Pneumoconiosis in Rock crushers is due to?

a) Asbestosis
b) Berylliosis
c) Silicosis

Answer:- (c)

81) Child with EBV infection has risk of which malignancy?

a) Burkitt lymphoma
b) Neuroblastoma
c) Kaposi's sarcoma

Answer:- (a)

82) Lymphatic flow decreases with?

a) Vascular abnormalities
b) Increased capillary oncotic pressure
c) Decreased capillary oncotic pressure

Answer:- (b)

Q83) Vomiting Center is Located in?

a) Pons
b) Medulla oblongata
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (b)

84) Droplet infection of corona virus spreads at the distance of:

a) 1-2 feet
b) 3-4feet
c) 5 feet

Answer:- (a)

(if airborne mentioned, then 3-6 feet)

Q85) Most immediate response when BP falls below 60 is?

a) Baroreceptor mechanism
b) CNS ischemic response
c) RAAS

Answer:- (b)

Q86) Posterior thyroid spared in partial thyroidectomy to Save?

a) External laryngeal nerve
b) Parathyroid glands
c) Inferior thyroid vein

Answer:- (b)

87) Patient underwent laparotomy, after that his abdomen started distending, on clinical examination he had tachycardia, his BP was low, type of shock in this case would be?

a) Septic shock
b) Hypovolemic
c) Cardiogenic shock

Answer:- (b)

Q88) Cause of edema in burn patient due to loss of?

a) Blood
b) Albumin
c) Vessel tone

Answer:- (b)

Q89) Purpose for Grading of tumor is?

a) To determine extent of spread
b) To determine cell number
c) To determine degree of differentiation

Answer:- (c)

Q90) In a patient of CLD what will be the marker of cirrhosis?

a) Perihepatic and Periportal fibrosis
b) Mallory bodies
c) Piecemeal necrosis

Answer:- (a)

Q91) Square root of variance is?

a) Mean

b) Mode
c) Standard deviation
Answer:- (c)

Q92) Hematocrit is?
a) 41% RBC's WBC's and PLATELETS (its Ganong MCQ)
b) 40% RBCs
c) WBCs
Answer:- (a)

Q93) Voluntary control of Micturition by?
a) DCML
b) Increased Pudendal nerve firing
c) Via sympathetic nerves
Answer:- (b)

Q94) Amyloidosis diagnosis is confirmed by:
a) Rectal biopsy
b) Blood examination
c) Congo red stain
Answer:- (a)

Q95) Transport form of CO2 in blood?
a) Bicarbonate
b) Carboxy hemoglobin
c) Carbaminohemoglobin
Answer:- (a)

96) German Measles before 7 weeks causes?
a) Color blindness
b) Cataract
c) Retinitis pigmentosa
Answer:- (b)

Q97) Wrist joint Type?
a) Condyloid
b) Syndesmosis
c) Symphysis
Answer:- (a)

Q98) Which of the following is true about skeletal muscle contraction:
a) Transverse tubules store and release Ca
b) Intracellular release of Ca causes formation of bonds between actin and myosin
c) Ca release is not necessary for formation of bonds
Answer:- (b)

Q99) Tears vs plasma?
a) Inc K (controversial)
b) Increase sodium
c) Increased calcium
Answer:- (a)

100) Aqueous vs Plasma?
a) Plasma has more ascorbic acid
b) Aqueous has High Ascorbic Acid
c) None of these
Answer:- (b)

101) Statistical test for categorical data?
a) T-test
b) Z-test
c) Chi-square Test
Answer:- (c)

Q102) Normal healthy individual is?
a) Who eats sleeps n exercises regularly n lead a disciplined life
b) Economically Occupationally socially acceptable Free of discomfort
c) Who is famous in his society
Answer:- (b)

103) Child suffering from recurrent infections, Leucocyte adhesion to endothelium is deficient, it is due to?
a) Integrin
b) Desmin
c) Vimentin (LFA was not in options.)
Answer:- (a)

Q104) On histology basophilic staining is due to which organelle?
a) Golgi apparatus
b) Mitochondria

c) Ribosomes

Answer:- (c)

Q105) Movement of Vertebrae is limited by?

a) Ligamentum nuchae
b) Ligamentum flavum
c) Anterior and Posterior spinous ligament

Answer:- (c)

Q106) Acetaminophen excretion will be altered if it undergoes?

a) Glucuronidation
b) Acetylation
c) Methylation

Answer:- (a)

Q107) Small eye, iris and ciliary defect, vitreous vasculature is due to:

a) Trisomy 13
b) Trisomy 21
c) Trisomy 18

Answer:- (a)

Q108) NM blocker?

a) Succinylcholine
b) Phenylephrine
c) Tubocurarine

Answer:- (c)

Q109) Bitemporal Hemianopsia, lesion in?

a) Optic nerve
b) Optic radiations
c) Optic Chiasm

Answer:- (c)

Q110) Accomodation Reflex Absent, lesion is in?

a) Cortex
b) Midbrain
c) *Pons*

Answer:- (a)

Q111) Hypertensive Retinopathy involves?

a) Venules
b) Arterioles
c) Choriocapillaris

Answer:- (b)

Q112) Old lady having dec vision and pain after instilling some eye drops used for a few days?

a) Atropine
b) Timolol
c) Pilocarpine

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Viterous humor volume?

a) 2cc
b) 3cc
c) 4cc

Answer:- (c)

Q114) Enzyme dec in CLD?

a) Acetylcholinesterase
b) Glucuronidase
c) Pseudocholinesterase

Answer:- (c)

Q115) Fibers leave optic tract for circadian rhythm?

a) Preoptic nucleus
b) Dorsomedial nucleus
c) Suprachiasmatic nucleus of hypothalamus

Answer:- (c)

Q116) Postganglionic sympathetic fibers carried by?

a) Long ciliary branch of ophthalmic
b) Short ciliary branch
c) Ciliary branch of ophthalmic nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q117) Parasympathetic fibers in which nerve:

a) CN 1
b) CN VII
c) *CN 2*

Answer:- (b)

Q118) Nursing mother herpes, lips were involved, DOC?

a) Trifluridine
b) Acyclovir

c) Ganciclovir

Answer:- (b)

Q119) B2 agonist effect?

a) Vasodilation
b) Vasoconstriction
c) Mydriasis

Answer:- (a)

Q120) Drug added in local anesthesia to increase its effect?

a) Epinephrine
b) Cocaine
c) Lignocaine

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Pyogenic Meningitis scenario DOC?

a) Cefotaxime
b) Cefuroxime
c) Ceftriaxone

Answer:- (c)

122) Middle Meningeal artery passes through which foramen?

a) Foramen ovale
b) Superior orbital fissure
c) Foramen Spinosum

Answer:- (c)

Q123) Foramen ovale content?

a) Middle meningeal artery
b) Accessory nerve
c) Mandibular nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q124) Optic canal damage?

a) Optic Nerve and Ophthalmic Artery
b) Inferior alveolar nerve
c) Maxillary artery

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Regarding Lacrimal gland what is true?

a) Present in lateral part of roof of orbit
b) Present in floor of orbit
c) Both are correct

Answer:- (a)

Q126) Most Common Refractive error in newborn?

a) Axial myopia
b) Astigmatism
c) Hypermetropia

Answer:- (c)

Q127) Red Green Color blindness is called?

a) Deuteranomalous
b) Protanopia
c) Tritanopia

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Facial nerve nucleus is located in?

a) Pons
b) Medulla
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Right Adrenal gland Anterior Relation?

a) Vertebral column
b) Aorta
c) IVC

Answer:- (c)

130) In Graves scenario follow up test?

a) TRH
b) TSH
c) *T3*

Answer:- (b)

Q131) In Thyrotoxicosis decreased vision is due to?

a) Optic neuritis
b) Retinal detachment
c) Optic nerve compression

Answer:- (c)

Q132) Corneal transparency maintained by?

a) Lattice arrangement
b) Tear film
c) Endothelial Pump

Answer:- (c)

Q133) Repolarization is due to?

a) Na influx
b) Ca-ATPase
c) K efflux

Answer:- (c)

Q134) Lens is Derived from?

a) Endoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Ectoderm

Answer:- (c)

Q135) Ciliary body is derived from?

a) Endoderm
b) Ectoderm
c) Mesoderm

Answer:- (c)

Q136) RPE is derived from?

a) Mesoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Neuroectoderm

Answer:- (c)

Q137) Parasympathetic supply of sphincter pupillae?

a) Trigeminal nucleus
b) Dorsal nucleus of Vagus
c) Edinger Westphal nucleus of Midbrain

Answer:- (c)

Q138) At the end of exercise/ marathon race there will be?

a) Increased Glucagon and decreased insulin
b) Increased insulin
c) Decreased glucagon

Answer:- (a)

Q139) Insulin independent glucose Uptake occurs in?

a) Skeletal Muscle
b) Adipose tissue
c) Hypothalamus

Answer:- (c)

Q140) Vertical diplopia occurs due to lesion of?

a) 3rd nerve
b) 6th nerve
c) Trochlear N

Answer:- (c)

Q141) Sternocliedomastoid muscle Function?

a) Flexion of neck
b) Extension of neck
c) Rotates neck to opposite side against resistance

Answer:- (c)

Q142) Muscles of back generally supplied by?

a) Ventral rami
b) Dorsal Rami
c) Sympathetic nerves

Answer:- (b)

Q143) Psychiatrist did not tell relatives about patient condition, this is called:

a) Justice
b) Confidentiality
c) Consent

Answer:- (b)

Q144) Structure that stops transport of substances in adjacent cells is called?

a) Gap junctions
b) Tight junctions
c) Intercalated discs

Answer:- (b)

Q145) Final common motor pathway is through:

a) Alpha efferent of spinal motor neuron
b) Corticospinal neurons
c) Corticobulbar fibers

Answer:- (a)

Q146) Accommodation is due to?

a) Pupil dilation
b) Ciliary muscle Contraction
c) Abduction of eyeball

Answer:- (b)

Q147) Micturition reflex center?

a) Pons
b) Midbrain
c) Spinal cord

Answer:- (a)

Q148) Light Chain Amyloidosis is of:

a) Secondary amyloidosis
b) Primary systemic type
c) Dialysis related amyloidosis

Answer:- (b)

Q149) Vitamin required for prothrombin activation is:

a) Vit K
b) Vit C
c) Vit A

Answer:- (a)

Q150) Autosomal dominant feature?

a) Complete penetrance
b) Variable presentation
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q151) What will increase at rest in Athlete?

a) Stroke Volume
b) Heart rate
c) Celi turn over

Answer:- (a)

152) Cause for Dull percussion note is?

a) Fluid in Pleural Cavity
b) Air in pleural cavity
c) Normal pleura

Answer:- (a)

153) Pellagra occurs due to deficiency of which vitamin?

a) Biotin
b) Niacin
c) Folate

Answer:- (b)

154) Boy usually eats fast food, MCV 120, diagnosis is?

a) Iron deficiency
b) Calcium deficiency
c) Folate deficiency

Answer:- (c)

155) Steroids long term complication?

a) Arthritis
b) Malabsorption
c) Osteoporosis and Fractures

Answer:- (c)

156) Feature of septic shock is?

a) Hypothermia
b) Increased cardiac output
c) Respiratory distress

Answer:- (b)

157) O2 affinity factor?

a) Hemoglobin in blood
b) Prothrombin in blood
c) Fibrinogen in blood

Answer:- (a)

Q158) Hemolytic transfusion reaction reacts in?

a) Met hemoglobinuria
b) Hyperuricemia
c) Hemoglobinuria

Answer:- (c)

Q159) Muscle injury assessment is done by?

a) CK MM
b) CK MB
c) LDH

Answer:- (a)

Q160) Posterior Hypothalamus nucleus stimulation will cause?

a) Profuse sweating
b) Shivering
c) Palpitation

Answer:- (b)

Q161) Acute Tonsillitis Patient having Fever and Chills, Chemical Mediators are?

a) IL-1 and TNF
b) IL-6
c) IFN

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q162) Regeneration of Liver Occurs due to?

a) IL-1
b) GM-CSF
c) Hepatocyte Growth Factor

Answer:- ***(c)***

163) Vein accompanying LAD?

a) Anterior cardiac vein
b) Great cardiac vein
c) Venae cordis minima

Answer:- ***(b)***

164) S3 sound is due to?

a) Rapid Ventricular Filling
b) Mitral valve prolapse
c) Aortic regurgitation

Answer:- ***(a)***

165) 2nd degree heart block results in?

a) Ventricle rate is higher than atrial rate
b) Ventricle rate is less then atrial rate
c) Blood pressure is high

Answer:- ***(b)***

166) Boy busy in room with Profuse Sweating, Tachycardia, Blood Pressure is increased, Cause is?

a) Exercise
b) High temperature
c) Stress

Answer:- ***(a)***

167) Mitral area?

a) 5th ICS Midclavicular Line
b) 2nd ICS right to sternum
c) 2nd ICS left to sternum

Answer:- ***(a)***

168) ECG feature in Acute MI?

a) ST displacement
b) Prolong PR interval
c) T wave inversion

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q169) IV abuser will most likely have?

a) Myocarditis
b) Heart failure
c) Infective endocarditis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q170) Young female developed acute renal failure after postpartum hemorrhage. Which part of kidney is most likely damaged ?

a) Proximal convoluted tubule
b) Loop of Henle
c) Collecting tubule
d) Distal convoluted tubule

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q171) Bone disease in which PTH is normal:

a) Osteoporosis
b) Pseudohypoparathyroidism
c) Osteomalacia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q172) Erythropoetin secreting tumor, man has Hb 17, diagnosis?

a) Adrenal gland tumor
b) Renal carcinoma
c) Leukemia

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q173) Cushing Syndrome feature?

a) Low BP
b) Weight loss
c) Abdominal Striae

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q174) Turner syndrome Karyotype?

a) 45XO
b) 46XY
c) 47XXY

Answer:- ***(a)***

175) High altitude causes what?

a) Increase Pulmonary Ventilation
b) Low V\Q ratio
c) High FEV1

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q176) Condition having Malignant Potential?

a) High BP
b) Herpes labialis
c) Barret Esophagus

Answer:- (c)

177) Cause of Lactose Intolerance is?

a) Enterokinase deficiency
b) Bile salts deficiency
c) Intestinal Lactase deficiency

Answer:- (c)

178) Aspiration of foreign body in supine position, the object will be lodged in which lung lobe:

a) Posterior segment of right upper lobe
b) Superior bronchopulmonary segment of right lower lobe
c) Lower lobe of lung

Answer:- (b)

Q179) Neck swelling that moves with swallowing is?

a) Prevertebral fascia
b) Pre tracheal Fascia
c) Fascia Lata

Answer:- (b)

180) Marathon runner has profuse sweating, mental confusion, and becomes faint. what could be the reason?

a) Heat stroke
b) Heat exhaustion
c) Both

Answer:- (b)

Q181) Most potent stimulus for bile secretion?

a) CCK
b) ADH
c) VIP

Answer:- (a)

Q182) Sesamoid cartilage is present in?

a) Ear pinna
b) Ala of nose > Larynx
c) Pharynx

Answer:- (b)

Q183) Person was busy in well ventilated room, profuse sweating tachycardiac, reason is.??

a) Stress
b) High temperature
c) Exercise

Answer:- (c)

Q184) Regeneration in CNS done by?

a) Astrocytes
b) Oligodendrocytes
c) Schwann cells

Answer:- (a)

Q185) Feature of Basal cell carcinoma?

a) Highly malignant
b) Locally invasive
c) Non-invasive

Answer:- (b)

Q186) Sperms become partially motile in?

a) Epididymis
b) Seminal vesicles
c) Prostate

Answer:- (a)

Q187) Corona Radiata is derived from?

a) Theca cells
b) Granulosa cells
c) Ovarian epithelial cells

Answer:- (b)

Q188) True about Vitreous and Aqueous Humor?

a) Both have Same Refractive Index
b) Bath have same volume
c) Both are of same consistency

Answer:- (a)

Q189) Falx Cerebri made up of?

a) Single layer of dura
b) Dual layer of Dura
c) Ligamentum nuchae

Answer:- (b)

Q190) Action potential at NMJ starts due to?

a) Presynaptic Ca influx
b) Ca efflux
c) K influx

Answer:- (a)

Q191) Vitamin deficient in Pancreatitis is?

a) Vitamin B6
b) Vitamin D
c) Vitamin B12

Answer:- (b)

Q192) Man working in sun, dehydrated, sodium retention is by which mechanism?

a) CNS ischemic response
b) RAAS
c) ANP secretion

Answer:- (b)

Q193) In between two meals what liver does?

a) Lipogenesis
b) Glycogenolysis
c) Glycogenesis

Answer:- (b)

SEPTEMEBER 2020

Q1) Hypothalamus nucleus that inhibits feeding center?

a) Paraventricular
b) Periventricular
c) Dorsomedial
d) Arcuate
e) Ventromedial

Answer:- (e)

Q2) A Patient complains of ipsilateral facial anesthesia, loss of corneal reflex with contralateral hemiplegia, lesion at?

a) Midbrain at the level if superior colliculus
b) Ventral pons
c) Lower 1/3of medulla
d) Internal capsule

Answer:- (b)

Q3) Graft rejection is primarily mediated by?

a) Cytotoxic T cells
b) Helper t cells
c) Antibodies

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Posterior external arcuate fasciculus is another name for which tract?

a) Posterior spinocerebellar
b) Cuneo cerebellar
c) Anterior spinocerebellar

Answer:- (b)

Q5) Cerebral ischemia and cerebral blood flow leads?

a) Curve shift to left
b) Curve Shift to right
c) Ablation of cerebral blood flow autoregulation at high cerebral perfusion
d) Ablation of auto-regulation at high cerebral perfusion
e) Ablation of autoregulation at low perfusion pressure

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Cabergoline acts on which receptor?

a) D2 agonist
b) Alpha agonist
c) Beta agonist

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Decorticate posture lesion above the red nucleus?

a) Hypertonia of flexor of elbow, extensor of knee
b) Extensor of both
c) Flexor of both
d) Extensor of elbow flexor of knee

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Thickest part of sensory retina?

a) Peripapillary region
b) Foveola
c) Macula

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Midbrain blood supply?

a) Posterior cerebral arteries
b) Anterior cerebral arteries
c) Middle cerebral arteries

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Lymphatic drainage of external nose and anterior nasal cavity?

a) Submental
b) Submandibular
c) Jugulodigastric

Answer:- (b)

Q11) Patient taking CVS drugs, has an acute attack of glaucoma, now he complains of metallic taste after taking carbonated drink, drug was?

a) Acetazolamide
b) Aspirin
c) Lisinopril

Answer:- (a)

Q12) HLA B27 is associated with:

a) Addison's disease
b) Type IDM
c) Juvenile RA
d) Graves

Answer:- (c)

Q13) Aortic insufficiency seen in?

a) AR
b) ALE
c) Ankylosing Spondylitis

Answer:- (c)

Q14) Color vision is function of:

a) Cones in central retina
b) Rods of peripheral retina
c) Macula

Answer:- (a)

Q15) Maximum rods are at?

a) Ora serrata
b) Equatorial retina
c) Fovea
d) Para fovea
e) Optic disc

Answer:- (d)

Q16) Ptosis of one eye shows which artery aneurysm?

a) Posterior communicating artery
b) Anterior communicating artery
c) Internal carotid artery

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Regarding ciliary body true is?

a) Covered by Two layers of epithelium
b) Has single layer of muscle
c) No role in accommodation

Answer:- (a)

Q18) How much vol for l gm lignocaine if 2 percent lignocaine?

a) 50 ml
b) 20ml
c) 10ml

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Different values given and sensitivity was asked, (same question is repeated so remember the answer) that is:

Answer:- 83%

Q20) Similarity between Mossy and climbing fibers?

a) Excitatory input to purkinje fibers
b) Inhibitory fibers
c) Don't have any role in cell signaling

Answer:- (a)

Q21) High myopic young male having complaint of black floaters, diagnosis will be?

a) Posterior vitreal detachment
b) Acute glaucoma
c) Optic neuritis

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Goblet cells are not present beyond?

a) Primary bronchi
b) Secondary bronchi
c) Tertiary bronchi
d) Terminal bronchiole

Answer:- (c)

Q23) Feature of Transitional epithelium is?

a) Superficial cells dome shaped
b) Have 6layers when stretched
c) Basal cells squamous

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Type of hypersensitivity in SLE?

a) Type 3 Hypersensitivity
b) Type 1 hypersensitivity
c) Type 2 hypersensitivity

Answer:- (a)

Q25) There Was a scenario giving hx of diphtheria vaccine, patient develops fever arthralgia and rash, type of Hypersensitivity is?

a) Type 3 Hypersensitivity

b) Type 2 hypersensitivity
c) Type 1 hypersensitivity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q26) Alpha I adrenergic stimulation causes?

a) Vasoconstriction
b) *Miosis*
c) *Decreased BP*

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q27) Macular sparing in case of cortex damage is due to collateral supply from which vessel?

a) Posterior communicating artery
b) Middle cerebral artery
c) Anterior cerebral artery

Answer:- ***(b)***

Explanation:- ***Prefer PCA if Present in options*** ***PCA>MCA***

Q28) UV radiation cause what?

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Keratitis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q29) Vitamin A deficiency is associated with?

a) Abnormal epithelium
b) High IOP
c) Conjunctivitis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q30) Event that leads to termination of single muscle contraction is?

a) Intramuscular calcium decrease
b) ACH at neuromuscular junction depleted
c) Ryanodine receptor at resting state

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q31) A lady in kitchen cut radial artery accidentally, which fibers will reduce pressure in vessel and stops bleeding?

a) A-alpha
b) Post ganglionic C
c) Post ganglionic A
d) Delta fibers

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q32) Patient presented with severe injury to the right eye. Surgery was done and plastic bone replaced. Later-on he presented with inflammation of both eyes, CBC report shows neutrophils 84 percent. Diagnosis of Pan-uveitis was made and it was decided to enucleate the Right eye. Underlying mechanism of the disease is:

a) Release of sequestered Antigens
b) HLA mismatching
c) Infectious keratitis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q33) Most common manifestation of autoimmune disease?

a) Hematological manifestations
b) Arthritis
c) Graft vs host disease

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q34) In between meals blood glucose level is maintained by?

a) Gluconeogenesis
b) Glycogenolysis
c) Ketogenesis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q35) Maximum aortic pressure is in which phase of cardiac cycle?

a) Atrial systole
b) Isovolumetric ventricular contraction
c) Slow ejection phase

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q36) Hormone causing extra hepatic protein catabolism and hepatic protein anabolism?

a) Cortisol
b) Glucagon
c) Insulin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q37) Hippocampal lesion leads to?

a) Inability to make new memories > Recent memory loss
b) Loss of vision
c) Inability to make right decisions

Answer:- (a)

Q38) In Type 1 Hypersensitivity, cell involved are?

a) Mast cells
b) Eosinophils
c) Plasma cells

Answer:- (a)

Q39) In last 7 months of pregnancy, estrogen and progesterone are produced by?

a) Placenta
b) Hypothalamus
c) Pituitary gland

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Sinus at the anterior border of sternocleidomastoid?

a) Derived from 2nd branchial cleft
b) Will cause ankyloglossia
c) Represents ectopic thyroid gland

Answer:- (a)

Q41) pregnant lady at 5 weeks, develops rubella infection, disease in newborn will be?

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Limb hypoplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q42) Which of the following is a step of photoreception in rods?

a) Dec cGMP
b) Increase cGMP
c) Increase cAMP

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Cleft lip results from failure of?

a) Medial maxillary and medial nasal bone fusion
b) Failure of choroidal fissure to close
c) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Taste sensation from anterior 2/3rd of tongue is carried by?

a) Chorda tympani branch of facial nerve
b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
c) Vagus nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Disease associated with HLA-DR4?

a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Ankylosing spondylitis
c) Reiter's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q46) During transport of CO2 in blood, amount of CO2 dissolved in plasma at 45mm Hg?

a) 2.7%
b) 1%
c) 5%

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Activated platelets contain:

a) Von Willi-brand factor
b) Thromboxane A2 and ADP
c) Factor 8

Answer:- (b)

Q48) Largest cross-sectional area is of?

a) Capillaries
b) Arterioles
c) Venules

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Damage to the Nerve passing through foramen ovale results in?

a) Unilateral loss of vision
b) Lower face anesthesia
c) Angle of mouth deviation

Answer:- (b)

Q50) At the end of marathon race, the runner's blood will have?

a) High aldosterone

b) High cholesterol
c) Decrease insulin increase glucagon

Answer:- (c)

Q51) At less than 80 random blood sugar, which hormone will be released?

a) Insulin
b) Somatostatin
c) Glucagon

Answer:- (c)

Q52) Concentrated urine is produced due to?

a) Increase ADH
b) Increase aldosterone
c) Increase cortisol

Answer:- (a)

Q53) kidney change in hypovolemic shock after RTA is:

a) Acute tubular necrosis
b) Glomerulonephritis
c) IgA nephropathy

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Acute lung injury occurs after how many hours of transfusion reaction?

a) 2 hours
b) After one week
c) 6hrs

Answer:- (c)

Q55) Type of collagen in skin?

a) Type 4
b) Type 1
c) Type 1 and 3

Answer:- (c)

Q56) True about Niacin is?

a) Epitheljum formation
b) Work as a co enzyme
c) Deficiency causes neurological effect

Answer:- (b)

Q57) hypertrophy of heart, septum to wall ratio is 3:1, diagnosis?

a) Dilated cardiomyopathy
b) HOCM
c) Restrictive cardiomyopathy

Answer:- (b)

Q58) Typhoid organism is present where after few days of infection?

a) Gallbladder
b) Peyer's patches
c) Mesenteric lymph nodes

Answer:- (b)

Q59) Posterior pituitary derived from?

a) Endoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Diencephalon (neuroectoderm not in options)

Answer:- (c)

Q60) A19 year old girl with primary amenorrhea having cystic hygroma, Wide carrying angle ,141 cm tall, diagnosis is:

a) Klinefelter's syndrome
b) Turner's syndrome
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q61) Turner's syndrome karyotype:

a) 46XX
b) 46XY
c) 45XO

Answer:- (c)

64: Artery at base of pyramid of kidney?

a) Interlobar artery
b) Interlobular artery
c) Arcuate artery

Answer:- (c)

Q65) Preload best indicator/index?

a) End diastolic volume
b) Heart rate
c) MAP

Answer:- (a)

Q66: In right lateral position, structure compressed is?

a) IVC
b) Aorta

c) Renal artery

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Calmodulin structurally and functionally related to:

a) Troponin C
b) Vitamin C
c) Sodium

Answer:- (a)

Q68) First line of drug for POAG?

a) Timolol
b) Atropine
c) Bupivacaine

Answer:- (a)

Q69) Substrate for lens metabolism?

a) Glucose
b) Fats
c) Proteins

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Descemet's membrane has?

a) Regenerating properties
b) Continuous with scleral epithelium
c) Gives attachment to ciliary muscles

Answer:- (a)

Q71) Retinal dysplasia, vitreal vasculature, small eyes. Ciliary body abnormality, features of which disease?

a) Trisomy 21
b) Trisomy 18
c) Trisomy 13

Answer:- (c)

Q72) Gradual loss of vision, opacity in media, diagnosis is?

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Retinopathy

Answer:- (a)

Q73) Sphincter pupillae never supply is through?

a) Edinger Westphal nucleus
b) Otic ganglion
c) Trigeminal ganglion

Answer:- (a)

Q74) In which position of eyeball right inferior oblique is tested?

a) Laevoelevation
b) Dextroelevation
c) Laevodepression

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Calcarine fissure hemorrhage will be assessed by?

a) Visual field defects
b) IOP measurement
c) CT eyeball

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Most common finding of hypertension in retina?

a) AV nipping
b) High cup-disc ratio
c) Hemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Mallory bodies made up of?

a) Intermediate filaments
b) Vimentin
c) Cilia

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Student fall during surgery due to?

a) Dec peripheral resistance
b) High BP
c) Cardiac failure

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Patient presented with projectile vomiting, LP showing blood-stained CSF, structure damaged:

a) Superior cerebral vein
b) Sigmoid sinus rupture
c) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Patient has history of trauma, now presented with diplopia, proptosis and rushing sound over eyeball, diagnosis is:

a) Trauma to sphincter pupillae
b) Very high IOP

c) Carotid-cavernous fistula

Answer:- (c)

Q81) After Kidney transplant, opportunistic viral infection?

a) HIV
b) EBV
c) Polyomavirus

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- FOLLOW CMV>POLYOMA

Q82) Catalase negative organism causing cough and lung infiltrates?

a) Staph. Aureus
b) Salmonella
c) Strep Pneumoniae

Answer:- (c)

Q83) Pt having acromegaly/ coarctation of aorta/ Conn's syndrome or pheochromocytoma will have which common feature?

a) Hypertension
b) Renal failure
c) Skin desquamation

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Patient has complaint of Polyuria but blood glucose level and ADH are normal, diagnosis will be:

a) Nephrogenic DI
b) Central diabetes insipidus
c) Diabetes mellitus type1

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Tall boy with ectopia lentis, diagnosis is?

a) Marfan syndrome
b) Aortic dissection
c) Hypertension

Answer:- (a)

Q87) 60 years man BP, 185/130 labs show increased renin and left renal vein has high level of renin diagnosis?

a) Left renal artery stenosis
b) Acute blood loss
c) Cystic disease of kidney

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Optic nerve fibers terminate in?

a) LGB
b) Visual cortex
c) Temporal lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q89) Pt presented with nausea, vomiting, on examination bilateral temporal disc pallor, diagnosis will be?

a) Binasal hemianopia
b) Bitemporal hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q90) lesion of optic chiasma leads to:

a) Homonymous hemianopia
b) Bitemporal hemianopia
c) Complete visual loss

Answer:- (b)

Q91) Pituitary adenoma grows anteriorly, affects which structure?

a) Optic chiasma
b) Optic radiation

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- The actual confusion is b/w optic nerve and optic chiasma... When they mention hyperprolactinemia & pituitary tumor always go for optic chiasma, usually with pituitary adenoma they relate bitemporal hemianopia which is caused by lesion of optic chiasma...when they don't mention hyperprolactinemia or bitemporal hemianopia, then go for OPTIC NERVE, if not given in options, then choose Optic Chiasm. When they don't mention hyperprolactenemia and other eye lesion like bitemporal hemianopia and just say pituitary adenoma will

compress what then go for optic nerve, if not present in options then go for optic chiasma..

Q92) Fat is present in lid anterior to which structure?

a) LPS
b) Orbital septum
c) Skin

Answer:- (a)

Q93) Sequence of structures in lid?

Answer:- Skin> subcutaneous tissue> orbicularis oculi> orbital septum> fat> LPS> muller muscle> tarsus> conjunctiva

Q94) Damage to ciliary ganglion will lead to?

a) Dilated pupil
b) Silver wiring in fundus
c) Sudden painful loss of vision

Answer:- (a)

Q95) Myasthenia gravis diagnosed by:

a) Antibodies against Ca channels
b) Level of acetylcholine
c) Antibodies against acetylcholine receptors

Answer:- (c)

Q96) Infective endocarditis disease sequence?

Answer:- Damaged valve->thrombus-> bacteremia->perforation (DTBP)

Q98) Difficulty in raising shoulder and ptosis, initial test?

a) Edrophonium
b) EMG
c) Antibodies against acetylcholine receptors

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- In Tensilon test, Edrophonium is used, so Tensilon Test and test by Edrophonium is same thing.

Remember: Initial test: Edrophonium Diagnostic: Ach Antibody Confirmatory: EMG

Q99) Latanoprost mechanism of action:

a) PGF2 analogue
b) COX- inhibitor
c) Alpha agonist drug

Answer:- (a)

Q100) Child had trauma with ball, followed by restriction in upward movement of eye and diplopia, cause is?

a) Blow out fracture of orbit.
b) Carotid cavernous fistula
c) Traumatic mydriasis

Answer:- (a)

Q101) A person is on ventilator for three days, histopathological report shows BM thickening, hyaline membrane with macrophages, diagnosis is:

a) ARDS/diffuse alveolar injury
b) Severe pneumonia
c) Transfusion related acute lung injury

Answer:- (a)

Q102) In an obstructed bronchiole, alveoli do not collapse due to?

a) Pores in BM of alveoli
b) Foreign body in bronchiole
c) Thick basement membrane

Answer:- (a)

Q103) Construction engineer having ILD and pleural plaques, cause is?

a) Asbestosis
b) Caplan syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Baby with short set of ears mother had history of cystic acne, cause is?

a) Vit A deficiency
b) Congenital Rubella
c) Achondroplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q105) Deep petrosal nerve is related to:

a) Superior cervical sympathetic ganglion
b) Otic ganglion
c) Trigeminal ganglion

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Diaphragm nerve supply:

a) Vagus nerve
b) Phrenic nerve
c) Ventral Rami

Answer:- (b)

Q107) Vit k deficiency leads to:

a) Microthrombi
b) Decreased factor 2,7,9,10
c) Ischemic stroke

Answer:- (b)

Q108) Protamine side effect?

a) Hypotension
b) Rash
c) Arthritis

Answer:- (a)

Q109) Barrett esophagus leads to?

a) Adenocarcinoma
b) Squamous cell CA
c) Vomiting

Answer:- (a)

Q110) HOCM mechanism?

a) Reduced SV due to reduced diastolic filling
b) Arrhythmias
c) Reduced BP

Answer:- (a)

Q111) Longest acting local anesthetic?

a) Bupivacaine with adrenaline
b) Lignocaine
c) Propofol

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Combined action of cerebrum, cerebellum and basal ganglia?

a) Balance control
b) Visual balance
c) Execution of voluntary movements

Answer:- (c)

Q113) Blurred vision along with headache, temporal region temporal arteritis asked for another name?

a) Giant cell arteritis
b) Takayasu arteritis
c) Medium vessel vasculitis

Answer:- (a)

Q114) Nasal septal perforation hematuria, epistaxis, fever?

a) Wegener's granulomatosis
b) Churg-Strauss syndrome
c) Good-Pasteur syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Tumor in infratemporal fossa erosion leads to damage to?

a) Greater wing of sphenoid
b) Petrous part temporal bone
c) Orbital septum

Answer:- (a)

Q116) Astronaut in space for very long time as at risk to develop which chronic problem?

a) Bone demineralization (decrease bone mass/density)
b) Anemia
c) Polycythemia

Answer:- (a)

Q117) Solider return from Siachen., Having HTN., Blue finger tips, diagnosis is?

a) Secondary polycythemia.
b) Iron deficiency anemia
c) Megaloblastic anemia

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Thick valves having large vegetations on them are a characteristic of?

a) Infective endocarditis
b) Rheumatic fever

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q119) Injection of Toxoid leads to:

a) Type 3 hypersensitivity
b) Type 1 hypersensitivity
c) Type 2 hypersensitivity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q120) Energy to Cornea is supplied by?

a) Glycolysis
b) Fatty acid oxidation
c) Citric acid pathway

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q121) Difference between categorical data is done by?

a) Chi-Square test
b) T-test
c) Regression analysis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q122) Spin movement, quick eye movement to left?

a) Post rotatory nystagmus
b) Jerk nystagmus
c) Pendular nystagmus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q124) S3 sound is produced due to?

a) Rapid ventricular filling
b) Mitral valve prolapse
c) Aortic insufficiency

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q125) Sacs on the outer segment of photoreceptor contain?

a) Visual pigment
b) Sodium
c) Black pigment

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q126) True About Horopter:

a) Related To Corresponding Points On Retina
b) Seen As Double
c) Crossed Two Points

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q127) What happens in accommodation?

a) Decreased visual field
b) Decreased power of lens
c) Mydriasis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q128) Pregnant lady came to ER died in 6 hours; cause is?

a) Amniotic fluid embolism
b) Fat embolism
c) Thromboembolism

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q129) Vocal cord abductor:

a) Posterior cricoarytenoid
b) Vocalis
c) Cricothyroid

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q131) 1st step of phagocytosis?

a) C3b opsonization
b) Neutrophil chemotaxis
c) None of these

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q132) Diplopia, downward and outward eye, diagnosis is?

a) Oculomotor lesion
b) Trochlear nerve lesion
c) Abducent nerve lesion

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q133) Superior quadrantanopia results due to lesion of?

a) Contralateral parietal lobe
b) Ipsilateral temporal lobe
c) Contralateral temporal lobe

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q134) Nerve supply to the facial muscles?

a) Optic nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Facial nerve+ mandibular nerve

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q135) In Metabolic acidosis?

a) Increased H + ions
b) increased HCO3
c) High pH

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q136) Mitochondria is inherited from?

a) Mother
b) Father

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q137) Childhood malignant tumor?

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Colon carcinoma
c) Schwannoma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q138) Contents visible on AC angle?

a) Trabecular meshwork
b) Scleral spur
c) Descemet's membrane

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q139) Bruch membrane separates?

a) Retina and vitreous
b) Epithelium and basement membrane of cornea
c) Retina and choroid

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q140) Horizontal cells lie in?

a) Inner nuclear layer
b) Inner plexiform layer
c) Outer nuclear layer

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q141) Corneal epithelium type?

a) Transitional epithelium
b) Pseudostratified epithelium
c) Stratified squamous non keratinized

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q142) Manubriosternal joint type?

a) Symphysis/ Secondary cartilaginous joint.
b) Condyloid
c) Synchondrosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q144) in sympathetic lumbosacral block which ganglion must be spared?

a) L1
b) L2
c) L3

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q145) A boy with sweat chloride positive had hx of pseudomonas infection is now at risk of developing which condition in adulthood?

a) Bronchiectasis
b) Lung cancer
c) Caplan syndrome

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q146) Sterilization kill other organisms but not spore forming which one them will cause infection?

a) Clostridium tetani
b) Neisseria meningitidis
c) Spirochete

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q147) Plasma cells derived from?

a) T lymphocytes
b) B lymphocytes
c) Complement system

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q148) MCV raised, type of anemia?

a) Aplastic anemia
b) Folic acid deficiency
c) Anemia of chronic disease

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q149) Mental nerve emerges from mental foramen?

a) Inferior to 2nd premolar
b) Opposite to zygomatic suture
c) At TMJ

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q150) Muscles for quiet expiration?

a) Elastic recoil
b) External intercostal
c) Latissimus dorsii

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q151) Anatomical structure is responsible for heart signal conduction?

a) Gap junctions

b) Intercalated discs
c) Desmosomes

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Syncytium: gap junctions Impulse/signal/current transmission: intercalated discs

Q152) Sclera and ciliary body attached by?

a) Ligament pectinatum
b) Medial palpebral ligament
c) Lateral palpebral ligament

Answer:- (a)

Q153) Heat intolerance and fine hand tremors are features of?

a) Hypothyroidism
b) High BP
c) Thyrotoxicosis

Answer:- (c)

Q154) Specific gravity of urine indicates?

a) Concentration
b) Volume
c) Presence of infectious agent

Answer:- (a)

Q155) What causes increased K+ excretion in urine?

a) Aldosterone
b) ADH
c) ANP

Answer:- (a)

Q156) Mechanism of loss of heat in an uncovered person in a room?

a) Evaporation
b) Conduction via air
c) Radiation
d) Conduction via object

Answer:- (c)

Q157) Aspirated food on lying supine will go to?

a) Apical segment of right lower lobe
b) Lower segment of the lower lobe
c) Right middle lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q158) Most common example of Gene amplification tumor?

a) Neuroblastoma
b) Retinoblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q159) Acute hemolysins were asked:

a) Ig M
b) IgG

Answer:- (a)

Q160) In response of Low BP, baroreceptors will lead to?

a) Decreased cardiac contractility
b) Decreased venous compliance
c) Increased venous compliance

Answer:- (b)

Q161) Sensory retina is most firmly attached at?

a) Ora serrata
b) Optic disc
c) Scleral spur

Answer:- (a)

Q162: A 40 years old male working as a taxi driver in Sharjah, presented with complains of fever, weight loss and anorexia, he is emaciated, jaundiced and has generalized lymphadenopathy. What is the diagnosis?

a) TB
b) Dengue
c) leishmaniasis
d) AIDS

Answer:- (d)

Q163: Normal expiration longer than inspiration because of elastic recoil of lung during expiration is BROKEN DOWN BY the action of?

a) Abdominal EXPIRATORY muscles
b) Thoracic EXPIRATORY muscles
c) Brief inspiratory muscles contraction (ref: Ganong)

Answer:- (c)

Q164) Aqueous humor production Is by?

a) Active secretion
b) Diffusion and active secretion
c) Diffusion and ultrafiltration

Answer:- (a)

Q165) lung inflation is due to?

a) Negative Intrapleural pressure
b) Diaphragm paralysis

Answer:- (a)

Q166: Activation of which receptor causes mydriasis?

a) Alpha adrenergic
b) Alpha blocker
c) Beta adrenergic

Answer:- (a)

Q167) Dyspnea on lying down cause is?

a) Retrosternal goiter
b) High BP
c) Costochondritis

Answer:- (a)

Q168) A patient having stage four ovarian CA asks the doctor to tell nothing to the family, Her children asked the doctor about their mother's illness, what should the doctor do?

a) Tell nothing to the family
b) Tell something
c) Refer to another doctor

Answer:- (a)

Q169) Ciliary ganglion damage leads to?

a) Loss of direct pupillary reflex
b) Loss of vision
c) Medial squint

Answer:- (a)

Q170) Mos: common cause of congenital facial nerve palsy?

a) Bell's palsy
b) Ramsay Hunt syndrome
c) Trauma during delivery

Answer:- (c)

Q171) Loss of sensation on face after trauma to eye, cause is?

a) Infraorbital nerve lesion
b) Carotid cavernous fistula
c) Mylohyoid nerve lesion

Answer:- (a)

Q172) Mass having disorganized structure on histology that is reversible?

a) Aplasia
b) Metaplasia
c) Dysplasia

Answer:- (c)

Q173) Hyperopia patient cannot see at near distance but can see through long distance, why?

a) Ciliary ganglion damage
b) Pontine hemorrhage
c) Sustained usage of accommodation

Answer:- (c)

Q174) Ability of the test to rule out non-diseased is?

Answer:- Specificity

Q175) Dwarfism and cretinism difference?

a) Cretinism has severe mental retardation
b) Dwarfism leads to loss of vision
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

Q176) Which organ can regenerate?

a) Descemet's membrane
b) intestine
c) Liver

Answer:- (c)

Q177) Patient had a transplant, now he is having bleeding diathesis. What is the disease??

a) DIC
b) Hypovolemic shock
c) Drug reaction

Answer:- (a)

Q178) Feature of Restrictive lung disease?

a) FEV1/ FVC is normal
b) FEV1/FVC is decreased
c) Negative intrapleural pressure

Answer:- (a)

Q179) Oculo-cardiac reflex during surgery heart rate dropped to 20/min what drug to give:

a) Propranolol
b) Propofol
c) Atropine

Answer:- (c)

Q180) Syndrome associated with small cell carcinoma:

a) Cushing Syndrome
b) SIADH
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q180) 1st Sign of irreversible injury in cardiac cells following MI is?

a) Cell swelling
b) Cell membrane blebs
c) Contraction bands in cytoplasm

Answer:- (c)

Q181) Insoluble iron storage form in hemochromatosis?

a) Haptoglobin
b) Hemosiderin
c) Ferritin

Answer:- (b)

Q182) Clinically most significant regarding malignancy:

a) Staging
b) Grading
c) Biopsy

Answer:- (a)

Q183) Grading of tumor means?

a) Degree of differentiation
b) Invasion of adjacent tissues
c) spread to distant organs

Answer:- (a)

Q184) Patient had Gastrectomy now he is having peripheral neuropathy, what is the cause?

a) Poor intake
b) GERD
c) Vitamin B12 deficiency

Answer:- (c)

Q185) Female patient had Endocervical polyp with squamous epithelium on biopsy, it shows:

a) Anaplasia
b) Dysplasia
c) Metaplasia

Answer:- (c)

Q186) Sarcomere?

a) Bond between actin and myosin
b) Length increases on contraction
c) Region Between two z lines

Answer:- (c)

Q187) Gestation sac is also called as?

a) Chorionic frondosum
b) Uterine cavity
c) Amniotic sac

Answer:- (c)

Q188) Heart muscles irreversible injury leads to?

a) Cellular swelling
b) Decreased glycogen
c) Contraction bands

Answer:- (c)

Q189) Hypernatremia results in:

a) Cell shrinkage
b) Cell swelling
c) Karyolysis

Answer:- (a)

Q190) Max arterio-venous O2 difference is in which organ?

a) Lung
b) kidney
c) Heart

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q191) According to health belief model what will ensure compliance of the patient?

a) Patient's perception about disease severity and consequences of not adhering to the treatment.
b) Bad communication skills of Dr
c) Good quality of medicine

Answer:- ***(a)***

FCPS PART 1 FEB 2020

Q1) Corneal transparency is because of ;

a) Lattice arrangement
b) Endothelial pump
c) Epithelial cell arrangement

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Corneal transparency maintained by:

a) Endothelial pump
b) Lattice arrangement
c) Tear film

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Corneal detergency maintained by:

a) Tear film
b) Lattice arrangement
c) Endothelial pump

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Visual sense:

a) SSA (it means optic nerve fibers carry special somatic afferent fibers)
b) SVA
c) GVA

Answer:- (a)

Q5) A child has presented with proptosis, underlying lesion shows small blue rosettes, gene responsible will be:

a) P53
b) RAS
c) Rb gene

Answer:- (c)

Q6) Autosomal dominant:

a) Child hood retinoblastoma
b) Cystic fibrosis
c) Tay-Sachs disease

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Nerves related to Nucleus ambiguous:

a) 9,10,11
b) 6,7,8
c) 1,2,3

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Cast on limb after fracture after removal limb size small due to:

a) Disuse atrophy
b) Nerve calcification
c) UMN lesion

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Another one same cast on limb removal and limb size dec due to:

a) Dec workload
b) UMN lesion
c) Nerve calcification

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Another stem of same limb fracture after cast removal disuse atrophy due to:

a) Decreased production of actin & myosin
b) Vasculopathy
c) UMN lesion

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Dysphagia, dysarthria, dec temp sense, ipsilateral Horner's syndrome and cerebellar ataxia artery involved:

a) PICA
b) AICA
c) ACA

Answer:- (a)

Q12) Forebrain tumor having calcification

a) Glioblastoma multiforme
b) Astrocytoma
c) Pineal gland tumor
d) Meningioma

Answer:- (d)

Q13) Negative jones 1 and jones 2 test and negative florescence test what to do next:

a) Schirmer's
b) Syringing
c) Probing

Answer:- (c)

Q14) Unilateral ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis lesion at:

a) Ciliary ganglion
b) Pterygopalatine ganglion
c) Sympathetic chain

Answer:- (c)

Q15) Diabetic with complaints of unilateral miosis, ptosis, anhidrosis:

a) Horner syndrome
b) Lateral medullary syndrome

c) Weber's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Lesion at central part of optic chiasm:

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Right homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Right homonymous hemianopia lesion at:

a) Left optic tract
b) Right optic tract
c) Optic chiasm

Answer:- (a)

Q18) Homonymous hemianopia lesion at:

a) Optic tract
b) Optic chiasm
c) Optic nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Regarding Tarsal gland true is:

a) Tarsal gland attached to medial palpebral ligament
b) Visible in the fornix
c) Delicate tissue

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Meibomian gland duct epithelium:

a) Stratified sq epi
b) Stratified columnar epithelium
c) Cuboidal epithelium

Answer:- (a)

Q21) Thickened corneal nerves in:

a) Keratoconus
b) Leprosy
c) Neurofibromatosis

Answer:- (a)

Explanation: -(Thickened or prominent corneal nerves are present in keratoconus Leprosy & neurofibromatosis have Enlarged corneal nerves. Reference is American academy of ophthalmology)

Q22) Bromocriptine mechanism of action:

a) Inhibit prolactin secretion from anterior pituitary
b) Dec prolactin release from hypothalamus
c) Dec prolactin action on breast

Answer:- (a)

Q23) Given in prolactinoma to reduce prolactin drug Cabergoline MOA:

a) D2 receptor agonist
b) D2 receptor antagonist
c) D1 receptor agonist

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Reflex which is from cortex:

a) Pupillary reflex
b) Corneal reflex
c) Accommodation reflex
d) Consensual light reflex

Answer:- (c)

Q25) Bleeding tendency in siblings mostly brothers effected sisters aren't (hemophilia) disease pattern:

a) X linked recessive
b) Autosomal dominant
c) Autosomal recessive

Answer:- (a)

Q26) Patient died on autopsy aorta shows no tunica media what type of aneurysm:

a) Berry aneurysm
b) Marfan's aneurysm
c) Dissecting aneurysm (Aortic dissection)

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Tall man died, with severe chest pain, also had lens dislocation:

a) Marfan's dissecting aneurysm
b) Dissecting aneurysm
c) Berry aneurysm

Answer:- (a)

Q28) Girl having herpes simplex keratitis drug for treatment:

a) Gancyclovir
b) Acyclovir
c) Trifluridine

Answer:- (c)

Q29) Retinitis pigmentosa caused by:

a) Thioridazine
b) Chloroquine
c) Fluoroquinolone

Answer:- (a)

Q30) patient having rash joint pain history of receiving diphtheria toxoid, type of hypersensitivity:

a) Type 3
b) Type 1
c) Type 2

Answer:- (a)

Q31) Membrane receptor acting through G phospholipase C what will increase inside the cell.

a) CGMP
b) Nitric oxide
c) Calcium/IP3

Answer:- (c)

Q32) Myasthenia gravis hypersensitivity type:

a) Type 2
b) Type 1
c) Type 3

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Which is single organ autoimmune disease:

a) Hashimoto's thyroiditis
b) Myasthenia gravis
c) Cystic fibrosis

Answer:- (a)

Q34) Gummas are a feature of:

a) Syphilis
b) TB
c) Sarcoidosis

Answer:- (a)

Q35. Atropine MOA:

a) Ciliary body paralysis
b) Sphincter pupillae
c) Aqueous production

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Boy given drops due to eye disease now unable to see:

a) Homatropine
b) Fluoroquinolone
c) Brimonidine

Answer:- (a)

Q37) What attaches sclera to ciliary body:

a) Ligamentum pectinatum
b) Ligamentum flavum
c) Ligamentum nuchae
d) Denticulate ligament

Answer:- (a)

Q38) Patient presented with loss of lacrimation damage at which part:

a) Pterygopalatine ganglia
b) Ciliary ganglia
c) Otic ganglia
d) Greater splanchnic

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Substance between dorsal column and pain inhibitory fibers:

a) Encephalin
b) Substance P
c) Opioids
d) Alkaloid

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Lateral gaze palsy with diplopia on adduction and widening of palpebral fissure:

a) Meizu syndrome
b) Duane syndrome
c) Tonic syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q41) Ventricles are supplied by:

a) SA node
b) AV node
c) Bundle of his
d) Purkinje fibers
e) Right left bundle branches

Answer:- (d)

Q42) Calculate O2 content HB 10, Po2 60, So2 90%:

$O_2 \text{ Content} = (Hb \times 1.34 \times SaO_2) + (PaO_2 \times 0.003)$
$= (10 \times 1.34 \times 0.9) + (60 \times 0.003)$
$= (12.06) + (0.18)$
$= 12.24$

a) 13dl
b) 15dl
c) 17dl

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Near point 12.5 cm range 5D, error will be?

$\text{Error (in diopters)} = \frac{1}{\text{Near point (in Meters)}} - \frac{1}{\text{Range in meter}}$
$= \frac{1}{0.125} - \frac{1}{1/5}$
$= 8 - 5$
$= 3$

a) -3
b) -7
c) -10

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Various values in percentages given, then asked how to present it:

a) Pie chart
b) Histogram

c) Bar diagram

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Standard deviation shows:

a) Variability
b) Chi- square test
c) T-test

Answer:- (a)

Q46) Propranolol contraindicated in:

a) Asthma
b) Arrhythmia
c) Hypertension

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Fibers from LGB to visual cortex are called:

a) Geniculocalcarine tract
b) Optic tract
c) Visual cortex

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Calcarine sulcus defect how to assess:

a) Visual defect assessment
b) Voluntary movements
c) Pupil size

Answer:- (a)

Q49) A pt with H/O RTA CT scan shows a mass in the petrous part of temporal bone where such mass is present:

a) Base
b) Apex
c) Lower border

Answer:- (a)

Q50) About vitreous what is true:

a) Vitreous refractive index same as aqueous
b) Contains type 1 collagen
c) Present in posterior chamber of eye

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Hyaloid canal in fetal life contains:

a) Hyaloid artery
b) Hyaloid vein
c) Vitreous gel

Answer:- (a)

Q52) Testosterone level least during which age?

a) Fetal life
b) Infant school going
c) Old age
d) Preschool
e) Neonatal

Answer:- (d)

Q53) Cause of mesothelioma is:

a) Asbestos
b) Silica
c) Smoking

Answer:- (a)

Q54) In 59-year-old male, known smoker present with blood in urine from 1 week, on diagnosis mass is seen on bladder, cause of bladder cancer is?

a) Smoking
b) Amines
c) Diabetes

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Rock crushing occupational disease:

a) Silicosis
b) Asbestosis
c) Pneumoconiosis

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Hemorrhagic infarct in which organ:

a) Liver ischemia
b) Lung pulmonary embolism
c) Heart
d) Kidney
e) Spleen

Answer:- (b)

Q57) Median root of brachial plexus (poor recall):

a) Radial nerve
b) Median nerve
c) Ulnar
d) Musculocutaneous

Answer:- (b)

Q58) Deficiency of which leads to high output cardiac failure:

a) Thiamine
b) Riboflavin
c) Biotin

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Patient having partial gastrectomy presented with macrocytic anemia and numbness and tingling sensation what is the treatment:

a) Vit b12 oral
b) Vit b12 injection
c) Vit b6
d) Iron

Answer:- (b)

Q60) Patient delivered a baby in village, her platelets 20000, TLC raised, bleeding time 10 min, PT and APTT deranged, what is the cause:

a) Sepsis
b) DIC
c) vit k def

Answer:- (b)

Q61) Bupivacaine toxicity sign:

a) Ringing of ears
b) Syncope
c) Headache

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Female having abdominal mass on diagnosis CA ovary which is the tumor marker:

a) CA125
b) CEA
c) AFP

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Foam cells which are more in circulation than endothelium:

a) Neutrophils
b) Platelets
c) Macrophages
d) B cells
e) T cells

Answer:- (c)

Q64) Sensitized asthmatic patient after exposure to allergen, which cells will react?

a) Mast cells in endothelium
b) Eosinophils
c) Basophils

Answer:- (a)

Q65) Patient after 6 months of renal transplant presents with transplant rejection, which improved with immunosuppressant, what is the cause:

a) Acute humoral
b) Acute cell mediated
c) Chronic
d) Hyperacute
e) Graft vs host

Answer:- (b)

Q66) Non dominant Broca's area lesion will result in:

a) Anomic aphasia
b) Motor aphasia
c) Sensory aphasia

Answer:- (b)

Q67) left renal vein relation:

a) Anterior to aorta
b) Post to aorta
c) Ant to inferior vena cava

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Extracelomic mesoderm derived from:

a) Hypoblast
b) Epiblast
c) Lateral plate mesoderm

Answer:- (b)

Explanation: - (Extraembryonic mesoderm> Epiblast
Extraembryonic coelom> Hypoblast
Intraembryonic Coelom> Lateral plate mesoderm
(Reference is BRS)

Q69) Hypophyseal portal system supplies:

a) Adenohypophysis
b) Neurohypophysis
c) Hypothalamus

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Patient after blood loss 1.5 lt presented with bp less than 60 mmHg what will be the body response in this condition:

a) CNS ischemic response
b) Baroreceptor
c) Vasoconstriction
d) Inc heart rate

Answer:- (a)

Q71) Patient arriving at hospital after blood loss of 1.5 liter what will be the blood picture:

a) Normocytic normochromic
b) Microcytic hypochromic
c) Macrocytic

Answer:- (a)

Q72) After blood loss what will happens first:

a) Dec heart rate
b) Dec bp
c) Anemia

Answer:- (b)

Q73) About lacrimal gland what is true:

a) Present in the lateral part of roof of orbit in lacrimal fossa
b) Visible in fornix
c) Forniceal part larger than orbital

Answer:- (a)

Q74) About down syndrome:

a) Trisomy 21
b) Trisomy 13
c) Trisomy18
d) No genetic basis

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Female with edema on trunk, neck and tummy, cause:

a) Turner syndrome
b) 46xx
c) 47xxy
d) XXY

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Patient with cyclopia (one eye) symblepharon what is the cause:

a) Failure of midline tissue migration around 19-20 day
b) Midline fusion failure at 6th week
c) Failure of fusion of medial nasal and frontonasal process

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Least amount of nutrition in:

a) Tuber
b) Leaves
c) Fruit

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Enzymes act by:

a) Decreasing activation energy of substance
b) By increasing affinity of reactants for each other
c) By changing themselves throughout the reaction

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Spinal cord arterial supply:

a) Vertebral artery
b) Basilar artery
c) Ant communicating
d) Post communicating

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Cushing syndrome lady presented what is the most characteristic finding:

a) Purple stria on the abdomen
b) Pot belly
c) Moon face

Answer:- (a)

Q81) child was brought to OPD with history of episodes of bleeding and ecchymosis since birth, her lab shows Hb 9.8mg/dl, platelet count is 180*10^3, but prolonged bleeding time, likely diagnosis is:

a) Hemophilia
b) ITP
c) Thalassemia
d) Platelet functional defect

Answer:- (d)

Q82) Jugulodigastric lymph nodes drain:

a) Palate
b) Pharynx
c) Tongue

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Stratified squamous epithelium is present in:

a) Parotid gland duct
b) Sub glottis
c) Larynx

Answer:- (b)

Q84) Stage 4 CA ovary, patient has little life expectancy and asks the doctor not to tell her family about it, after her children come and ask the doctor about her condition what should he do?

a) Tell every thing
b) Tell some info
c) Don't tell anything

Answer:- (c)

Q85) What will ensure compliance to treatment and good outcome of disease:

a) Doctors insight about the disease and its worst outcome if not treated
b) Doctors knowledge about disease
c) Patients insight about disease and the worst outcome if not compliant

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q86) Mom RH + dad RH negative what will happen:

a) No complications
b) Hydrops fetalis
c) Antigen may transfer to mother circulation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q87) Fuchs dystrophy involves which?

a) Endothelium
b) Descemet's membrane
c) Corneal stroma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q88) After injury to choroid:

a) Choroidal Neovascularization
b) Intraretinal hemorrhage
c) Choroidal hemangioma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q89) Sub macular fluid collection due to:

a) Increase capillary permeability
b) RPE Dysfunction
c) Thin retina

Answer:- ***(b)***

Epiration:- (Macular Edema/ cystoid Macular edema is due to RPE dysfunction>> leaking capillaries Sub macular fluid leaks from Choriocapillaris)

Q90) Duchene muscular dystrophy:

a) Dystrophin protein defect
b) Autosomal dominant
c) Autosomal recessive

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q91) Infectious mononucleosis test:

a) Heterophile antibody test
b) Wassermann test
c) ELISA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q92) About Schlemm's canal:

a) Drains 50% aqueous
b) Posterior to scleral spur
c) Anterior to scleral spur

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q93) Patient having difficulty in hearing and lateral rectus paralysis lesion is at:

a) Cerebellopontine angle
b) Facial colliculus
c) Cavernous sinus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q94) Most common organism in AIDS pneumonia:

a) Pneumocystis carinii
b) Candida
c) M.TB

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- (In HIV patients: MTB In AIDS patients: pneumocystis carinii)

Q95) Patient is seropositive for HIV what to do next:

a) Follow up
b) Repeat test
c) Isolate patient
d) Start treatment
e) look for symptoms

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q96) In retinoblastoma patient LDH is raised and aqueous paracentesis is done for evaluation how much amount drained:

a) 0.10-0.15ml
b) 0.2-0.3 ml
c) 3-5ml

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q97) Acute MI patient what are findings:

a) St segment Elevation
b) T inversion
c) Qt prolongation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q98) MI patient most early enzyme to appear:

a) CKmb
b) LDH
c) No trop in options

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q99) In month of July, marathon runner has profuse sweating, fainted now cause:

a) Dehydration

b) Heat stroke
c) Heat exhaustion

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q100) Sunburn causes what?

a) Direct endothelial injury
b) Endothelial contraction
c) Vasodilation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q101) Estrogen OCPs what will happen:

a) Thromboembolism
b) Endometrial CA
c) Breast CA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q102) About CSF and plasma:

a) Glucose less than plasma
b) Protein more than plasma
c) K more than plasma
d) Ph same to plasma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q103) In urticaria, rash, type of hypersensitivity:

a) Type 1
b) Type 2
c) Type 3

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q104) Side effect of belladonna alkaloid in children:

a) Hyperthermia
b) Excessive salivation
c) Lacrimation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q105) Low TSH values, high T3 and T4, cause is:

a) Primary hyperthyroidism
b) Secondary hyperthyroidism
c) Euthyroid
d) Sick thyroid

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q106) Damage to Optic canal affects which structures?

a) Optic nerve and ophthalmic artery
b) Hypoglossal nerve
c) Accessory nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q107) Median umbilical ligament is derived from:

a) Urachus
b) Ligamentum teres
c) Umbilical vein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q108) Damage to floor of middle cranial fossa leads to damage to which structure?

a) Greater wing of sphenoid
b) Lesser wing
c) Petrous temporal

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q109) Nuclei of which nerve in midbrain:

a) Oculomotor
b) Facial nerve
c) Dorsal nucleus of Vagus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q110) CSF is in:

a) Subarachnoid space
b) Subdural
c) Epidural

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q111) Meningitis common organism:

a) Streptococcus
b) Actinomyces
c) Clostridium

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q112) Aspirin MOA:

a) Thromboxane A2 inhibitor
b) Cell wall inhibitor
c) Protein synthesis inhibitor

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q113) Smoker working in tyre factory, bladder cancer due to:

a) Smoking
b) Aryl amine
c) Nitrosamines

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q114) After radical mastectomy limb swelling due to:

a) Lymphatic obstruction
b) Blood loss
c) Valve destruction

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q115) After moderate exercise blood flow not decreased to which organ:

a) Brain
b) Kidney
c) Skin
d) Skeletal muscle

Answer:- (a)

Q116) Cyclosporine MOA

a) Inhibits t cell differentiation
b) Antibody formation
c) Chemotaxis

Answer:- (a)

Q117) Patient presented with sudden painless vision loss, cause is:

a) CRVO
b) Uveitis
c) Optic neuritis

Answer:- (a)

Q118) About fibers of visual pathway which is correct?

a) Cell bodies of fibers which end in occipital lobe lie in LGB
b) Nasal fibers cross in optic nerve
c) Fibers don't end in LGB

Answer:- (a)

Q119) About unipennate muscles which is correct?

a) Fibers converge on central tendon
b) Fibers split at the ends
c) Fibers attached at one side of tendon

Answer:- (c)

Q120) Heart acts as syncytium because of?

a) Gap junctions
b) Tight junctions

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- (Heart acts as syncytium due to: Gap junctions
Impulse/ signal/current spreads through: intercalated discs)

Q121) About olfactory epithelium:

a) Tight junctions
b) Gap junctions
c) Desmins

Answer:- (b)

Q122) Between luminal epithelium and receptors:

a) Tight junctions
b) Hemidesmosomes
c) Desmosomes

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Diplopia due to rays of light not falling on:

a) Horoptor
b) Pannum's field
c) Retina

Answer:- (a)

Q124) In 1gm 2% lignocaine:

a) 50ml
b) 10ml
c) 20ml

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Inner most muscle of ciliary body:

a) Radial
b) Circular
c) Meridional

Answer:- (b)

Q126) Submandibular gland location:

a) In anterior triangle
b) In posterior triangle
c) Between ant and post belly of digastric and below mandible

Answer:- (c)

Q127) Doctor working in CMH Kashmir or something on returning having facial congestion or cyanosis, cause is:

a) Sec polycythemia
b) Anemia
c) Idiopathic

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Which has both autonomic and sensory supply:

a) Levator palpebrae superioris
b) Lateral rectus
c) Sphincter pupillae

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Longest and thinnest muscle supplied by trochlear nerve:

a) Sup oblique
b) Superior rectus

c) Medial rectus

Answer:- (a)

Q130) Micturition center ??

a) Medulla
b) Pons
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (b)

Q131) Voluntary control of micturition is by:

a) Frequent emptying of bladder
b) Pudendal nerve stimulation
c) Increasing tone of bladder
d) Controlling trigone

Answer:- (b)

Q132) Most abundant antibody:

a) IGG
b) IGM
c) IGE

Answer:- (a)

Q133) Infectivity of hepatitis:

a) HBeAg + and HBeAb -
b) HAV present
c) HDV co-infection

Answer:- (a)

Q134) Viral infection transmitted by Orofecal route is:

a) Hep E
b) Hep B
c) Hep C

Answer:- (a)

Q135) Which is associated with P-ANCA vasculitis:

a) Hep B
b) Hep A
c) CMV

Answer:- (a)

Q136) About smooth muscle which is correct?

a) Have contractile protein
b) Supplied by somatic innervation
c) Slow sustained contraction

Answer:- (c)

Q137) Which is parasympathetic to pupillae:

a) Edinger Westphal
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Long ciliary

Answer:- (a)

Q138. Ciliary body in near vision:

a) Makes lens globular to focus on near objects
b) Lens power decreases
c) Sphincter muscle contraction

Answer:- (a)

Q139) Renal column artery:

a) Interlobar
b) Interlobular
c) Arcuate

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Hemolysis followed by hematuria, this will lead to saturation of which protein:

a) Haptoglobin
b) Albumin
c) Hemoglobin

Answer:- (a)

Q141) Iodine is stored in thyroid follicles as??

a) T3
b) Thyroglobulin
c) Thyroxin

Answer:- (b)

Q142) Trauma now shock treated with:

a) Dopamine
b) Epinephrine
c) Nor epinephrine

Answer:- (a)

Q143) Half-life of drug is 10 hours after how much time will steady state will be achieved:

a) 60 hours
b) 40hours
c) 20hours
d) 10 hours

Answer:- (b)

Q144) Dec digestion due to lack of bile salts is by which mechanism:

a) Dec micelle formation
b) Large size of molecules
c) High charge on molecules

Answer:- (a)

Q145) Pelvic fracture shock due to:

a) Bleeding
b) Fat embolism
c) Thromboembolism

Answer:- (a)

Q146) Virus causes:

a) Alteration of proto-oncogenes
b) Metastasis
c) Invasion

Answer:- (a)

Q147. Accommodation lost lesion area:

a) Midbrain
b) Cortex
c) Ciliary body

Answer:- (a)

Q148) Young boy presented with history of extreme thirst and increase urination on presentation having fruity smell in breath:

a) DKA
b) HHS
c) Adrenal crisis

Answer:- (a)

Q149) After CVA patient presented with loss of appetite and throwing of food , decreased thirst Cause is damage in:

a) Midbrain
b) Lateral hypothalamus
c) Angiotensin

Answer:- (b)

Q150) After expiration of tidal volume, which is left in lung:

a) Residual volume
b) Functional residual capacity
c) Expiratory reserve volume

Answer:- (b)

Q151) 2-point discrimination by which phenomenon:

a) Lateral inhibition
b) Synapse plasticity
c) Horizontal inhibition
d) Inhibition of impulse propagation

Answer:- (a)

Q152) Primordial germ cell development occurs in:

a) 3rd week
b) 3rd month
c) 6th week

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- (Primordial germ cell migrates to gonads at the end of 6th week)

Q153) Patient has tremors, defect in:

a) Substantia nigra
b) Caudate
c) Subthalamus

Answer:- (a)

Q154) Middle meningeal artery ruptures, blood is:

a) Accumulated b/w dura and calvaria
b) Accumulated in sub-arachnoid space
c) Collected in brain matter

Answer:- (a)

Q155) Unstable angina TPA given muscle injury due to:

a) Free radicle injury
b) Reperfusion
c) Lack of blood supply

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- (Controversial follow A>>B)

Q156) Right homonymous hemianopia shows lesion in:

a) Left optic tract
b) Right visual cortex
c) Right optic tract

Answer:- (a)

Q157) Except sweat gland, parasympathetic supply causes what to other glands?

a) Dec secretions
b) Inc secretions
c) Causes atrophy

Answer:- (b)

Q158) Bronchopulmonary segment:

a) Supplied by tertiary bronchus and segmental artery
b) Supplied by terminal bronchus
c) Structural unit of lung

Answer:- (a)

Q159) Foreign body aspiration in supine position will go in:

a) Apical seg of RT lower lobe
b) Upper lobe
c) Middle lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q160) Ability of blood to transport O2 depends on:

a) Hb concentration
b) RBC morphology
c) Blood volume
Answer:- (a)

Q161) CO2 in blood is mostly in form of:
a) HCO3 in blood
b) Carboxyhemoglobin
c) Carbaminohemoglobin
Answer:- (a)

Q162) Difficulty breathing on lying down is due to:
a) Retrosternal goiter
b) Decreased hemoglobin
c) Chest damage
Answer:- (a)

Q163) High O2 in:
a) Umbilical vein
b) Pulmonary artery
c) Umbilical artery
Answer:- (a)

Q164) Primigravida having hyperemesis having alkalosis will have:
a) Hypokalemia
b) Hypokalemia
c) Hyponatremia
Answer:- (a)

Q166) HTN in retina affects:
a) Artery
b) Arterioles
c) Nerve fiber layer
Answer:- (b)

Q167) which of the following has shortest duration of action:
a) Edrophonium
b) ACH
c) Anti-histamine
Answer:- (a)

Q168) Side effect of protamine:
a) Hypotension
b) Nausea
c) Blood loss
Answer:- (a)

Q169) True about a new born:
a) Upper limbs are longer than lower
b) Thorax on cross section is circular
c) Neck longer
Answer:- (b)

Q170) Both Submandibular and sublingual glands involved in CA of:
a) Tongue
b) Upper lip
c) Lower lip
Answer:- (c)

Q171) Pan chewing will lead to:
a) Submucosal fibrosis
b) Lichen planus
c) Leukoplakia
Answer:- (a)

Q172) Feature of Malignancy is:
a) Metastasis
b) Local invasion
c) Nucleus to cytoplasmic ratio 1:1
Answer:- (a)

Q173) cause of Congenital unilateral facial paralysis:
a) Bony defect of 7th cranial nerve
b) Forebrain damage
c) Birth trauma
Answer:- (c)

Q174) 2nd degree heart block:
a) Ventricular rate slower than atria
b) No heart contraction
c) Small sized heart
Answer:- (a)

Q175) German measles results in:
a) Congenital cataract
b) Cleft palate
c) Cleft lip
Answer:- (a)

Q176) Dec lymph flow due to:
a) Inc oncotic pressure
b) High blood pressure
c) Lymphatic obstruction
Answer:- (a)

Q177) Effect of Sympathetic stimulation on heart is:
a) Dec AV nodal delay
b) Decreased heart rate
c) Decreased contractility
Answer:- (a)

Q178) Sympathetic:

a) Thoracolumbar outflow
b) Decreased heart rate
c) Decreased contractility

Answer:- (a)

Q179) After abdominal surgery DVT is due to:

a) Stasis and endothelial damage
b) Stasis and hypercoagulability
c) Hypercoagulability and endothelial injury

Answer:- (a)

Q180) After blunt injury to eye corneal edema, dilated pupil, painful eye due to:

a) Raised IOP
b) Sphincter pupillae damage
c) Retinal detachment

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- (If Hazy cornea is mentioned then select Sphincter pupillae damage)

Q181) which structure lies Between retina and choroid:

a) Bruch's membrane
b) Descemet's membrane
c) Tenon's capsule

Answer:- (a)

Q182) Cones are maximally present:

a) In central retina
b) In peripheral retina
c) At orra serrata

Answer:- (a)

Q183) Color blindness occurs due to:

a) Defect in cones
b) Defect in rods
c) Defect in optic nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q184) Most abundant cells in grey matter of brain are:

a) Oligodendrocytes
b) Protoplasmic astrocytes
c) Schwann cells

Answer:- (b)

186) Delayed wound healing systemic cause is ??

a) Diabetes
b) Hypertension
c) Systemic sclerosis

Answer:- (a)

Q187) Prosopagnosia occurs due to defect in which part of brain.....

Answer:- Occipital+ Temporal >>Temporal

Q190) Neostigmine causes what?

a) Increased ach at motor end plate
b) GABA at synapse
c) Cholinesterase activity

Answer:- (a)

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Q1) Thickened corneal nerves are present in?

a) Keratoconus
b) Leprosy
c) Systemic sclerosis

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Difference b/w cortisol and GH?

a) Cortisol increases in stress situations
b) GH is hypoglycemic hormone
c) Both have same actions

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Supporting cells of pars nervosa?

a) Pituicytes
b) Schwann cells
c) Beta cells

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Somatostatin released from brain inhibits?

a) Growth hormone
b) TSH
c) PTH

Answer:- (a)

Q5) best Example of pharmacokinetics, drug-drug interaction:

a) Increase action of procaine by epinephrine
b) Toxicity of lithium with thiazide diuretics
c) Reverse the action of aspirin by NaHCO3

Answer:- (a)

Q6) A person has swelling anterior to SCM muscle, what will be blocked?

a) External jugular vein
b) Common carotid artery
c) Axillary vein

Answer:- (d)

Q7) Insulin causes entry of glucose in?

a) Skeletal muscles.
b) Retina
c) RBCs

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Which one is a precursor in one carbon transfer reactions?

a) Biotin
b) Folate
c) Vitamin B12

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Note the point: Biotin is precursor in one carbon transfer reactions. While Folate / folic acid is involved in one carbon transfer reactions.

Q9) True regarding clostridium?

a) Spore forming bacterium
b) Causes typhoid fever
c) Causes renal failure

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Deficiency of factors 2,7,9,10. cause is?

a) Vitamin K deficiency
b) Iron deficiency anemia
c) Thalassemia

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Hemophilia causes what?

a) Tissue bleed.
b) Sepsis
c) Shock

Answer:- (a)

Q12) A reduction in carotid sinus pressure would cause decrease in which of the following?

a) TPR
b) Venous compliance
c) Cardiac output

Answer:- (b)

Q13) ambiguous genitalia are feature of which disease?

a) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
b) Dwarfism
c) Thalassemia

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Same effect of theophylline, isopentate, histamine & nitroglycerine is?

a) Tachycardia
b) Shock
c) Nausea

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q15) Prevalence of "O" blood group is?

a) 47%
b) 50%
c) 42%

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q16) Child is born with cataract, cause is?

a) Rubella infection to mother during pregnancy
b) Intrauterine trauma
c) Poor health of mother

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q17) A child born with bilateral cataract and muscle weakness, there is history of death of a younger sibling in the family, which lab investigation should be done?

a) Urine for reducing substance(galactosemia)
b) Urinary ketones
c) Renal function tests

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q18) Drug causing retinitis pigmentosa?

a) Thioridazine.
b) Chloroquine
c) Fluoroquinolone

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q19) cause of Low estrogen and high FSH:

a) Primary hypogonadism.
b) Secondary hypogonadism
c) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q20) Child with pedal edema, proteinuria more than 3.6g/dl, cause of edema?

a) Decreased oncotic pressure
b) High BP
c) Low blood glucose

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q22) Anti-tuberculous drug having effects on eyes?

a) Ethambutol
b) Rifampin
c) INH

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q23) DNA normally exists in which form?

a) B form.
b) A form
c) C form

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q24) What prevents lung from collapsing?

a) Residual volume
b) Tidal volume
c) Elastic recoil

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q25) Which one is the cause of hypoventilation?

a) COPD.
b) Heart failure
c) Coma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q26) Physiological cause of hypoxemia?

a) Ventilation/perfusion inequality
b) COPD
c) TB

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q27) Olfactory cortex is situated in?

a) Inferomedial aspect of temporal lobe.
b) Frontal lobe
c) Parietal lobe

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q28) Classical sign of cerebellar lesions?

a) Intention tremors
b) Resting tremors
c) Medial squint

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q29) resting tremors are feature of:

a) Parkinson's disease (substantia nigra)
b) Brown-Sequard syndrome
c) Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q30) 2 bronchopulmonary segments are present in?

a) Right middle lobe
b) Upper lobe
c) Lower lobe

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q31) Maximum blood vessels are present in which space?

a) Subarachnoid space
b) Epidural space
c) SCALP

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q32) Damage to meningeal artery, where will blood be accumulated?

a) Between dura and calvaria
b) In subarachnoid space
c) In epidural space

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q33) Which condition is associated with malignant melanoma?

a) Xeroderma pigmentosum
b) Squamous cell CA
c) Basal cell CA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q34) Cause of decreased arterial pressure?

a) Decrease blood volume
b) Increased RBC mass
c) Renal failure

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q35) A patient has Hb 5g/dl, WBCs 3500 and platelets 12,000. Presented with lethargy, lower limb numbness, tingling sensation, cause is?

a) Vitamin B12 deficiency
b) Iron deficiency anemia
c) Hemolytic anemia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q36) Total iron contents in female?

a) 2g
b) 3g
c) 4g

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q37) Circadian rhythm is associated with?

a) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
b) Pre-optic nucleus
c) Ventromedial nucleus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q39) Taste fibers (TRACTUS SOLITARIUS) carry?

a) SVA
b) GSA
c) GVA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q40) Which local anesthetic cause maximum vasoconstriction?

a) Cocaine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Lignocaine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q41) Non myelinated nerve fibers are most sensitive to?

a) Effect of local anesthetics
b) Hypoxia
c) Pressure

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation :- Non myelinated nerve fibers are most sensitive to pain or local anesthesia.

Q42) First side effect of bupivacaine overdose?

a) Tinnitus
b) Perioral anesthesia
c) Nausea and vomiting

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q43) Most important buffer in body?

a) Bicarbonate
b) Phosphate
c) Protein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q44) What passes through foramen ovale?

a) Accessory meningeal artery
b) Accessory nerve
c) Glossopharyngeal nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q45) What causes mesothelioma?

a) Asbestosis
b) Silicosis
c) Byssinosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q46) Most abundant cells of grey matter?

a) Protoplasmic astrocytes
b) Oligodendrocytes
c) Schwann cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q47) Cell bodies of preganglionic fibers to ciliary muscles are present in?

a) Edinger Westphal nucleus
b) Dorsomedial nucleus
c) Preoptic nucleus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q48) Pretectal nucleus is located at the level of?

a) Superior colliculus

b) Inferior colliculus
c) Medulla oblongata

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Resonant percussion note on back goes up to?

a) 4th rib
b) 6th rib
c) 8th rib
d) 10th

Answer:- (d)

50) A poor lady got finger prick while using needle, she develops abscess on her fingertip, what will happen if it is not treated timely?

a) Radial bursa
b) Onychia
c) Felon

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Organism causing multiple abscesses in lungs?

a) Staphylococcus aureus
b) Streptococcus
c) Salmonella

Answer:- (a)

Q52) What happens in end stage renal disease?

a) Raised creatinine levels
b) Very low BP
c) Normal GFR

Answer:- (a)

53) A person got injury to eye with a tree branch and eye became red, cause is?

a) Spores of fungi in the atmosphere.
b) Acanthamoeba
c) Bacterial source

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Which of the following is associated with malignancy in lungs?

a) Asbestosis
b) Aromatic amines
c) Schistosoma infection

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Most important fact about malignancy?

a) Metastasis
b) Invasion of basement membrane
c) Normal tissue growth

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Drug receptors are?

a) Protein in nature
b) All are G-protein coupled receptors
c) All are ligand gated receptors

Answer:- (a)

Q57) Lipids and proteins are main contents of?

a) Cell membrane
b) Cell wall
c) Capsule of bacterium

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Most common complication of diabetes?

a) Dry gangrene
b) Wet gangrene
c) DKA

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Organism causing lymphogranuloma venereum?

a) Chlamydia
b) Gonorrhea
c) Rickettsia

Answer:- (a)

Q60) A person has Hb 17g/dl, Ultrasound showed mass in abdomen, diagnosis?

a) Adenoma
b) Carcinoma (RCC)
c) Polycythemia vera

Answer:- (b)

Q61) Epithelium present on surfaces exposed to friction?

a) Stratified squamous keratinized
b) Stratified cuboidal
c) Simple columnar

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Triple structure of microtubules is present in?

a) Centrioles
b) Cell wall
c) Flagellum

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Difference b/w epinephrine and norepinephrine is:

a) Epinephrine has effect on heart
b) Epinephrine has long duration of action
c) Epinephrine decreases Blood sugar

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Drug causing bradycardia, pale skin, decreased cardiac output?

a) Epinephrine
b) NE
c) Dopamine
d) Phenylephrine

Answer:- (d)

Q65) Plasma osmolarity is decreased by?

a) Aldosterone
b) ADH
c) PTH

Answer:- (b)

Q66) Remnant of allantois? (controversial)

a) Urachal cyst
b) Urachal sinus
c) Urachal fistula
d) Meckel's diverticulum

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Derivative of first pharyngeal arch is:

a) Styloid process
b) Stylohyoid
c) Mandible....

Answer:- (c)

Q68) Homonymous hemianopia, lower face paralysis, left lower body hemiplegia. lesion in?

a) Forebrain..
b) Midbrain
c) Pons
d) Internal capsule..

Answer:- (d)

Q69) Krukenberg spindles are present in?

a) Pigment dispersion syndrome
b) Retinal detachment
c) Sturge-Weber syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Cause of cataract?

a) Protein denaturation in lens
b) Young age
c) Total hyphema

Answer:- (a)

Q71) Hypothalamus has inhibitory control on which hormone?

a) Prolactin
b) ADH
c) Insulin

Answer:- (a)

Q72) Pale, anemic, apathic child having enlarged liver.

a) Marasmus
b) Kwashiorkor.
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q73) Negative montoux test,reason?

a) ATT
b) Taking immunosuppressants.
c) Young age

Answer:- (b)

Q74) Cells most susceptible to ischemia?

a) Neurons
b) Cardiac cells
c) Skin cells

Answer:- (b)

Q75) Heat loss from body depends on?

a) Humidity
b) Conduction, convection
c) Environmental temperature

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- If core body temperature is mentioned then prefer it.

Q76) Platelets aggregation is caused by?

a) Thromboxane A2
b) IFN gamma
c) TNF

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Fibers passing through retrolental part of the internal capsule?

a) Optic radiations .
b) Olfactory pathway
c) Pontocerebellar fibers

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Patient on anticoagulant, which test should be done to monitor the drug effect?

a) Prothrombin time
b) ApTT
c) Bleeding time

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Definition of metaplasia?

a) Change of one normal epithelium to another normal epithelium
b) Cells with high N/C ratio

c) Normal cell turn over

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q80) Primary amyloidosis of increased immunoglobulin light chain is of which type?

a) Systemic amyloidosis
b) Diabetes associated amyloidosis
c) Complicated amyloidosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q81) Tissue with dual autonomic supply but not reciprocal supply is?

a) Salivary glands
b) Sweat glands
c) Sebaceous glands

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q82) Most common cause of UMN lesion of facial nerve?

a) Birth trauma..
b) Bony defects
c) Congenital Rubella

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q83) Accessory rib is attached to?

a) C7 vertebrae
b) T5 vertebrae
c) L3 vertebrae

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q84) True Regarding skeletal muscle?

a) Belly is fleshy throughout the entire length
b) Aponeurosis is membranous and fibrous
c) None of these

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q85) True Regarding cones?

a) Most dense at fovea
b) Responsible for dark adaptation
c) Present on peripheral retina

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q86) Optic vesicle develops from?

a) Forebrain
b) Midbrain
c) Hindbrain

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q87) Maximum contributor to the power of eye?

a) Anterior surface of cornea
b) Lens
c) Retina

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q88) Sensory nerve supply of cornea?

a) Nasociliary nerve
b) Ethmoidal nerve
c) Vagus nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q89) True regarding cilioretinal artery?

a) Good prognosis in CRAO
b) Supplies blood to iris
c) Both are true

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q90) True regarding the ciliary body?

a) Double layer of epithelium
b) Has single layer of epithelium
c) Attached to orra serrata

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q91) True regarding goblet cells?

a) They are modification of columnar epithelium
b) They secrete sebum
c) Not present in conjunctiva

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q92) True regarding vitreous?

a) Same refractive index as vitreous
b) Its volume is 1 cc
c) Present in both anterior and posterior chamber

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q93) Volume of orbit is?

a) 10ml
b) 20ml
c) 30ml
d) 40ml

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q94) ASO titer is used to diagnose?

a) Rheumatic fever
b) Typhoid fever
c) Myocarditis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q95) Drug of choice in viral lesion on LIP?

a) Acyclovir
b) Trifluridine
c) Ciprofloxacin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q96) Focal length is of a lens is 0.25m, calculate power?

Answer:- +4 (P= 1/focal length)

Q97) First sign of bupivacaine toxicity?

a) Tinnitus
b) Perioral anesthesia
c) GIT disturbance

Answer:- (a)

Q98) True regarding phenylephrine?

a) Mydriatic but not cycloplegic
b) No effect when given topically
c) Miotic and cycloplegic

Answer:- (a)

99) MOA of cyclosporine?

a) Inhibits T cell differentiation
b) Cell wall inhibitor
c) Protein synthesis inhibitor

Answer:- (a)

Q100) High T3, T4, low TSH, diagnosis?

a) Primary hyperthyroidism
b) Subclinical hypothyroidism
c) None

Answer:- (a)

Q101) Food poisoning leading to death is caused by which organism?

a) Clostridium botulinum
b) Clostridium perfringens
c) V. cholera

Answer:- (a)

Q102) Most common non bacterial opportunistic infection after burns?

a) Candida
b) Herpes
c) CMV

Answer:- (a)

Q103) After Pelvic fracture, patient brought to emergency dept in unconscious state, diagnosis is:

a) Fat embolism
b) Hypovolemic shock
c) Septic shock

Answer:- (b)

Q104) True regarding fat embolism?

a) Occurs after 12 hours
b) It is not fatal
c) Occurs due to fracture of small bones

Answer:- (a)

Q105) Newly formed clot contains?

a) Fibrin
b) Fibrinogen
c) Platelets

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Professionalism is?

a) Speak polite and have good bedside manners
b) Knowledge
c) Punctuality

Answer:- (a)

Q107) Pillars of medical profession are?

a) Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice
b) Autonomy, beneficence
c) Justice, non-maleficence

Answer:- (a)

Q108) in blow out fracture, damage occurs to which part?

a) Roof of the orbit
b) Floor of the orbit.
c) Maxillary bone

Answer:- (b)

Q109) At the end of the marathon race, there will be:

a) Increased glucagon, decreased insulin.
b) Decreased glucagon, Increased insulin
c) Decreased glucagon, decreased insulin
d) Increased glucagon, increased insulin

Answer:- (a)

Q110) Histological finding in diabetic retinopathy?

a) Microaneurysms in outer nuclear layers
b) Exudates in nerve fibre layer
c) Pericytes loss around capillaries & preservation of endothelial cells

Answer:- (c)

Q111) Yellow color is detected by which cones?

a) Green cones
b) Red cones
c) Blue cones..

d) Red,green and blue cones
e) Green and red cones

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q112) Muscarinic agonist will cause?

a) Ciliary muscle contraction
b) Bronchodilation
c) Constriction of sphincters

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q113) Patient fell on one side with eyes closed, loss of fine touch and proprioception, lesion is in?

a) Cerebellum
b) Dorsal column

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q114) Fundamental principle regarding hypersplenism?

a) Almost always palpable
b) Does not cause neutropenia
c) Cell count returns to normal after splenectomy

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q115) A 5 years old child has a single gene allele for a tumor suppressor gene which got lost due to point mutation. this leads to suppression of cell cycle to go into G1 phase from S phase. this will likely produce the following tumor?

a) Retinoblastoma
b) CML
c) Pilocytic astrocytoma
d) Invasive ductal carcinoma of breast

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q116) Persistent nasolacrimal duct groove is due to malformation of which bones?

a) Maxillary & nasal bones
b) Palatine and vomer
c) Temporal and occipital

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q117) Right optic tract lesion will cause?

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Left nasal right temporal loss..
c) Left nasal right temporal loss with macular sparing

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q118) Hypertensive patient having hemiplegia without sensory loss, lesion is in?

a) Midbrain
b) Pons
c) Internal capsule

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q119) leukocoria in infant diagnosed with PHPV is because of:

a) Hyperplastic pupillary membrane
b) Choroidal coloboma
c) Fibrovascular mass in retro lenticular area

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q120) Choriocapillaris are branches of?

a) Short posterior ciliary arteries
b) Long ciliary artery
c) Anterior ethmoidal artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q121) EBV cause?

a) Burkitt's lymphoma
b) AIDS
c) Hemolysis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q122) Hypertensive patient presented with hypokalemia, hypernatremia, alkalosis, diagnosis is:

a) CONN's syndrome
b) Addison disease
c) Cushing's syndrome

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q123) Pattern of inheritance of tuberous sclerosis?

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X-linked dominant

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q124) Substantia gelatinosa is associated with which sensation?

a) Touch
b) Temperature
c) Pain

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q125) Which drug is used to treat accommodative spasm?

a) Atropine

b) Latanoprost
c) Bupivacaine
Answer:- (a)

Q126) 1st line drug for treatment of POAG?
a) Acetazolamide
b) Dorzolamide
c) Timolol acetate 0.5%
Answer:- (c)

Q127) Middle aged person, comma shaped floaters, vision 6/6, cause?
a) Posterior vitreous detachment
b) Cataract
c) Acute congestive glaucoma
Answer:- (a)

Q128) Gradual visual loss, VA 6/36 becomes 6/12 with spectacles, density in the medium?
a) Cataract
b) Myopia
c) Retinal detachment
Answer:- (a)

Q129) Rupture of the middle meningeal artery will cause?
a) Epidural hemorrhage
b) Subarachnoid hemorrhage
c) Intracerebral hemorrhage
Answer:- (a)

Q130) Blood vessels of the brain are located in?
a) Subarachnoid space
b) Epidural space
c) SCALP
Answer:- (a)

Q131) Phagocytosis is action of?
a) Lysosomes
b) Peroxisomes
c) Mitochondria
Answer:- (a)

Q132) Corneal transparency is DUE to?
a) Lattice arrangement
b) Endothelial pump
c) Epithelial cells
Answer:- (a)

Q133) Corneal transparency is MAINTAINED by?
a) Endothelial pump
b) Lattice arrangement
c) Tear film
Answer:- (a)

Q134) Outer rods and cones are supplied by?
a) Choriocapillaris
b) Central retinal artery
c) Cilioretinal artery
Answer:- (a)

Q135) Outermost layers of retina is?
a) RPE
b) Outer nuclear layer
c) External limiting membrane
Answer:- (a)

Q136) After pregnancy, breast and uterus size is reduced by?
a) Lysosomes
b) Phagocytes
c) Macrophages
Answer:- (a)

Q137) Fingerlike projections on upper lid?
a) Papilloma
b) Basal cell CA
c) Melanoma
Answer:- (a)

Q138) Drug not given in acute angle closure glaucoma?
a) Atropine
b) Pilocarpine
c) Mannitol
Answer:- (a)

Q139) Swelling in anterior neck which moves with deglutition, structure is enclosed in?
a) Pretracheal fascia
b) Carotid sheath
c) Prevertebral fascia
Answer:- (a)

140) Continuous rhythmic contractions are called?
a) Tetanus
b) Tetany
c) Tetanic contractions..
d) Rigor mortis
Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- This Q is controversial some favour tetany as well. One important

point to remember is naturally occurring tetanus is descending type.

Q141) Anterior relation of left suprarenal gland is:

a) Lesser sac
b) IVC
c) Aorta

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Revise relations of suprarenal gland and kidney. These are important.

Q142) Regarding first heart sound, produced due to?

a) Atrial contraction
b) Ventricular contraction
c) Vibrations of AV valve
d) Due to semilunar valves

Answer:- (c)

Q143) Blood supply of epicardium?

a) Cardiac arteries.
b) Musculophrenic arteries
c) Pericardiophrenic arteries

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Blood supply of epicardium is cardiac artery/coronary artery >> pericardiophrenic artery. Blood supply of pericardium is pericardiophrenic artery.

Q144) Parasympathetic stimulation cause?

a) Increased activity of AV node
b) Slowing of heart rate.
c) Decrease AV nodal delay

Answer:- (b)

Q145) In hypovolemic shock, what important reflex will be activated first?

a) Baroreceptor reflex.
b) CNS ischemic response
c) Renin angiotensin system

Answer:- (a)

Q146) Endolymph has greater concentration of:

a) Sodium
b) Potassium
c) Magnesium

Answer:- (b)

Q147) Indirect bilirubin in blood is bound to?

a) Albumin
b) TBG
c) Globulin

Answer:- (a)

Q148) Patient having 30% burns. Wound contraction is prevented by?

a) Glucocorticoids
b) Skin grafting...

Answer:- (a)

Q149) Color of poly chromatophilic erythroblast is due to?

a) Hb and ribosomes
b) Golgi apparatus
c) DNA

Answer:- (a)

Q150) True regarding cornea?

a) Horizontal diameter is more than vertical diameter
b) No role in refraction
c) Vertical diameter is more than horizontal

Answer:- (a)

Q151) One regarding how many times amplification occurs when rods activate cGMP

a) 100
b) 100,000
c) 1,000,000

Answer:- (a)

Q152) Alpha fetoprotein is raised in?

a) Hepatocellular carcinoma
b) Renal cell CA
c) Gastric adenoma

Answer:- (a)

Q153) Young child has congenital hearing loss, inner canthus of eye displaced laterally, hyperpigmentation of skin, which syndrome?

a) Leopard syndrome
b) Waardenberg syndrome
c) Treacher collins syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q154) about relation of 3rd ventricle true is:

a) Communicates with 4th ventricle

b) Inferiorly transverse fissure
c) Recessed into mamillary body
d) Posterior to lamina terminalis

Answer:- (d)

Q155) Cones as compared to rods?

a) Dense at fovea
b) Not responsible for color vision
c) Responsible for dark adaptation

Answer:- (a)

Q156) A hypertensive patient has difficulty in walking downstairs with blurred vision for 2 days. Cause is?

a) 3rd nerve paralysis
b) 6th nerve paralysis
c) 5th nerve paralysis
d) loss of sensations on the same side
e) Horizontal gaze paralysis

Answer:- (a)

Q157) Diplopia and ptosis, which nerve involved?

a) Oculomotor
b) 4^{th} nerve
c) 10^{th} nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q158) Which vessels are involved in subdural hematoma?

a) Superior cerebral veins.
b) Inferior cerebral veins
c) Sagittal sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q159) Removal of carbohydrates from proteins will cause?

a) Protein lysis by proteases
b) Aggregation and clumping
c) Denaturation

Answer:- (b)

Q160) reliability is;

a) Extent to which a procedure can Give repeated results
b) Extent to which a procedure is still good as it started

Answer:- (a)

Q161) One regarding standard deviation.

a) To check variability
b) To check reliability
c) To check sensitivity

Answer:- (a)

Q162) Function of lipid layer of cornea?

a) Prevents OVERLYING aqueous layer from evaporation
b) Lubrication.
c) Thickest layer of tear film

Answer:- (b)

Q163) Pathogenesis of SLE is:

a) Failure of B and T cells tolerance to self-antigens
b) Extra protein deposition in tissues
c) Progressive tissue degradation

Answer:- (a)

Q164) MOA of acetylcholinesterase?

a) Increases the number of receptors at postsynaptic membrane
b) Increases the amount of acetylcholine at postsynaptic membrane
c) Increases the activity of cholinesterase at synaptic membrane

Answer:- (b)

Q165) Regarding myasthenia gravis what is true:

a) Antibodies to acetylcholine receptors
b) Antibodies to calcium channel receptors
c) Increase activity of cholinesterase

Answer:- (a)

Q166) Familial retinoblastoma occurs due to which gene?

a) P 53 gene
b) Rb gene
c) APC
d) BRCA-1

Answer:- (b)

Q167) Lesion of optic chiasma cause?

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Right homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q168) Hypertensive patient with blurred vision that improves on tilting head to left side and right eye moves upward and inward. Lesion is of?

a) Left superior oblique

b) Right superior oblique.
c) Left inferior oblique
d) Right medial rectus
e) Right superior rectus

Answer:- (b)

Q169) Definition of bell's phenomenon?

a) Eye globe moves upward when patient tries to close his eyes
b) Patient is unable to open his eye
c) Patient's eye is deviated medially

Answer:- (a)

Q170) Which structure separates fetal blood from maternal blood during late pregnancy?

a) Cytotrophoblast
b) Syncytiotrophoblast
c) Cytotrophoblast and fetal endothelium
d) Syncytiotrophoblast and fetal endothelium

Answer:- (d)

Q172) One regarding eye movements, pathway goes from optic tract to?

a) Pretectal nucleus
b) Superior colliculus
c) Lateral geniculate body
d) Midbrain

Answer:- (c)

Q173) True regarding Bowman's membrane?

a) It cannot regenerate
b) Separates retina and choroid
c) Strongest layer of cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q174) Sub macular edema is due to?

a) RPE dysfunction
b) Leaky capillaries
c) Negative pressure

Answer:- (a)

Q175) Most important fact regarding malignancy?

a) Metastasis
b) Invasion of basement membrane
c) Normal cell turnover

Answer:- (a)

Q176) Premalignant lesion of oral cavity?

a) Lichen planus
b) Oral thrush
c) Aphthous stomatitis

Answer:- (a)

Q179) When light falls on retina,it causes conversion of?

a) cis-retinal to trans retinal
b) 11 cis retinal to trans retinal
c) Increase Camp

Answer:- (b)

Q180) Regarding potter's syndrome:

a) Ocular anomalies + Corneal defects + Lens prolapse
b) Webbed neck
c) Ambiguous genitalia

Answer:- (a)

Q181) Source of bleeding after upper lid chalazion surgery?

a) Right marginal arcade
b) Left marginal arcade
c) Palpebral arcade....

Answer:- (c)

Q182) Which part of pituitary gland is connected to hypothalamus via blood vessels?

a) Adenohypophysis
b) Neurohypophysis
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

Q183) patient complains of Dry eyes and dry mouth, which antibodies are responsible for this?

a) Anti SS antibodies
b) Anti -mitochondrial antibodies
c) Anti-DNA antibodies

Answer:- (a)

Q184) Patient with long standing hypertension, developed pedal edema, cause is?

a) Hypoproteinemia
b) Vascular insufficiency
c) Increased hydrostatic pressure

Answer:- (c)

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Q1) RBC genesis stage?

a) Pre erthrocyte
b) Megakeryocyte
c) Granulocyte

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Primary prevention for dental carries?

a) Good brushing technique
b) Ultrascaling
c) Root canal treatment

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Parathyroid blood supply?

a) Sup thyroid +thyriodima artry
b) Inferior rhyroid artry
c) Sup+infthyroid artery
d) Thyriodima artry

Answer:- (c)

Q4) Parasympathetic complex except?

a) Facial
b) Glosopharyngeal
c) Tubal
d) Palantine
e) Pharyngoglossal

Answer:- (c)

Q5) Artry on floor of suboccipital triangle?

a) Vertebral
b) Occipital
c) Middle cerebral

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Primodial germ cell derive from?

a) Mesoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Neural crest
d) Ectoderm

Answer:- (d)

Q7) Select sample on basis of age group?

a) Stratified random
b) Simple Random ssample
c) Specified sample

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Rigor Mortis is due to:

a) Decrease ATP
b) Increase calcium
c) Decreased sodium

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Langerhan giant cells are present in:

a) TB
b) Sarcoidosis
c) Leprosy

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Regarding cardia muscle blood supply controlled by:

a) Sympathetic,
b) Striated
c) Autonomic
d) Local metabolites)

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- Always Remember:

Micturition Center ➡ PONS

Reflex Arc ➡ Sacral Spinal Cord

Facilitation Center ➡ Pons

Inhibitory Center ➡ Midbrain

Voluntary Controlled by ➡ Pudendal (Parasympathetic) Nerve

Tract for fullness sensation ➡ DCML system

Q11) Micturition center?

a) Medulla,
b) Sacral spinal segments
c) Pons

Answer:- (c)

Q12) Cell Swell maximally swell when placed in:

a) 250 mm urea
b) Na chloride
c) 350mm Mannitol

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Questions about Drusen located in?

a) Between RPE and bruch membrane
b) B/w retina and vitreous
c) B/w ciliary body and choroid

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Lens need continuous supply of:

a) Glucose

b) OXYGEN
c) PROTein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q15. ELN damage with:

a) Sup thyroid artery
b) Inf thyroid
c) Thyroid ima artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q16) Cavernous sinus infections through:

a) Inf opthalmic vein
b) Sup ophthalmic vein
c) Facial vein

Answer:- ***(b)***

Explanation - For cavernous sinus infection & cavernous sinus thrombosis always remember sup ophthalmic vein....

Q17) Patient of Type 2 daibetes which of the following will mostly be present:

a) Resistance of glucose in liver
b) Resistance in Kidney
c) Resistance to insulin in Muscles
d) Resistance to insulin in Adipose tissue

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q18) Patient has past hx of meningitis one month back now presented with morning headache and Bilateral papilledema:

a) Blockage of dural sinuses
b) Hydrocephalus
c) Meningocele

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q19) Inability to see downwards lesion present in:

a) Midbrain
b) Tegmentum
c) 3rd CN
d) Pons
e) Horizontal gaze palsy

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q20) Corneal transparency is due to:

a) Lattice arrangement of collagen fibrils
b) Tear film
c) Intact epithelium

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q21) Corneal transparency is maintained by

a) Intact epithelium
b) Intact endothelium
c) Lattice arrangement of collagen.

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q22) Middle meningeal artery is branch of:

a) External carotid Artery
b) Internal carotid Artery
c) Maxillary Artery

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q23) Derivative of neural crest cell:

a) Lacrimal gland
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Choroid
d) Dilator

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q24) Gene amplification best example which cancer:

a) Neuroblastoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Burkitt lymphoma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q25) A driver slept next to open window in cold night next morning facial weakness unable to close eye which muscle involvd:

a) Orbicularis oculi
b) Orbicularis oris
c) Zygomzticus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q26) True about Trabecular meshwork:

a) High resistance to aquous flow at uveosecleral
b) Wider at uveosecleral
c) No role in drainage of aqueous

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q27) Slow wave sleep characterized by:

a) Release of growth hormone
b) Teeth grinding
c) Difficult to arouse

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q28) 5yr old child. Tumor of vermis with areas of necrosis and rosette:

a) Medulloblastoma
b) Glioblastoma multiform
c) Neuroblastoma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q30) General sensory supply to Eye:

a) 3rd CN
b) 7th CN
c) 5th CN

Answer:- (c)

Q31) Tumor suppressor Gene:

a) P53
b) RAS
c) HER2

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Sensitive test for SLE:

a) ANA
b) Anti dsDNA
c) Ant- microsomal antibodies

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Nasopharyngeal CA caused by:

a) EBV
b) HSV
c) CMV

Answer:- (a)

Q34) Virus spread by mosquito:

a) Dengue
b) Yellow fever
c) Salmonella

Answer:- (a)

Q35) A man works in plastic factory. Hydrocarbons cause which:

a) Bronchogenic CA
b) Bladder CA
c) Colon carcinoma

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Sperm becomes partial motile in:

a) Epididymis
b) Vas deference
c) Seminiferous tubules

Answer:- (a) I

Q37) in Hyperthyroidism. Antibodies formed against:

a) Thyroglobulin
b) TSH receptors
c) TRH

Answer:- (b)

Q38) During healing. Wound strength is by:

a) Type 1 collagen
b) Type 2 collagen
c) Type 4 collagen

Answer:- (a)

Q39) 3rd pharayngeal arch derivative:

a) Stylopharayngeus muscle
b) Mandible
c) Thyroid cartilage

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Common cause of fatty liver in our country :

a) Dec protein intake (malnutrition)
b) Inc fat intake
c) Hep B,C
d) Alchohol

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Common cause of fatty liver in our country is :
Dec protein intake..(malnutrition) >>> increase fat intake

Q41) Post gastrectomy patient. What will you give:

a) Inj VitB12
b) Zinc
c) Protein

Answer:- (a)

Q42) A female patient with pallor and paresthesia. Dx?

a) Vitamin B12 deficiency
b) Iron deficiency
c) Protein malnutrition

Answer:- (a)

Q43) A child has proptosis of eye. What's responsible?

a) RB Gene
b) P53
c) RAS

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Source of Type 1 hypersensitivity reaction:

a) Inhaled dust
b) CD4 cells
c) Anti ACH receptor antibodies

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Nucleus tractus solitarius is related to:

a) Smell
b) Taste

c) Vision

Answer:- *(b)*

Q46) Child with trauma. What will you see on CT?

a) Fracture floor of orbit
b) Fracture base of skull
c) Fracture maxilla

Answer:- *(a)*

Q47) A man has trauma to face with a tree branch what is responsible for the findings in eye?

a) Fungal
b) Acanthamoeba
c) Dust

Answer:- *(a)*

Q48) In July man took part in marathon, while running developed excessive sweating, became unconscious. Dx?

a) Heat stroke
b) Hyponatremia
c) Dehydration

Answer:- *(c)*

Explanation:- Heat exhaustion >> Dehydration If asked cause or Dx then Heat exhaustion If Asked caused by the deyhdration

Heat exhaustion/Dehydration	Heat stroke
Excessive sweating	**No sweating**
Rapid weak pulse	Rapid strong pulse
Cool pale ,clammy skin ,**body temp is normal**	Red ,hot, dry skin ,**increase body temp > 100**
Nausea or vomiting , muscle cramps	Throbbing headache
Faint or dizzy	May loss consciousness

Q49) Patient taking ATT for 2 months. Cause of raised ESR?

a) MDR TB
b) Secondary bacterial infection
c) Anemia

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Always remember for this question
Anemia >>> Secondary bacterial infection.

Q50) Paracetamol antidote :

a) Acetylcysteine
b) Atropine
c) Acetylcholine

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Antidote given via:

a) Oral
b) IM
c) IV

Answer:- (c)

Q52) Patient can't open jaw, muscle involved is?

a) Lateral pterygoid
b) Medial pterygoid
c) Masseter

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Post laprat:my patient presented With tachycardia, cause is?

a) Hypovolemic shock
b) Cardiogenic shock
c) Neurogenic shock

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Cell bodies of neuron are in?

a) White matter
b) Gray matter
c) Intermediate horn

Answer:- (b)

Q55) Post menupausal woman on HRT is on risk of?

a) Osteoporosis
b) Thromboembolism
c) Endometrial CA

Answer:- (b)

Q56) Patient at high altitude develops?

a) Resp Alkalosis
b) Metabolic acidosis
c) Respiratory acidosis

Answer:- (a)

Q57) How can the 2 kidneys be differentiated:

a) Structures at hila
b) Size and color
c) Location

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Patient with dished in face, syndactyly, cleft palate, broad nose and exophthalmos, diagnosis is:

a) Patau syndrome
b) Waardenburg syndrome
c) Apert syndrome

Answer:- (c)

Q59. Small eyes, iris, ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia, vitreous vasculature, diagnosis?

a) Trisomy 13
b) Trisomy 18
c) Trisomy 21

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Pregnant lady having pigment stone and obstructive jaundice, which lab test to be done ?

a) GGT
b) ALP
c) AST

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Osmolarity difference of plasma and ICF?

a) 1 mOsm
b) 3mOsm
c) 2mosm

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Typhoid in first week investigation?

a) Blood culture
b) Widal test
c) Stool culture

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Part of pituitary related to infundibulum?

a) Pars nervosa
b) Pars tuberalis
c) Pars intermedius

Answer:- (b)

Q64) Lady with pruritis, xanthelasma, hepatosplenomegaly, investigation of choice?

a) Anti-mitochondrial antibody
b) Anti dsDNA
c) Anti-microsomal antibody

Answer:- (a)

Q65) On Ecg, period from end of atrial depolarization to start of ventricle depolarization is called?

a) PR segment
b) PR interval
c) QT interval

Answer:- (a)

Q66) In Hemisection of spinal cord, Contralateral sensation lost is?

a) Vibration
b) Warmth

Answer:- (b)

Q67) 3rd pharyngeal arch derivative:

a) Stylopharyngeus
b) Mandible
c) Cricoid cartilage

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Patient with lower limb paralysis, lower facial weakness, homonymous hemianopia, lesion in?

a) Midbrain
b) Pons
c) Tegmental
d) Forebrain (containing internal capsule)

Answer:- (d)

Q69) Right optic tract lesion results in?

a) Left nasal right temporal
b) Left nasal right temporal with macular sparing
c) Right eye blindness

Answer:- (a)

Q70) If a person drinks 2L of isotonic NACL what will happen:

a) Greater change in ICF
b) Greater chanhe in plasma osmolarity
c) High urine osmolarity
d) High urine flow rat

Answer:- (c)

Q71) Patient working in a factory develops headache every Monday:

a) Tolerance
b) Desensitization
c) Resistance

Answer:- (a)

Q72) Example of Membranous bone???

a) Frontal
b) Nasal
c) Parietal

Answer:- (b)

Q73) True about PTH:

a) Inhibits Ca reabsorption
b) Inhibits Phosphate excretion
c) Acts via Adenylate cyclase

Answer:- (c)

Q74) Drug acting via Adenylate cyclase:

a) Clonidine
b) Nor epinephrine
c) ANP

Answer:- (b)

Q75) Thyroglobulin is released from:

a) Parafollicular cells
b) Follicular cells

c) Oxiphil cells

Answer:- (b)

Q76) To a Lean boy when BP cuff is tied develops spasm of hand. Dx?

a) Primary hypoparathyroidism
b) Vitamin D deficiency
c) Secondary hypoparathyroidism

Answer:- (b)

Q77) In nerve hyperexcitability conc of which of following decreases in ECF:

a) Mg
b) CL
c) Ca
d) Na
e) K

Answer:- (c)

Q78) Correct about skeletal Muscles:

a) Proximal end mobile attachment.
b) Distal end fixed attachment.
c) Tendon is rounded,elastic.
d) Apponeurosis is fibrous
e) Muscle belly fleshy

Answer:- (e)

Q79) A person suffered injury skin was sutured. In gape wound. Which layer not properly stitched:

a) Skin
b) Connective tissue
c) Loose areolar tissue

Answer:- (c)

Q80) Increased supply of blood/oxygen due to:

a) Inc heart rate and increased contractility
b) Heart failure
c) Myopathy

Answer:- (a)

Q81) Sympathetic supply to heart results in:

a) Dec AV nodal delay
b) Decreased heart rate
c) Pupillary dilation

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Type of myosin in heart muscle?

a) A
b) B
c) A and B myosin
d) Delta

Answer:- (c)

Q81) Similar between heart and skeletal muscle

a) Transverse striations
b) T tubules
c) Intercalated discs

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Site of pluerocentesis:

a) Upper border of 9th ICS mid axillary line
b) Upper border of 9th ICS mid clavicular line
c) Lower border 9th ICS mid axillary line
d) Lower border 9th ICS mid clavicular

Answer:- (c)

Q83) Highest quantity of unsaturated fatty acids in:

a) Coconut oil
b) Vegetable oil
c) Soyabean oil

Answer:- (c)

Q84) Person wants to lose weight:

a) Self- monitoring
b) Self- punishmen
c) Anorexia

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Pt had an accident after that he has lost 2 point discrimination, which of the phenomenon affected?

a) Presynaptic inhibition
b) Postsynaptic inhibhition
c) Lateral inhibition

Answer:- (c)

Q86) About micturition reflex voluntarily controlled by:

a) Increased discharge of pudendal nerve
b) Pons
c) DCML

Answer:- (a)

Q87) Student on microscope sees a dysplastic lesion, found in?

a) Epithelium
b) Stroma
c) Serosa

Answer:- (a)

Q88) While doing lumber puncture which structure is first pierced by the needle after passing through interlaminar space :

a) Epidural space
b) Subarachnoid space
c) Ligamentum nuchae

Answer:- (a)

Q89) Most abundant glial cells in CNS with processes :

a) Protoplasmic astrocytes
b) Oligodendrocytes
c) Schwann cells

Answer:- (b)

Q90) Greenish discharge from wound, causative organism is?

a) Pseudomonas
b) Salmonella
c) Nocardia

Answer:- (a)

Q91) Patient with excessive thirst and urination, fruity odour. Which body buffer will act:

a) Protiens
b) Hb
c) HCO3

Answer:- (c)

Q92) Patient with 101C temperature, low platelets low WBcs given, best test will be?

a) CBC
b) Bone marrow biopsy
c) Peripheral film

Answer:- (b)

Q93) Patient with amenorrhea, high prolactin level, bromocriptine given, acts on?

a) Ant pituitary to Dec prolactin secretion
b) Peripheral tissues to limit their growth
c) None of these

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Woman with Cushing syndrome. main clinical manifestation:

a) Gynecomastia
b) Purple stria on abdomen
c) Pot belly
d) Amenorrhea

Answer:- (b)

Q95) Which structure related to tentorium cerebelli:

a) Sup petrosal sinus
b) Sigmoid sinus
c) Sagittal sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q96) Veins of brain direct tributaries of:

a) Dural sinuses
b) Internal jugular vein
c) Brachiocephalic vein

Answer:- (a)

Q97) Patient with history of pan chewing will develop:

a) Submucosal fibrosis
b) lichen planus
c) leukoplakia

Answer:- (a)

Q98) Non invasive fungal sinusitis common in:

a) HIV
b) Immunocompromised
c) Immunocompetent

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Hemophilia scenerio. Pattern of inheritance:

a) X- linked recessive
b) Autosomal recessive
c) Autosomal dominant

Answer:- (a)

Q100) Cervical rib causes pressure effects on:

a) Subclavian and brachial plexus
b) Carotid artery
c) Accessory nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q101) Acute phase proteins:

a) IL6
b) Factor 8
c) IFN

Answer:- (a)

Q102) Not involved in cavernous sinus infections:

a) Mandibular nerve
b) Abducent nerve
c) Oculomotor nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q103) True about retina:

a) Branches of CRA are potential end arteries
b) No perivascular lymphatics in retina
c) Inner ⅔ area supplied by central retinal artery…

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q104) About ciliary body:

a) Covered by Double epithelium
b) Have single layer of muscles
c) No role in accommodation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q105) Strongest inhibitory signals from which part of brain?

a) Substantia nigra
b) Parkinje cells of cerebellum
c) Schwann cells

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q106) Deficiency of bile salts causes?

a) Secretory diarrhea
b) Dec micelle formation
c) Decreased digestion of proteins

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q107) Secondary center of ossification appears in:

a) Diaphysis
b) Epiphysis
c) Epiphysial plate

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q108) Congenital disorder affecting musculoskeletal system:

a) Achondroplasia
b) Down's syndrome
c) Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q109) Type A personality has Inc risk of coronary heart disease because:

a) Physiological stress
b) Excessive workload
c) Familial predisposition

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q110) Essential components of food:

a) Vitamins
b) Nutrients
c) Bacteria

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q111) After parturition uterus and breast size reduce by:

a) ER
b) Golgi
c) Lysosomes

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q112) Specific for esophageal CA we take in food

a) Nitrosamines
b) Ethanol
c) Lemon juice

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q113) Patient on warfarin develops bleeding, treatment is:

a) Blood transfuse
b) Vitamin K
c) Heparin

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q114) Sign of UMN lesion:

a) Hyper- reflexia
b) Flaccidity
c) Wasting of muscles

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q115) Younge patient abruptly standing will have Inc:

a) Venous compliance
b) Pulse pressure
c) Mean arterial pressure

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q116) Child with generalized swelling and periorbital edema. Cause is?

a) Dec Na and hypoalbuminemia
b) Increased blood loss
c) High BP

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q117) Which of the following doesn't control it's blood supply by local metabolites:

a) Heart
b) Brain
c) Skin

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q118) In TB, Antibodies are:

a) Transferable
b) Cell bound
c) In serum

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q119) Rh agglutinin:

a) In serum
b) Develops in Rh -ve mother with Rh +ve fetus
c) Present in wbcs

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q120) Young patient, anti HCV positive, asymptomatic, normal LFTs, what will you do:

a) Repeat LFTs
b) Repeat screening
c) HCV Rna PCR
d) Repeat anti HCV

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q121) A female develops cough after decreased temperature below freezing point what receptors activated

a) J receptors
b) Irritant receptors
c) Pacinian corpuscles

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q122) Stratified cuboidal epithelium where present:

a) Duct of salivary gland
b) Eyelid skin
c) Nasolacrimal duct

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q123) In a patient of epiphora, after getting negative flourescence disappearance and negative Jones tests, next step is:

a) Syringing
b) Probing
c) DCR

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q124) Uv light causes:

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Burns

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q125) Lesion of optic chiasm causes:

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Homonymous hemianopia
c) Complete visual loss

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q126) In POAG which drug given:

a) Pilocarpine 4%
b) Timolol
c) Atropine

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q127) True about cornea:

a) Descemet's membrane is basement for endothelium
b) Collagen fibers are arranged haphazardly
c) No role in refraction of light

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q128) Smallest EOM:

a) IO
b) IR
c) LR

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q129) Truck driver with +3 spherical lens, diagnosis is:

a) Hyperopia
b) Myopia
c) Astigmatism

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q130) Disease associated with HLA B5:

a) Bechet's syndrome
b) Diabetes
c) Celiac disease

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q131) Excluding the sweat glands, parasympathetic stimulation cause:

a) Decrease secretion
b) Inc secretion
c) Necrosis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q132) TCA causes what?

a) Hypertension
b) Orthostatic hypotension
c) Dry mouth

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q133) Keratitis causative organism is:

a) HSV
b) HIV
c) EBV

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q134) Presbyopia duee to:

a) Increase in axial length

b) Dec in axial length
c) Sclerosis of lens
Answer:- (c)

Q135) Retinoscopy streak is neutralized it means that:
a) Refraction is done.
b) Poor refraction technique
c) Child has no vision
Answer:- (a)

Q136) Veins that connect extracranial veins to intracranial veins are:
a) Emissary veins
b) Bridging veins
c) Sub-arachnoid veins
Answer:- (a)

Q137) Which ganglion cells are responsible for transmission of impulses from. Rods to LGB:
a) X cells
b) Y cells
c) Z cells
Answer:- (b)

Q138) Blood supply of optic radiation near the posterior limb of internal capsule:
a) PCA (as MCA was not given according to students and posterior limb of IC is supplied by PCA mostly)
b) AICA
c) Posterior communicating artery
Answer:- (a)

Q139) Choriocapillaries are branches of:
a) Short Posterior Ciliary arteries
b) Long ciliary artery
c) Facial artery
Answer:- (a)

Q140) Rods and cones get nutrition from:
a) Choriocapillaries
b) Central retinal artery
c) Cilioretinal artery
Answer:- (a)

Q141) Optic canal related to:
a) Middle cranial fossa
b) Pterygopalatine fossa
c) Posterior cranial fossa
Answer:- (a)

Q142) Inability to look laterally lesion in:
a) Cavernous sinus
b) Facial colliculus
c) Medulla
Answer:- (b)

Q143) True statement about ciliary body is:
a) It is covered by double epithelium
b) Has single layer of muscles
c) No role in accommodation
Answer:- (a)

Q144) Sub-macular fluid leaks from:
a) Choriocapillaris
b) Hyaloid artery
c) Central retinal artery
Answer:- (a)

Q145) Damage to the choroidal vessels will cause:
a) Choroidal Neovascularization
b) Vitreous hemorrhage
c) Choroidal hemangioma
Answer:- (a)

Q146) True about lens:
a) No sensory supply
b) Rich blood supply
c) No role in focusing light
Answer:- (a)

Q147) True About accommodation:
a) Occurs due to Contraction of ciliary body
b) No role in near vision
c) Both of these
Answer:- (a)

Q148) About central retinal artery :
a) Central retinal artery does not supply optic nerve head which is supplied by short posterior ciliary arteries
b) Not a branch of ophthalmic artery
c) Supplies whole eye ball
Answer:- (a)

Q149) Norepinephrine/epinephrine secreted at:
a) Postganglionic sympathetic
b) Preganglionic sympatheti
c) Preganglionic sympathetic sweat glands
d) Postganglionic parasympathetic
Answer:- (a)

FEBRUARY 2019

Q1) Patient with mineralocorticoid tumour. Which is true for them?

a) Dec sod
b) Inc potas
c) Hypocalcemia
d) Hyperkalemia

Answer:- (c)

Q2) Desmosomes contain filaments similar to which?

a) Microtubules
b) Intermediate filament
c) Microfil
d) Mysosin/actin fil

Answer:- (b)

Q3) Benedict test is used to detect?

a) Sugar in urine
b) Reducing substance
c) Ketones

Answer:- (b)

Q4) SIADH leads to what?

a) Hyponatremia
b) Increased ecf osmolarity
c) Hyperkalemia

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Athelete has which following parameter increased at rest:

a) Cardiac index
b) Stroke volume
c) Heart rate

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Patient cant taste feel sugar at tip of tongue, which nerve involved?

a) Glossopharyngeal
b) Facial
c) *Vagus*

Answer:- (b)

Q7) An African woman having raised bilirubin and USG shows hard nodule in liver. Which factor is responsible?

a) Betel nut
b) Naphthylene
c) Aflatoxin B1

Answer:- (c)

Q8) Male working in a tyre factor and a heavy smoker presented with painless hematuria, cause is:

a) Smoking
b) Aromatic amines
c) Cystitis

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Demonstrator points line from mastoid to mandible, which artery is he pointing?

a) Sublingual
b) Facial
c) Superficial temporal

Answer:- (b)

Q10) During OSCE, examiner marks joining point of occipital bone and parietal bones. What is this called?

a) Lambda
b) Bregma
c) Pterion

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Disorganized mass showing irregular cells and pleomorphism that is reversible, what is it called?

a) Dysplasia
b) Neoplasia
c) Metaplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q12) Treatment of malignant hyperthermia?

a) Dantrolene
b) Succinylcholine
c) Phentolamine

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Which drug increases metabolism of others?

a) Phenobarbitone
b) Cimetidine
c) None

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Post-partum hemorrhage female. Which part of nephron affected most?

a) Pct

b) Dct
c) Ascending loop
d) Descending loop

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q15) In presence of ADH where is 67% water absorbed?

a) loop of henie
b) Collecting ducts
c) Pct
d) In the presence or absence of ADH water will be reabsorbed in PCT

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q16) Cervical spinal cord anatomy is different because they don't have?

a) Lateral horn
b) Ventral
c) Dorsal

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q17) Ciliary sympathetic chain damaged. What happens to eye?

a) Persistent constricted pupil
b) Loss light reflex
c) Loss accommodation reflex

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q18) Folia contained in which part of brain?

a) Cerebellum
b) Medulla
c) Cerebrum
d) Pons

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q19) Lower limb weakness, cant name objects, which artery involved?

a) ACA
b) MCA
c) PICA

Answer:- ***(b)***

Explanation:- Another Q is : Paralysis of left foot and unable to recognize face..artery involed is ACA

Q20) Patient in RTA, low BP, tachycardia, which to correct first?

a) Fluid resuscitation
b) Give antibiotic
c) Give steroid

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q21. Endotoxin most important effect?

a) Interleukin 1 production
b) B. fever
c) Bleeding

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q22) Greenish discharge from wound after surgery?

a) Pseudomonas
b) Staphylococcal
c) Nocardia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q23) Most reliable test lobar pneumonia?

a) Sputum culture
b) Sputum gram stain
c) Blood culture

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q24) Which cell involved in blood clot control?

a) Macrophage
b) Monocyte
c) Megakaryocyte

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q25) Patient lethargic, pallor, weak. 8hb, mcv 100 normal value (80-1 00) MCH and MCHC values in 30s normal values MCH (26-32) MCHC (32-36) which anemia is this:

a) Normocytic normochromic
b) Microcytic
c) Macrocytic

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q26) How to check neural tube defect intrauterine?

a) AFP
b) Karyotyping
c) FSH

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q27) Post mortem clot shows?

a) Fibrinogenesis (chicken fat appearance)
b) Lines of Zahn
c) Platelets

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q28) what cellular structure present in ovum after its release is derived from granular cells of ovary?

a) 1st polar body
b) 2nd polar

c) Corona radiate

Answer:- (c)

Q29) How to check total body water?

a) Tritium (also D2O)
b) Inulin
c) PAH

Answer:- (a)

Q30) Germinal center is present in:

a) Medulla of lymph node
b) Cortex of lymph node
c) Cortex of thymus
d) Medulla of thymus

Answer:- (b)

Q31) Near point of convergence in a child of 10yrs?

a) 10cm
b) 6/7 cm
c) 5cm

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Calculate EF, if HR 70, CO 5.6L, EDV 160 ml:

a) 0.5
b) 0.55
c) 0.60

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Focal length is 10cm, refractive power is:

Answer:- P=1\10=10D

Q34) Hormone which conserves protein carbohydrate and fat:

a) GH
b) Insulin
c) Glucagon

Answer:- (b)

Q35) Eye cannot abduct, paralysis in?

a) Lateral rectus
b) Medial rectus
c) LPS

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Pupil dilated blood coming from ear, diagnosis is:

a) Oculomotor damage
b) Blow-out fracture
c) Maxilla fracture

Answer:- (a)

Q37) Homonymous hemianopia, lower face paralysis, left lower body hemiplegia. lesion in?

a) Forebrain
b) Midbrain
c) Pons
d) Internal capsule

Answer:- (d)

Q38) Shortest EOM supplied by 3rd CN?

a) IO
b) SO
c) MR

Answer:- (a)

Q39. Patient came for driving test. During testing he Cannot differentiate between red and green color.

a) Deuteranomalous (most common)
b) Protanomalous
c) Protanopia
d) Tritanopia

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Patient has dished in face, syndactyly, broad nose and exophthalmos, diagnosis is:

a) APERT syndrome
b) down's syndrome
c) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Microcephaly, hypertelorism, micrognathia, low set ears, epicanthal folds, hypertonia

a) Trisomy 21
b) Turner 45 XO
c) Edward syndrome
d) DiGeorge syndrome 1 1 q 22

Answer:- (c)

Q42) Patient with karyotype XO, diagnosis is:

a) Turner
b) Down's syndrome
c) Klinefelter's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q43) True about Bowmen membrane:

a) Cannot regenerate
b) Basement membrane of corneal epithelium
c) Resistant to trauma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q44) On histology muscle fascicle was present. It is covered by:

a) Endomysium (covers individual nerve fiber)
b) Epimysium (covers the whole nerve or tissue or fascicle)
c) Perimysium

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q45) Accommodation results from:

a) Zonular fibers contraction
b) Increase curvature of lens
c) Ciliary body contraction

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q46) Coloboma results from:

a) Failure to close choroidal fissure (iris coloboma most common and are inferonasal)
b) Failure of fusion of medial nasal and frontonasal processes
c) Failure of palatine shelves to fuse

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q47) Optic neuritis is caused by:

a) Ethambutol
b) INH
c) Rifampicin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q48) Proteins needs which vitamin for absorption:

a) Riboflavin (and carbohydrates need thiamine)
b) Biotin
c) Folate

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q49) What gives rise to grey line on lid margin:

a) Mucocutaneous junction
b) Muscle of Riolan (palpebral part of orbicularis oculi)
c) Site of maximum bleeding

Answer: (a)

Q50) Blood supply of thalamus, hypothalamus and subthalamus:

a) Posterior communicating artery
b) ACA
c) Anterior communicating

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q51) RTA peripheral vision loss, lesion involves which artery?

a) PCA
b) ACA
c) AICA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q52) Fuchs dystrophy in eye, cells responsible:

a) Endothelium
b) Epithelium
c) Skin cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q53) True regarding IgM:

a) Most abundant molecule
b) Largest molecule
c) First to increase in infection

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q54) Which immunoglobulin is produced in re-exposure to antigen:

a) IgG
b) IgM
c) IgE

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q55) Optic canal present in:

a) Sphenoid bone
b) Maxilla
c) Mandible

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q56) Content of optic canal:

a) Ophthalmic artery and optic nerve
b) Inferior alveolar nerve
c) Maxillary nerve and maxillary artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q57) Breast duct proliferation is function of:

a) Estrogen
b) Progesterone
c) Testosterone

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q58) In Multiple myeloma, M spike is due to:

a) Plasma cells
b) Eosinophils
c) Platelets

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q59) components of Virchow's triad:

a) Endothelial injury + stasis of blood flow + hypercoagulability
b) Endothelial injury
c) Stasis

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Hepatitis associated with P Anca:

a) Hepatitis B (wegeners= C-ANCA)
b) Hep C
c) Hep E

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Effect of Dicuromol:

a) Delayed clotting
b) Increased Prothrombin time
c) Increased bleeding time

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Remember
Dicuromol increases prothrombin time
Dimercaprol increases prothrombin time and also bleeding time.

Q62) Whitnall's tubercle gives attachment to:

a) Levator palpabrae superioris
b) Superior oblique muscle
c) Medial rectus muscle

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Cause of macular edema:

a) RPE dysfunction
b) Choroidal circulation
c) Retinal hyperplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Retina thickest:

a) Inferior to optic disc
b) Foveola
c) At optic disc

Answer:- (a)

Q65) In Cover uncover test, if eye does not move, it is due to:

a) Orthophoria
b) Ptosis
c) Corneal tear

Answer:- (a)

Q66) Sclera weakest point:

a) Lamina cribrosa
b) Posterior to insertion of recti muscle
c) At scleral spur

Answer:- (a)

Q67) True about Down syndrome is:

a) Trisomy 21 associated with Alzheimer and mental Retardation.
b) Trisomy 13, webbed neck is feature
c) Trisomy 18, associated with umbilical hernia

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Retinoblastoma is related to:

a) Rb gene
b) P53 gene
c) RAS gene

Answer:- (a)

Q69) EBV is associated with:

a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Neuroblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Virus causes cancer by alteration of:

a) Protooncogene
b) DNA
c) Protein

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Remember order:
Protooncogene>Protein>DNA

Q71) Mesothelioma is associated with:

a) Asbestosis (Asbestosis causes bronchogenic CA>Mesothelioma)
b) Silicosis
c) Anthracosis

Answer:- (a)

Q72) Infarction in right atrium affects what?

a) Papillary muscle
b) Chorda tendinea
c) Pectinate

Answer:- (c)

Q73) HLA DR5 is associated with:

a) Behcet's disease
b) Ankylosing spondylitis
c) Diabetes mellitus

Answer:- (a)

Q74. HLA B27:

a) Ankylosing spondylitis
b) Behcet s disease
c) Diabetes mellitus

Answer:- (a)

Q75) True about Myasthenia gravis:

a) Antibodies against Ach receptors
b) Antibodies against self antigen
c) Antibodies against calcium channels

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Treatment for Depressive and aggressive patient:

a) Phenytoin
b) Haloperidol
c) Amitryptylline

Answer:- (b)

Q77) Regarding Screening test what is true?

a) Should be Acceptable to all
b) Should have 1 00% sensitivity
c) Detect disease at early stage

Answer:- (c)

Q78) Cause of Painless loss of vision:

a) CRVO
b) Optic neuritis
c) Keratitis

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Hypertension causes:

a) Retinopathy
b) Retinitis pigmentosa
c) Optic neuritis

Answer:- (a)

Q80) How does HTN effects retina:

a) Arteriosclerosis
b) CRAO
c) Nerve damage

Answer:- (a)

Q81) Neostigmine and Physostigmine were given. Physostigmine is preferred because it is used in:

a) Glaucoma
b) Myasthenia gravis
c) HTN

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Specificity detects:

a) True positive
b) True negative
c) All cases

Answer:- (b)

Q83) Bioavailability means:

a) Available in active form in circulation
b) Drug which pass through liver first pass effect.
c) Degraded form of drug

Answer:- (a)

Q84) Patient treated for hypertension now has breathing difficulty, which drug was given?

a) Propranolol
b) ACE inhibitor
c) Metformin

Answer:- (a)

Q85) After disease 90% patient develop antibodies, this is called as:

a) Immunogenicity
b) Pathogenicity
c) Resistance

Answer:- (a)

Q86) After RTA, patient has difficulty in expiration, which muscle help him in breathing?

a) Muscle damage
b) Diaphragm
c) Abdominal muscle

Answer:- (c)

Muscle damaged will be Diaphragm.

Q87) Fluid filled vesicular lesions on lips, treatment is:

a) Acyclovir
b) Trifluridine
c) Chloroquine

Answer:- (a)

Q88) In near vision:

a) Power of lens increase
b) Ciliary muscle contracts
c) Peripheral vision decrease

Answer:- (b)

Q89) Bupivacaine overdose, 1st symptom is?

a) Arrhythmia
b) Ringing of ears
c) Perioral numbness

Answer:- (b)

Q90) Lignocaine first sign of hypersensitivity:

a) Rash
b) Syncope

Answer:- (a)

Q91) Tall T wave and QRS wide and arrythmia:

a) Hyperkalemia
b) Hypokalemia
c) Hyponatremia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q92) True about Alcoholic hepatitis is:

a) Alcohol causes disorganized liver architecture, Mallory bodies are seen, investigation is AST.
b) Councilman bodies
c) Necrosis of liver

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q93) Which of these act through cGMP:

a) NO(EDRF), ANP, *BNP*
b) ACTH, TSH
c) PTH, VITAMIN D

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q94) IOP increased/maximum in which part of day:

a) Morning
b) Exercise
c) Night

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q95) Phrenic supply exclusively to:

a) Mediastinal pleura
b) Visceral pleura
c) Costodiaphragmatic pleura

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- Phrenic supply fibrous pericardium and mediastinal pleura

Q96) Hemi section of cord, effects of lesion at the level of cord are:

a) Contralateral loss of pain and temperature
b) Ipsilateral loss of all sensation

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q97) Injury to upper eyelid, cause of bleeding:

a) Marginal arcade
b) Palpebral arcade
c) Facial artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q98) Patient with Thick saliva. It is due to action of what on salivary glands?

a) Alpha 1
b) Beta 2
c) Alpha 1 and beta 2

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q99) TSH decrease, T4 increased, T3 normal:

a) Primary hyperthyroidism
b) Primary hyperparathyroidism
c) Subclinical hypothyroidism

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q100) How kidney compensate for respiratory alkalosis:

a) Increase excretion of NaHCO3
b) Increase excretion of H+
c) Increase excretion of Na

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q101) Interact in a social group and learn and adapt new things, this is called:

a) Socializing
b) Interpersonal learning
c) Autonomy

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q102) What is statistical significance:

a) P >0.05
b) P <0.05
c) None of these

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q103) Paralysis of left foot and unable to recognize face? Artery involved is: (Compare this Q with Q 19):

a) PCA
b) ACA
c) MCA

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q104: Dyslexia is:

a) Word blindness due to lesion in angular gyrus. (unable to read written words)
b) Prosopagonsia
c) Astereognosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q105) Cells which secret heparin:

a) Mast cells
b) Basophils
c) Eosinophils

Answer:- ***(a)***

Mast cells= Histamine and Heparin
Basophils= Histamine

Q106) PPV affected by:

a) Prevalence

b) Incidence
c) Both
Answer:- (a)

Q107) 10 mmHg increase in pCO2 causes what:

a) 3meq HCO3 increase
b) 3meq HCO3 decrease
c) Decrease pH
Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Clear the confusion:
Here they are asking about arteries(Anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries)
If question mentions Anterior and posterior ethmoidal NERVES then answer will be nasocilliary

Q108) Anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries are branches of:

a) Lacrimal
b) Ophthalmic
c) Nasociliary
Answer:- (b)

Q109: Patient with waist circumference 42 inches, TG normal, HDL, BP 145/95, FBS normal, diagnosis is;

a) Metabolic syndrome
b) Hyperlipidemia
c) Obesity
d) Systemic hypertension
Answer:- (c)

Q110) pneumoconiosis in Rock crusher is caused by:

a) Silicosis
b) Asbestosis
c) Byssinosis
Answer:- (a)

Q111) Patient with UTI low grade fever burning micturition wbc Inc TLc .What is suitable investigation:

a) Urine culture
b) Blood culture
c) Both
Answer:- (c)

Q112) Type of Cataract in diabetes:

a) Snowflake
b) Sunflower cataract
c) Nuclear cataract
Answer:- (a)

Q113) Regulation of calcium is by:

a) PTH
b) ACTH
c) FSH
Answer:- (a)

Q114) IGE binds to:

a) Basophils
b) Eosinophil
c) RBCs
Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- (Mast cells > basophils)

Q115: B2 receptor agonist cause:

a) Vasodilation with low BP
b) Tachycardia with hypotension
c) Decrease production of aqueous
Answer:- (a)

Q116) During meiosis, microtubule spindle attach at which point on:

a) Chromosome
b) Centromere
c) Kinetochore
d) Poles of cell
Answer:- (c)

Q117) In Urea cycle, 1st amino acid is glutamate, second is?

a) Arginine
b) Aspartate
c) Glycine
Answer:- (b)

Q118) Crusted lesion, elevated edges on medial side of nose not healing for long time?

a) SCC
b) Epidermoid carcinoma
c) Sebaceous cyst
d) BCC
Answer:- (a)

Q119) True about vitreous?

a) Vitreous and aqueous have same refractive index
b) Major collagen is type I
c) Its volume is 10cc
Answer:- (a)

Q120) Most of arachnoid villi are present in:

a) Superior sagittal sinus
b) Straight sinus
c) Sigmoid sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Nerve cell endings are responsible to carry which sensation?

a) Pain
b) Fine motor control
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

Q122) X linked recessive disease:

a) Common in males
b) Common in females
c) Equal distribution in population

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Trabecular meshwork dilated at:

a) Uveal part
b) Corneoscleral junction
c) Schwalbe's line

Answer:- (a)

Q124: Aqueous humor is mainly produced by:

a) Active secretion
b) Diffusion
c) Ultrafiltration

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Ventricular wall bulging during:

a) Systole
b) Diastole

Answer:- (a)

Q126) ESR increase with:

a) Decrease albumin
b) Increased creatinine
c) Increased cardiac output

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Feature of septic shock is:

a) Hypotension and Vasodilation
b) Decreased Cardiac output
c) No change in cardiovascular system

Answer:- (a)

Q126) Metabolic alkalosis means:

a) HCO3 > 24mmol
b) PH< 4
c) PCO2> 45mmHg

Answer:- (a)

Q127) Cough reflex is carried by which nerve?

a) Vagus
b) Facial nerve
c) Oculomotor nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Phrenic nerve damage at its origin causes?

a) Loss of sensation at middle part of diaphragm
b) Loss of respiratory reflex
c) Weakning of intercostal muscle

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Norepinephrine is released at the following nerve endings:

a) Post ganglionic symapthetic nerve terminals
b) Effector organs
c) Post ganglionic parasympathetic nerve endings

Answer:- (a)

Q130) Daily Protein requirement is:

a) 1 0-1 5%
b) 40-50%
c) 1-2%

Answer:- (a)

Q131) Tip of nose supplied by:

a) Ophthalmic nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Abducent nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q132) First line of defense:

a) Natural killer cells
b) Platelets
c) RBCs

Answer:- (a)

Q133) Filament in malignancy:

a) Keratin
b) Cytokeratin
c) Desmin

Answer: (a)

(Filaments in healing: Cytokeratin)

Q134) Most toxic local anesthetic:

a) Bupivacaine (long Acting)
b) *Cocaine*
c) *Lignocaine*

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q135: Alpha adrenergic receptor location;

a) Sympathetic ganglion
b) Post ganglionic sympathetic
c) Preganglionic sympathetic
d) Preganglionic parasympathetic

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q136) What regulates blood supply to organs:

a) Arterioles
b) Capillaries
c) Veins

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q137) True regarding cauda equina:

a) It Ends at L3 in children
b) Ends at S1
c) Ends at L2

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q138) ABOUT Wilson's disease true is:

a) serum ceruloplasmin decreased and increased urinary copper
b) Serum ceruloplasmin is increased
c) Urinary copper is decreased

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q139) Afferent and efferent of oculo-cardiac reflex :

a) 5th and 1 0th CN
b) 7^{th} and 5^{th} nerve
c) 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q140) Water diffuses from plasma to interstitial fluid?

a) Simple diffusion
b) Passive transport
c) Filtration

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q141) Muscle which phosphorylates glucokinase for energy?

a) Skeletal
b) Cardiac
c) Smooth

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q142: Cell with steroidal activity will have abundance of?

a) SER
b) RER
c) Lysosomes

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q143) Patient underwent endonasal surgery for disease in posterior ethmoidal sinus, most likely nerve to get damaged in orbit?

a) Oculomotor
b) Abducens
c) Optic nerve

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q144: Patient inspires to his maximum capacity and then expires with each breath. It shows:

a) Inspiratory capacity
b) Vital capacity
c) Functional residual capacity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q145) Patient underwent strabismus surgery during muscle resection. Oculo-cardiac reflex carried by:

a) Trigeminal and vagus
b) 5^{th} and 7^{th} nerve
c) 2^{nd} and 3^{rd} nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q146) On standing for long time, there is decrease in:

a) TPR
b) HR
c) MAP

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q147: Most resistance is encountered at:

a) Arterioles
b) Capillaries
c) Venules

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q149: Vitamins which help in clotting:

a) Vit K and C
b) Vitamin A and E
c) Vitamin B and C

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q150) Loss of afferents to Bladder will result in?

a) Overflow incontinence
b) URGE incontinence
c) Mixed incontinence

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q151) A child whose work up showed HB 9 and platelets 35000. Both parentsare normal. Hx of prolong bleeding during circumcision in elder brother. What is the most appropriate test for the disease?

a) Bone marrow biopsy
b) Coagulation profile
c) CBC

Answer:- (b)

Q152) Which structure is responsible for beta-HCG production in last seven months of pregnancy?

a) Corpus luteum
b) Placenta
c) Fetal adrenal gland

Answer:- (b)

Q153) cause of edema in CLD patient:

a) Decrease oncotic pressure
b) Increase hydrostatic pressure
c) Increase blood pressure

Answer:- (a)

Q154: S3 heart sound is produced due to?

a) Ventricular vibration and ventricular filling
b) Atrial kick
c) Mitral valve prolapse

Answer:- (a)

Q155) Following will cause blood reaction:

a) AB with A
b) A with O NEGATIVE
c) A WITH O positive

Answer:- (a)

Q156: Left renal vein is anterior to:

a) Aorta and left renal artery
b) Inferior vena cava
c) Descending colon

Answer:- (a)

Q157: PR segment shows:

a) Atrial systole
b) Atrial depolarization occurs and ventricular depolarization starts
c) Impulse from SA node to AV node

Answer:- (b)

Q158) Ganglion damage in loss of tearing of eye?

a) Pterygopalatine ganglion
b) Otic ganglion
c) Trigeminal ganglion

Answer:- (a)

Q159: Danger layer of SCALP?

a) Loose areolar tissue
b) Skin
c) Connective tissue

Answer:- (a)

Q160) Muscle of back supplied by:

a) Dorsal rami of spinal nerve
b) Phrenic nerve
c) Sympathetic supply

Answer:- (a)

Q161) CSF absorbed maximally by granulation in?

a) Superior sagittal sinus
b) Sigmoid sinus
c) Transverse sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q162) Person start tearing when he eats, damage to which nerve?

a) Facial
b) Glossopharyngeal
c) Lacrimal

Answer:- (a)

Q163) During compensation for each 10mmol of CO2. How much HCO3 will rise?

a) 1 0mmol
b) 7mmol
c) 3mmol

Answer:- (c)

Q164) PH = 7.5, HCO3 = 30, CO2 = 40, Disorder?

a) Metabolic alkalosis
b) Metabolic acidosis
c) Respiratory acidosis

Answer:- (a)

Q165) Hormone which always acts through cAMP mechanism?

a) Aldosterone
b) AG-II
c) ADH (V2 receptors)
(V1 receptors through IP3)

Answer:- (c)

Q166) Measurable change in IOP occurs in?

a) Strenuous exercise
b) At morning
c) In winter
d) In evening

Answer:- (b)

Q167) Diurnal changes in ACTH secretion is controlled by (circadian rhythm)?

a) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
b) Dorsomedial nucleus
c) Ventromedial nucleus

Answer:- (a)

Q168) Patient abnormal behavior, sleep disturbed, over-eating. Lesion in:

a) Hypothalamus
b) Frontal lobe
c) Temporal lobe

Answer:- (a)

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Q1)Severe transfusion reaction will occur in?

a) A to AB
b) O+ to A+
c) O- to O+
d) AB to A

Answer:- (d)

Q2) Which type of collagen is used for strengthening of wound?

a) Type 1
b) Type 2
c) Type 3
d) Type 4
e) Type 5

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Young tall patient with long limbs presented with excruciating pain. BP 90/40, HR 130. Cause?

a) Dissecting aortic aneurysm
b) Flutter
c) Fibrillation
d) Marfan syndrome
e) Ehlor Danlos syndrome

Answer:- (d)

Q4) Anterior surface of heart is formed by?

a) Right ventricle
b) Right atrium
c) Left ventricle
d) Left atrium

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Pituitary gland is situated posterior and superior to which structure?

a) Frontal sinus
b) Ethmoid sinus
c) Maxillary sinus
d) Sphenoid sinus

Answer:- (d)

Q6) In Physiological shunt, V/Q ratio will be?

a) Zero or below normal
b) Infinity(if dead space)
c) >1
d) <1

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Anti HCV antibodies +ve, patient has no symptoms LFTs normal, what to do next?

a) Repeat anti HCV antibodies
b) PCR
c) Regular Follow up

Answer:- (b)

Q8) Bill's bar separates?

a) Facial nerve and vestibular nerve
b) Facial nerve and VIII cranial nerve
c) Facial nerve and cochlear nerve
d) Cochlear nerve and vestibular nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Calculate refractory power, focal length 0.25.

a) +1
b) +4
c) +2
d) +3

Answer:- (b)

Q10) Young student very tall with long limbs and long fingers and ectopia lentis (dislocated lens) and mitral stenosis presented with visual distrubances. Most likely diagnosis is?

a) Marfan syndrome
b) Ehlers-Danlos syndrome
c) Pompe syndrome
d) Fabry disease

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Teacher have fine tremors in hand, positive family history but no other complaints, treatment?

a) Ropinorol
b) Propranolol
c) Amantadine

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Patient diagnosed with Wallenberg syndrome, which artery is involved?

a) AICA
b) PCA
c) ACA
d) Vertebral artery (PICA was not in options)

Answer:- (d)

Q13) Patient have maximum diplopia in right lateral gaze. When right is occluded peripheral vision is lost. Which muscle is paralyzed?

a) Left lateral rectus
b) Right lateral rectus
c) Right IO
d) Right SO

Answer:- (b)

Q14) Scenario of a patient with right homonymous hemianopia, which structure involved?

a) Left optic tract
b) Optic nerve
c) Optie chiasma

Answer:- (a)

Q15) Growth Hormone mainly stimulated by:

a) Sleep
b) Exercise
c) Hypoglycemia
d) Thyroxine

Answer:- (c)

Q16) Patient with H/O of HTN and aortic stenosis. On autopsy heart is 540mg:

a) Hyperplasia
b) Hypertrophy
c) Metaplasia

Answer:- (b)

Q17) Diplopia occur when light focus outside some area?

a) Horopter
b) Pannum's field
c) Lens

Answer:- (a)

Q18) Retina maximum thickness?

a) Peripapillary region
b) Fovea
c) Peripheral retina
d) Ora serrata

Answer:- (a)

Q19) True regarding lens?

a) Lens has no sensory innervation
b) Has rich blood supply
c) No role in refraction of light

Answer:- (a)

Q20) True regarding cornea?

a) Descemet membrane is the basement membrane of endothelium
b) Bowman membrane is the endothelium of epithelium
c) Transparency maintained by lattice arrangement.

Answer:- (a)

Q21) Maximum number of Islet cells in which part?

a) Tail of pancreas
b) Head of pancreas
c) Body of pancreas
d) Uncinate process
e) Neck of pancreas

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Cause of non-infective endocarditis?

a) Terminal neoplasm
b) SLE
c) Immune reaction

Answer:- (a)

Q23) Distance of fovea from edge of optic disc?

a) 3.0mm
b) 1.5mm
c) 5.5mm
d) 1.0mm

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Sensitive test for SLE:

a) ANA
b) Anti dsDNA
c) Anti-microsomal antibody

Answer:- (a)

Q25) Small eyes, iris ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia, vasculature in vitreous. Diagnosis?

a) Trisomy 13 (Patau)
b) Trisomy 18 (Edward)
c) Trisomy 21 (Down)
d) Trisomy 7 (Potter)

Answer:- (a)

Q26) Eyelids derived from?

a) Mesoderm + ectoderm
b) Neural ectoderm
c) Mesoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Regarding Aqueous humor?

a) Present in AC and PC
b) Present in AC only
c) Present in PC only

Answer:- (a)

Q28) Side effects of ecothiophate are similar to which drug?

a) Thiopental
b) Organophosphate poisoning
c) Phenothiazine

Answer:- (b)

Q29) Injury to upper eyelid, cause of bleeding?

a) Marginal arcade
b) Angular vein
c) Facial artery

Answer:- (a)

Q30) Retinoscopy streak is neutralized. What does it mean?

a) Refraction is done
b) Conjugate something
c) Child has no vision

Answer:- (a)

Q31) Extorter of eye:

a) SO
b) SR
c) IO
d) IR

Answer:- (c)

Q32) Cones as compared to rods:

a) Denser at fovea
b) More at peripheral retina
c) Not responsible for color vision

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Aqueous production:

a) Ciliary body
b) Iris
c) Endothelium of cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q34) Cerebral blood flow percentage:

a) 10-15%
b) 15-20%
c) 30-40%

Answer:- (a)

Q35) Regarding blood vessel of renal column:

a) Interlobular artery
b) Interlobar artery
c) Collecting duct

Answer:- (b)

Q36) Side effects of cyclosporine:

a) Psychosis
b) Nephrotoxicity
c) Neurotoxicity

Answer:- (b)

Q37) Which drug you use when you need dilatation but not cycloplegia?

a) Phenylephrine
b) Tropicamide
c) Atropine
d) Pilocarpine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q38) Side effect of Drug causing parasympathetic blockage?

a) Dry mouth
b) Contraction of detrusor muscle
c) Dilator pupillae

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q39) Babinski sign is negative in:

a) LMNL
b) UMNL
c) Newborn

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q40) Patient with RTA, trauma on back of head, patient has peripheral visual defect, which artery is involved?

a) PCA
b) MCA
c) AICA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q41) Scenario of loss of accommodation, lesion in?

a) Midbrain
b) Cerebral cortex (if accommodation reflex lost)
c) Pons

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q42) Patient with right superior quadrantanopia, lesion at?

a) Left temporal
b) Right temporal
c) Right parietal
d) Left parietal

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q43) Scenario of infant with polycystic kidney disease, mode of transmission:

a) Autosomal recessive
b) Autosomal dominant (in adults)
c) X linked dominant

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q44) First sense to develop first:

a) Taste
b) Touch
c) Smell
d) Sight
e) Hearing

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q45) Free nerve endings carry?

a) Pain
b) Visual impulse
c) Balance sensation

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q46) P Anca vasculitis:

a) Hep B
b) Hep C
c) Hep D

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q47) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma caused by:

a) EBV
b) CMV
c) HIV

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q48) Which of the following anesthetic will increase IOP?

a) Ketamine
b) Cocaine
c) Bupivacaine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q49) Which cells form BBB?

a) Ependymal cells
b) Oligodendrocytes
c) Astrocytes
d) Microglia

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q50) Scenario of hypothyroidism with intolerance to temperature changes, sweating, increased weight, investigation is:

a) TSH
b) T3
c) T4

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Supporting cells of Pars Nervosa:

a) Pituicytes
b) Astrocytes
c) Chromophobes

Answer:- (a)

Q52) Patient with trauma, loss of vision which improved in 3 days, cause?

a) Subtotal hyphema
b) RD
c) Vitreous hemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Lateral ventricle enlarged, blockage in?

a) Foramen of Monro
b) Foramen magendie
c) Foramen luschka
d) Cerebral aqueduct

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Sjogren syndrome is?

a) Autoimmune disease
b) Opportunistic infection
c) Patient complains of watery eyes

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Scenario of dry eyes and dry mouth with oral ulcers and parotid gland swelling, diagnosis is:

a) Sjogren's syndrome
b) Hypothyroidism
c) Hypertension

Answer:- (a)

Q56) First line of defense:

a) Skin
b) Macrophages
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- (a)

Q57) MCV increased in:

a) Pernicious (>120)
b) Chronic blood loss
c) iron deficiency

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Patient with partial ptosis and miosis?

a) Horner syndrome
b) Diabetic ophthalmopathy
c) Both

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Patient with bilateral partial ptosis, diplopia and difficulty in chewing?

a) Myasthenia gravis
b) Mobius syndrome
c) Horner syndrome
d) Duane retraction syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Patient with temporal arteritis, definitive diagnosis is made by?

a) Temporal artery biopsy
b) CBC
c) X-ray temporal bone

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Patient with vasculitis and temporal headache, diagnosis?

a) Giant cell arteritis
b) Takayasu arteritis
c) Churg- Strauss syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Tingling sensations are due to?

a) Vitamin B12 deficiency
b) Vitamin C deficiency
c) Vitamin A deficiency

Answer:- (a)

Q63) P wave absent in ECG. What changes in cardiac cycle?

a) Atrial systole is absent
b) Ventricular arrhythmia
c) Heart failure

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Corneal transparency is maintained by?

a) Intact endothelium
b) Lattice arrangement
c) Tear film

Answer:- (a)

Q65) For calculating plasma osmolarity, 1 Na is multiplied by two:

a) Anions
b) Other cations
c) Radicals

Answer:- (a)

Q66) Epithelium on surfaces exposed to air and friction is:

a) Stratified squamous keratinized
b) Stratified squamous non keratinized
c) Simple squamous non keratinized

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Patient with orbital cellulitis has a chance to develop cavernous sinus infection. Infection will spread through?

a) Inferior ophthalmic vein
b) Superior ophthalmic vein
c) Inferior alveolar nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q68) Nerve passing through cavernous sinus?

a) Abducent nerve
b) Oculomotor nerve
c) Trochlear nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q69) Ptosis with dilated pupil in 50 years old patient are features of??

a) Diabetic ophthalmopathy
b) 3rd nerve palsy
c) Abducent nerve palsy

Answer:- (b)

Q70) Optic nerve enters into orbit through?

a) Sphenoid bone
b) Ethmoid
c) Maxillary

Answer:- (a)

Q71) Natural antithrombotic:

a) Plasminogen
b) Heparin
c) Warfarin

Answer:- (b)

Q72) HIV causes?

a) Progressive immunosuppression
b) Autoimmune reaction
c) Hypertension

Answer:- (a)

Q73) Heparin is released by?

a) Mast cells
b) Basophils
c) Eosinophils

Answer:- (a)

Q74) Neurotransmitter from corpus striatum to globus pallidus and substantia nigra:

a) Dopamine
b) GABA
c) Ach

Answer:- (b)

Q75) Injury to S2, S3, S4 will cause?

a) Rectal incontinence
b) Anorgasmia
c) Labour without pain

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Image behind retina is formed in?

a) Hypermetropia
b) Myopia
c) Emmetropia

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Patient can not differentiate between red and green?

a) Deuteranopia
b) Protanopia
c) Protalogous
d) Deutralogous
e) Tritalogcus

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Which is the most specific drug that acts on cell wall?

a) Penicillin
b) Aminoglycosides
c) Macrolides

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Patient with leg trauma and later on presented with some bony trabeculae formation?

a) Metaplasia
b) Metastatic calcification
c) Dysplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Chemotherapy causes reduction in cancer size by?

a) Apoptosis
b) Necrosis
c) Inflammation

Answer:- (a)

Q81) Cancer which does not metastasize?

a) Basal cell carcinoma
b) Squamous cell carcinoma
c) Melanoma

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Submental and submandibular lymph nodes swelling, structure involved?

a) Tongue
b) Lower lip
c) Upper lip
d) Cheek

Answer:- (b)

Q83) Patient with h/o pan chewing came with difficulty in opening his mouth, predisposing condition to malignancy is?

a) Submucosal fibrosis
b) Lichen planus
c) Lleukoplakia

Answer:- (a)

Q84) Demyelination of nerves occurs due to?

a) Lead
b) Asbestos
c) Silicon

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Patient taking HRT is at risk of?

a) Thromboembolism
b) Fracture
c) Osteoporosis

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Joints between vertebrae is?

a) Symphysis
b) Syndesmosis
c) Condyloid joint

Answer:- (a)

Q87) Regarding Muscle spindle, it is covered by:

a) Epimysium
b) Endomysium
c) Perimysium

Answer:- (c)

Q88) Hypoglycemia is caused by?

a) Propranolol
b) ACE inhibitors
c) Siuretics

Answer:- (a)

Q89) Patient with cervical lymphadenopathy, biopsy shows epitheloid cells, B is suspected. Definitive diagnosis of TB is made by?

a) AFB
b) Langerhans giant cells
c) Inflammatory cells

Answer:- (a)

Q90) First immunity against cancer cells?

a) Natural Killer cells
b) Neutrophils
c) Macrophages

Answer:- (a)

Q91) RPE originates from:

a) Neuroectoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Endoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q92) Bruch's membrane separates:

a) Choroid and retina
b) Retina and vitreous
c) Ciliary body and vitreous
Answer:- (a)

Q93) Primordial germ cells develop from:
a) Endoderm
b) Ectoderm
c) Mesoderm
Answer:- (b)

Q94) Chromosomes lies parallel in which phase?
a) Metaphase
b) Anaphase
c) Prophase
Answer:- (c)

Q95) ADH acts on?
a) Distal collecting tubule
b) Collecting Duct
c) Cortical collecting
Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- ADH also acts on collecting duct principal cells. Ref BRS Physio

Q96) Tears are drained through:
a) Lacrimal puncta and canaliculi
b) Infraorbital foramen
c) Meibomian gland duct
Answer:- (a)

Q97) Lacrimal gland is serous gland present?
a) In fossa on lateral side of roof
b) In superior orbital fissure
c) In optic canal
Answer:- (a)

Q98) CSF is taken in lumber puncture from which space?
a) Subarachnoid space
b) Between arachnoid and dura matter
c) From epidural space
Answer:- (a)

Q99) Levator aponeurosis is attached on?
a) Whittnal's tubercle
b) Anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla
c) Posterior maxillary crest
Answer:- (a)

Q100) Orbital septum is attached to?
a) Posterior lacrimal crest of maxilla
b) Anterior lacrimal crest of maxilla
c) Whittnal's tubercle
Answer:- (b)

Q101) Inability to recognize faces is called:
a) Prosopagnosia
b) Aphasia
c) Dyslexia
Answer:- (a)

Q102) A female student observing surgery for the first-time faints, cause?
a) Decreased TPR
b) Decreased HR
c) Increased HR
d) Decreased CO
e) Increased CO
Answer:- (a)

Q103) Chronic irritable pain, what do you prescribe?
a) Relaxation and supportive therapy
b) NSAID
c) Opioids
Answer:- (a)

Q104) Regarding nucleolus?
a) Small concenteration of RNA
b) Large concentration of RNA
c) Large amount of DNA
Answer:- (b)

Q105) Most common posterior cranial fossa tumor in children:
a) Astrocytoma
b) Medulloblastoma
c) Glioma
Answer:- (a)

Q106) Child with apathetic face, enlarged liver, peripheral edema, albumin low, HB low, vitamin and calcium normal.

a) Kwashiorkor
b) Marasmus(no fatty or enlarged liver)
c) Rickets
d) Beri beri

Answer:- (a)

Q107) True about left sided bronchus:

a) Longer than right bronchus
b) Shorter than right bronchus
c) Wider than right bronchus
d) (Right bronchus is wider and shorter)

Answer:- (a)

Q108) U wave present in?

a) Hypokalemia
b) Hyperkalemia (Tall T-wave)
c) Hyponatremia

Answer:- (a)

Q109) Strength of cardiac contractility depends upon:

a) Calcium
b) Calcium and sodium
c) Potassium

Answer:- (a)

Q110) Internal jugular vein is continuation of:

a) Sigmoid sinus
b) Transverse sinus
c) Petrosal sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q111) Prolong use of corticosteroids causes what?

a) Osteoporosis
b) Arthritis
c) Keratomalacia

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Most common organism in AIDS pneumonia:

a) Pneumocystis carinii
b) MTB
c) Candida

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Submacular edema (fluid) is due to:

a) RPE dysfuntion
b) Choroid circulation
c) Retinal detachment

Answer:- (a)

Q114) Macula lutea position with reference to optic papilla?

a) Inferior medial
b) Superior medial
c) Inferior
d) Lateral and inferior

Answer:- (d)

Q115) Virulence of mycobacteria is due to?

a) Cell wall composition
b) Cell membrane composition
c) DNA

Answer:- (a)

Q116) 90 years old lady, healthy with no past Hx presented with c/o purple patches, platelets $20x10^9$. Cause:

a) Low platelets
b) Factor K deficiency
c) Factor 8 deficiency
d) Factor 9 deficiency
e) Capillary abnormality

Answer:- (e)

Q117) True about Transudate?

a) Less than 3 lymphocytes
b) Fibrin
c) More protein
d) Cloudy

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Which hormone acts through nuclear receptor:

a) Vitamin D
b) T3
c) Androstenedione

Answer:- (b)

Q119) Potassium concentration is more in:

a) ICF

b) ECF
c) Plasma

Answer:- (a)

Q120) Diabetic patient started on antihypertensive medication. BP becomes very low, which medicine was started?

a) ACE Inhibitors
b) Diuretics
c) Metformin

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Regarding trabecular meshwork:

a) Can be seen in angle of AC
b) Attached to ciliary body
c) Continuous with cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q122) Type of Cataract in juvenile DM?

a) Snowflake
b) Sunflower cataract
c) Nuclear cataract

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Most immediate structure anterior to internal jugular vein?

a) Accessory nerve
b) External carotid artery
c) Abducent nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q124) Massive pleural effusion in old age, safe area for paracentesis?

a) Upper part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line.
b) Lower part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line.
c) Upper part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line.
d) Lower part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line

Answer:- (d)

Q125) Patient is dehydrated and hyponatremia where is fluid absorbed?

a) PCT
b) DCT
c) CCT
d) Loop of Henle

Answer:- (a)

Q126) Feature of Acute tubular necrosis:

a) Urea increased creatinine normal
b) Hyperkalemia
c) Low BP

Answer:- (b)

Q127) Patient having recurrent episodes of dehydration with electrolyte imbalance. Corrected with fluids. She had some cancer of GIT and was operated and a part of GIT was removed. Which part was removed?

a) Jejunum
b) Ileum
c) Colon

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- In GIT most common cancer is COLON CA, so colon is correct here!

Q128) Which intermediate filament is present in most carcinoma:

a) Keratin
b) Desmin
c) Vimentin

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Squamous cell carcinoma, predisposing condition?

a) Actinic keratosis
b) Marjolin ulcer
c) Bowmen disease

Answer:- (c)

Q130) Mean arterial pressure is increased by?

a) Increased stroke volume
b) Cardiac output.....MAPCO) (BRS MCQ)
c) Raised pulse pressure
d) Increased arterial resistance/capacitance
e) Increased venous capacitance

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q131) Regarding bronchopulmonary segments:

a) Aerated by primary bronchus
b) Aerated by secondary bronchus
c) Aerated by tertiary bronchus
d) Drained by separate vein
e) Supplies alveoli

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q132) Alpha 1 stimulation causes?

a) Mydriasis
b) Increased heart rate
c) Increased contractility

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q133) Propranolol acts on?

a) Beta1
b) Beta 2
c) M1

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- Acts on Both Beta 1&2, when both are in options, prefer Beta 1

Q134) Tyrosine derivative receptor:

a) In cytoplasm
b) In the nucleus
c) On the cell membrane
d) Below the cell membrane
e) On nuclear membrane

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q135) Cause of pellagra is deficiency of?

a) Vitamin B2
b) Vitamin B6
c) Niacin (B3)

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q136) Presence and absence of vomiting shows which type of data?

a) Nominal
b) Ordinal
c) Ratio

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q137) Decreased arterial oxygen tension is due to?

a) Carbon monoxide poisoning
b) Decreased HB
c) Decreased atmospheric O2
d) Hyperventilation

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q138) Primary motor cortex is supplied by?

a) ACA
b) PCA
c) MCA

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q139) Patient presented in emergency is pale with low BP, what will you give?

a) Norepinephrine
b) Epinephrine
c) Dopamine

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q140) Patient with Hb 5, platelets 3500:

a) Aplastic
b) Megaloblastic anemia
c) Leukemia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q141) Values of pO_2, PaO_2 in venous and arterial blood given, all seemed to be decreased, CO_2 and pH were not mentioned:

a) Hypoxic hypoxia
b) Stagnant hypoxia
c) Anemic hypoxia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q142) Pulmonary Valves open when right ventricle pressure reaches:

a) 5
b) 8
c) 20
d) 25

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q143) Patient is anemic, her ferritin and transferrin are decreased:

a) Iron will be absorbed from distal tubule

b) Ferric will be more readily absorbed than ferrous
c) Iron will be readily absorbed from diet
d) Iron will depend on intrinsic factor for absorption.

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q144) People divided into two subgroups on basis of age than randomly selected, this is known as?

a) Stratified random sampling
b) Simple random sampling
c) Specified sampling

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q145) UMN lesion of right lower extremity, left lower face, lesion at?

a) Pontine tegmen
b) Medulla
c) Midbrain
d) Forebrain

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q146) Pancreatic juice contains?

a) HCO3-
b) Salivary amylase
c) HCl

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q147) True regarding post prandial DM:

a) Increase in glucose and increase in insulin
b) Increase in glucose and decrease in insulin
c) Decrease in glucose, decrease in insulin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q148) Local anesthetics act by:

a) Blocking sodium channel
b) Blocking Ca channels
c) Blocking Ach receptors

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q149) Regarding Patient in CCU what is correct?

a) Feel terror and discomfort
b) Behave vigorously and shout on everyone
c) Keep calm and cooperate with family members and staff

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q150) Heart has which receptors?

a) B1
b) M1
c) N2

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q151) Mechanism of action of Itraconazole?

a) Fungal cell wall inhibitor
b) DNA inhibitor
c) Protein synthesis inhibitor

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q152) Fever in cancer is caused by?

a) IL1 and TNF
b) IL-6
c) None

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q153) Which of the following decrease neuronal excitability by change in RMP.

a) Hypokalemia
b) Hyponatremia
c) Hypocalcemia
d) Hyperkalemia
e) Hypercalcemia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q154) GFR increased by?

a) Efferent Constriction
b) Dec oncotic pressure
c) Increase hydrostatic pressure
d) All above are correct

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q155) True about RMP:

a) Developed due to potassium efflux and maintained by Na-K pump.
b) Developed due to sodium influx
c) Maintained by Ca- ATPase

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q156) Mantoux test is negative in?

a) Immunosuppression
b) TB
c) Polycythemia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q157) Which one is bacteriostatic Tb Drug:

a) ETHAMBUTOL
b) INH
c) Rifampin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q158) Climbing fibers of cerebellum go to:

a) Inferior olivary nucleus
b) Internal capsule
c) Midbrain

Answer:- ***(a)***

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Q1) Patient with right sided CN 6 palsy with left sided deviation of mouth and left sided weakness of upper and lower limbs. Site of lesion is:

a) Pons
b) Lateral medulla
c) Medial medulla
d) Midbrain

Answer: (a)

Q2) Which structure has autonomic and somatic nerve supply?

a) Superior rectus
b) Inferior rectus
c) Levator palpabrae superioris
d) Dilator papillae
e) Sphincter papillae

Answer:- (c)

Q3) Which of the following is the systemic action of sympathomimetics?

a) Decreased heart rate
b) Constriction of vessels
c) Decreased BP

Answer:- (b)

Q4) Which area converts written language to auditory sense system?

a) Broca
b) Wernicke
c) Angular gyrus
d) Visual cortex
e) Supramarginal

Answer:- (c)

Q5) Fire fighter damages his eye by burning and afterwards develops corneal edema. Most likely cause is:

a) Direct damage to corneal endothelium
b) Contraction of corneal endothelium
c) Both of these

Answer:- (a)

Q6) If the volume of distribution in a 70 kg man is 8 liters. This means:

a) Equally distributed in ECF
b) Equally distributed in TBW
c) Increased availability of drug in blood
d) Strongly bound to plasma proteins
c) Drug taken in very large amount

Answer:- (c)

Q7) Daily protein requirement of an adult man:

a) 0.5 gm/kg
b) 1 gm/kg
c) 2gm/kg
d) 3gm/kg
e) 4 gm/kg

Answer:- (b)

Q8) 30 years old 9-months pregnant lady became unconscious on dental chair. She was turned towards left lateral side. She was not turned to right side to avoid compression of which structure?

a) IVC
b) SVC
c) Liver
d) Spleen
e) Right lung

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Regarding suprarenal glands, which of the following statements is true anatomically?

a) Thoracic splanchnic nerve supply
b) Pass through central tendon of diaphragm
c) Left side of diaphragm
d) IVC
e) Spleen

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Cotton wool spots are present in which of the following?

a) Diabetic retinopathy
b) Hypertensive retinopathy
c) CRVO
d) CRAO

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Which of the following is the histological feature of background diabetic retinopathy?

a) Microaneurysms
b) Hard exudates
c) Hemorrhages

Answer:- (a)

Q12) Which of the following collagen variety helps in strengthening of wound healing?

a) Type 1 collagen
b) Type 2 collagen
c) Type 3 collagen
d) Type 4 collagen

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Study done and patients divided into two groups then randomly selected whether receiving penicillin or cephalosporin. This type of study is called:

a) Stratified random sampling
b) Simple random sampling
c) Case control study
d) Cohort study

Answer:- (a)

Q14) In Retrolental fibroplasia, neovascularization occurs at which of the following sites:

a) Viterous cavity
b) Peripheral retina
c) Optic disc
d) Lens

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Deficiency of Vitamin A and Vitamin D in 50 years old man with long standing fat malabsorption. What will happen most likely?

a) Keratomalacia
b) Retinitis pigmentosa
c) Retinal detachment

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Regarding cilio-retinal artery, which of the following is more appropriate?

a) Good prognosis in CRAO
b) Bad prognosis in CRAO

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Patient with juvenile diabetes mellitus, which of the following type of cataract is present?

a) Sunflower cataract
b) Snowflake cataract
c) Rosette shaped cataract

Answer:- (b)

Q18) UV radiation causes which of the following?

a) Cataract
b) Teratogenesis
c) Burns

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Diplopia happens when light is not being reflected on corresponding points . Gaze center is away from:

a) Horopter
b) Panem field

Answer:- (a)

Q20) A child cannot see what's written on blackboard. Most likely condition he has:

a) Myopic astigmatism
b) Axial myopia
c) Axial hypermetropia

Answer:- (b)

Q21) Which sympathetic receptor is responsible for production of unususally thick saliva in female?

a) Alpha 1
b) Alpha 1 and beta 1
c) Beta 2 and alpha 1
d) Beta 2

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Alpha 1 & beta 1 > Alpha 1

Q22) Patient with macrocytic anemia and is pale and lethargic. Past H/O gastrectomy about 1 n half years ago. What will you do?

a) Oral vitamin B12 and folic acid
b) IV vitamin B12
c) Whole blood
d) Iron supplement

Answer:- (b)

Q23) What type of glasses should workers wear to avoid dark adaptation?

a) Red
b) Green
c) Blue
d) Plain

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Tumor suppressing gene:

a) P53
b) C-myc
c) N-myc

Answer:- (a)

Q25) Cyclosporin given after organ transplantation. Mode of action of Cyclosporin?

a) Blocks tissue responses to inflammatory mediators
b) Increases production of NK cells
c) Inhibits differentiation of T cells
d) Interferes with antigen recognition

Answer:- (c)

Q26) Massive pleural effusion in old age. Which of the following is the safe area for paracentesis?

a) Upper part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line
b) Lower part of 9th intercostal space midclavicular line
c) Upper part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line
d) Lower part of 9th intercostal space midaxillary line

Answer:- (d)

Q27) Patient with dished-in face appearance, cleft palate, syndactyly, broad nose and exophthalmos. Which of the following conditions is most likely present?

a) Di George syndrome
b) Apert syndrome
c) Achondroplasia

Answer:- (b)

Q28) Patient with bitemporal hemianopia. Lesion at:

a) Center of optic chiasma
b) Optic tract
c) Optic nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q29) Muscle which helps in opening the eye?

a) Orbicularis oculi
b) Superior rectus
c) Levator palpabrae superioris

Answer:- (c)

Q30) Young man with a trauma to the eyeball by a ball now presents with diplopia and restricted upward movement. Most likely is:

a) Damage to superior rectus
b) Blow out fracture

Answer:- (b)

Q31) Specific marker of MI is:

a) Creatinine kinase
b) Trop T
c) ALT
d) Trop I

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- Sensitive Trop T

Q32) Most important mediator of inflammation:

a) Histamine
b) Prostaglandins

c) Leukotrienes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q33) Increased ICP, blood pressure increases to regulate cerebral blood flow. This is known as:

a) CNS ischemic response
b) Baroreceptor reflex
c) Cushing reflex
d) Chemoreceptor response

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q34) In a 50 years old man with gradual loss of vision, near vision is reduced due to:

a) Increased accommodation
b) Decreased curvature of lens
c) Increased tension of suspensory ligament

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q35) Surgeon performing open heart surgery noticed bleeding from a vein near to anterior interventricular artery. Most likely damaged vessel is:

a) Great cardiac vein
b) Anterior cardiac vein
c) Middle cardiac vein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q36) Patient diagnosed with pyogenic peritonitis. Organism responsible for this:

a) E. coli
b) Bacteroids
c) Staphylococcus
d) Streptococcus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) Patient is suffering from pyogenic lung abscess. Organism responsible is:

a) Staphylococcus
b) Pneumococcus
c) Streptococcus
d) E. coli

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q38) Newborn developed jaundice on 2nd day of birth, mother has blood group B+, baby is breast fed. Baby's direct bilirubin is >8mg/dl. Most likely condition the baby is suffering from:

a) Physiological jaundice
b) Breast fed milk jaundice
c) Intrahepatic jaundice
d) Erythroblastosis fetalis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q39) Patient is suffering from jaundice with bilirubin 9mg/dl, values of ALT, AST and GGT given. Alkaline phosphatase value raised well above normal range. Most likely is:

a) Intrahepatic cholestasis
b) Extrahepatic cholestasis
c) Hepatocellular jaundice
d) Hemolytic jaundice

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q40) To differentiate between type of jaundice, which of the following tests is most appropriate?

a) ALT
b) AST
c) Total bilirubin
d) Alkaline phosphatase
e) GGT

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q41) Distance of ora serrata from limbus nasally is:

a) 4.5mm
b) 5mm
c) 5.5mm
d) 7.5mm

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q42) In a 70 years old man, accommodation power is:

a) 7D
b) 14D
c) 2D

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q43) Pupillary membrane disappears at which month of fetal life?

a) 8th month
b) 7th month
c) 6th month

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Young patient went to eye specialist. He instilled some drops to clieck him. Next day, he couldn't read anything. Which medication did he put?

a) Phenylephrine
b) Homatropine
c) Tropicamide

Answer:- (b)

Q45) A child came with accommodative spasm. Which drops will you put to treat?

a) Cyclopentolate
b) Tropicamide
c) Atropine
d) Phenylephrine

Answer:- (c)

Q46) Effect of pilocarpine on sphincter pupillae is analogous to effect of which drug on dilator pupillae?

a) Cocaine
b) Epinephrine
c) Nor epinephrine

Answer:- (b)

Q47) Uveal melanoma metastasizes to which of the following site?

a) Liver
b) Lungs
c) Kidney

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Cancer of which of the following organ metastasizes to choroid?

a) Liver
b) Brain
c) Lungs
d) Blood

Answer:- (c)

Q49) Which of the following tumor is least likely to metastasize?

a) Basal cell carcinoma
b) Squamous cell carcinoma
c) Malignant melanoma
d) Retinoblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q50) In Snellen's chart, the angle which is subtended by each letter is most likely:

a) 4 minutes of arc
b) 5 minutes of arc
c) 6 minutes of arc
d) 1 minute of arc

Answer:- (b)

Q51) Patient female with burning micturition for 5 days, fever and lower abdominal pain, which tests you perform to diagnose?

a) Urine culture
b) Urine and blood culture
c) Blood culture
d) Serum ESR

Answer:- (b)

Q52) Which organelle can actively replicate:

a) Mitochondria
b) Golgi apparatus
c) Endoplasmic reticulum (rough)

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Cornea get oxygen directly from:

a) Atmosphere
b) Tear film
c) Aqueous humor

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Regarding bulbar conjunctiva which is true

a) It fuses with Tenon's capsule
b) Epithelium is stratified columnar epithelium
c) Goblets cells are present

Answer:- (b)

Q55) Sample in patient with syphilis is taken from:

a) Urine
b) Stool
c) Genital sores
d) Blood

Answer:- (c)

Q56) Patient with herpes simplex keratoconjunctivitis?

a) Trifluridine .
b) Acyclovir

Answer:- (a)

Q57) Retinoblastoma worst prognostic feature:

a) Optic nerve involvement
b) Calcification
c) Proptosis

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Patient with carcinoma has involvement or submandibular and submental lymph nodes, which structure is involved?

a) Lower lip
b) Upper lip
c) Cheeks
d) Tongue

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Aqueous contains more than plasma?

a) Ascorbate
b) Glutathione
c) Cl
d) Urea

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Tears contain more than plasma:

a) Potassium
b) Glucose
c) Sodium
d) Amino acid

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Vitreous main content:

a) Water
b) Collagen
c) Heparan

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Lateral inhibition in retina done by:

a) Horizontal cells
b) Amacrine
c) Bipolar
d) Ganglion

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Neuroectodermal derivative?

a) Sphincter papillae
b) LPS
c) Inferior rectus

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Sab-macular fluid leaks from:

a) Choriocapillaries
b) Capillaries from the fovea
c) RPE
d) CRA

Answer:- (a)

Q65) Posterior part of posterior limb of internal capsule related to:

a) Optic radiation
b) Thalamocortical
c) Spinothalamic

Answer:- (a)

Q66) After RTA, Patient cannot speak and produce sound, lesion at:

a) Motor cortex
b) Prefrontal
c) Inferior temporal
d) Superiolateral something
e) Subfrontal (also called inferior frontal)

Answer:- (e)

Q67) Drusens present between:

a) Basement membrane of RPE and inner collagenous layer of Bruch's membrane

b) Basement membrane of RPE and inner collagenous layer of Bruch's membrane

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q68) Regarding choroid:

a)Choroid continuous with dura mater

b) Bruch's membrane separates the choroid from the retina

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q69) Floor of 4th ventricle contain nerves:

a) 6, 7, 12

b) 6, 8,10, 12

c) 5,7,8

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q70) GVE nucleus of vagus nerve:

a) Dorsal motor nucleus

b) Nucleus ambiguous

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q71) Patient with trauma to eye by a wooden stick:

a) Acanthamoeba

b) Fungus

c) Viral

d) Bacterial

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q72) Nuclei of rods and cones are present in which layer of retina:

a) 4th layer

b) 5th layer

c) 6th layer

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q73) Anteroposterior diameter of eye ball:

a) 22-26 mm

b) 18-20 mm

c) 16- 18 mm

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q74) Patient with Epiphora, jones I test negative, jones II test positive. Dye accumulate:

a) Obstruction of NLD

b) Obstruction of canaliculi

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q75) Lady with type II DM she is at risk of developing a pathology in?

a) Retina

b) Lids

c) Cornea

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q76) Y type ganglion cell end in:

a) Layer 1 and 2 of LGB

b) Layer 5 and 6 of LGB

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q77) RPE and sensory retina are bound together because of:

a) GAGs .

b) Protiens

c) Both of these

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q78) Innermost muscle in ciliary body:

a) Circular

b) Radial

c) Oblique

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q79) Aqueous secreted by:

a) Active transport from ciliary epithelium

b) Passive transport from ciliary epithelium

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q80) Cornea dry, nerve damage is:

a) Greater petrosal nerve.

b) Proximal part of lacrimal nerve

c) Both of these

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q81) Action of sternocleidomastoid muscle:

a) Flex the head

b) Extend the head

c) Head tilting to opposite side against resistance

d) Head tilting to same side against resistance

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q82) Choriocapillaries are derived from:

a) Short posterior ciliary artery
b) Long posterior ciliary artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q83) Regarding central retinal artery:

a) Emerges from optic disc within the optic nerve
b) Not an end artery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q84) Saccadic eye movements:

a) Frontal eye field
b) Occipital cortex

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q85) Nuclear sclerosis cataract occurs due to:

a) Protein degeneration in lens
b) Liqufeaction of lens

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q86) Regarding foramen Monroe:

a) Connects lateral and 3rd ventricle
b) Connects 3rd and 4th ventricle
c) Connects lateral and 4th ventricle

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q87) CSF enters into subarachnoid space by absorption through:

a) Arachnoid villi .
b) Ependymal cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q88) Patient with hypothyroidism, on thyroxine for about 1 years, which test you perform now:

a) TSH
b) Triiodothyronine
c) T3 T4
d) Reverse T3

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q89) Tumor of infancy:

a) Nephroblastoma
b) Warthin tumor
c) Ewing's

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q90) Hyaloid canal contains:

a) Hyaloid artery
b) Hyaloid vein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q91) Patient with epiphora, jones I and Jones II test negative, what you do next (may be test was asked):

a) Syringing
b) Probing
c) Schirmer's test
d) Tear film breakup

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q92) Stimulus for secretion of growth hormone in normal person:

a) Sleep
b) Exercise
c) Low blood glucose

Answer:- ***(c)***

Explanation:- Remember : (Hypoglycemia > exercise> NREM sleep> sleep)

Q93) Which lipoprotein contains high amount of protein:

a) LDL
b) VLDL
c) HDL .
d) Chylomicrons

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q94) Prevalence of blood group O in Caucasians:

a) 3%
b) 9%
c) 41%
d) 47%
e) 55%

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q95) Most common congenital diseases:

a) Autosomal recessive
b) Autosomal dominant
c) Multifactorial
d) X-linked

e) Mixed

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q96) Patient tall man with blurred vision, impotent. On x-ray deep pituitary fossa. Diagnosis?

a) Acromegaly
b) Prolactinoma

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q97) Patient with hypokalemia with some gastric problem, IV potassium given. How will it enter intracellularly:

a) H-K pump
b) Na-K pump
c) Freely move
d) Leaky channels

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q98) Pacinian corpuscles detect:

a) Crude touch
b) Low frequency vibration
c) High frequency vibration
d) Fine touch.

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q99) Which enzyme is activated by enterokinase:

a) Lipase
b) Amylase
c) Chymotrypsinogen
d) Trypsinogen

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q100) Which intermediate filament is present in most carcinoma:

a) Keratin
b) Desmin
c) Vimentin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q101) Derivative of 3rd pharyngeal pouch.??

a) Platysma
b) Suprahyoid
c) Stylophyarngeus

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q102) On standing suddenly what will increase?

a) Pulse pressure
b) Coronary blood flow
c) Renal blood flow
d) Venous compliance

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q103) End of atrial depolarization up to start of ventricular depolarization on ECG:

a) PR segment
b) PR interval
c) QT interval

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q104) Independent P wave and QRS complex shows:

a) Slow AV conduction
b) AV conduction blocked

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q105) GFR increased by decreasing:

a) Plasma colloid osmotic pressure
b) Glomerular osmotic pressure
c) Resistance in efferent arteriole
d) Renal blood flow
e) Hydrostatic pressure in afferent arteriole

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q106) Reticular connective tissue present in?

a) Dermis
b) Stomach
c) Salivary gland

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q107) Hyperpolarization of photoreceptors, what happens:

a) Na enters the receptor
b) Na channel is blocked
c) K enters the receptor

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q108) Rational drug design:

a) Insulin
b) Tetracycline

c) Gene therapy
d) Alteplase

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q109) A child had retinoblastoma for which he was treated and cured after a few years he developed a tumor of the lower limb which malignancy it can be:

a) Osteogenic sarcoma
b) Lymphoma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q110) Patient known type II diabetic with loss of visual acuity had some laser treatment. Changes in:

a) Retina
b) Macula
c) Lens

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q111) Young patient with blunt trauma, decreased vision with dilated pupils, hazy cornea, what is the cause of the pupillary defect?

a) Lens subluxation
b) Trauma to sphincter papillae
c) Iridodialysis
d) Raised IOP
e) Angle recession

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q112) Female patient on HRT is at a risk of:

a) Thromboembolism
b) Ovarian Ca
c) Endometrial or breast Ca
d) Osteoporosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q113) Cause of fatty liver in our country:

a) Obesity
b) Hep B and C
c) Alcohol
d) Starvation

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q114) Glucose absorbed completely from which segment:

a) PCT
b) DCT
c) Loop of Henle
d) Collecting tubules

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q115) Dead space remains unchanged:

a) Tracheostomy
b) Standing
c) Old age
d) Shallow breathing
e) Deep inspiration

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q116) One and only Main feature for diagnosis of malignancy:

a) Pleomorphism
b) Increased N/C ratio
c) Mitotic figures

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- Remember the following order Metastasis > Invasion > Pleomorphism

Q117) Old lady with multiple bruises and past history of increased bleeding tendency. No significant family history.

a) Thrombocytopenia
b) Von Willebrand disease
c) Hemophilia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q118) Neurons move from one place to other by:

a) Lectin
b) ECM
c) Synapsin
d) Ganglioside
e) Glial cell contact/communication

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q119) Regarding chorionic cavity:

a) Contains free floating conceptus
b) Connects with mother

c) Intraembryonic coelom
d) Extraembryonic coelom
e) Lined by extraembryonic mesoderm

Answer:- (e)

Q120) Inflammation in liver and in lobes adjacent to portal triads bands of inflammation going towards central (hepatic) and areas of liver are necrosed:

a) Chronic active hepatitis
b) Chronic persistent hepatitis
c) Cirrhosis
d) Fulminant hepatitis

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Joint between vertebral bodies:

a) Syndesmosis
b) Synchondrosis
c) Symphysis

Answer:- (c)

Q122) Deep fascia of parotid forms which ligament:

a) Stylomandibular
b) Stylohoid

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Most common inborn error of metabolism:

a) Gaucher
b) Neiman
c) Von Gierke disease
d) Galactosemia (if phenylketonuria is present in options , prefer that phenylketonuria> Galactosemia)

Answer:- (d)

Q124) Young patient with periorbital edema and feet edema, cause?

a) Proteinuria
b) Decreased albumin

Answer:- (b)

Q125) Patient with edema which test you perform?

a) Urine analysis
b) Microalbuminuria
c) 24-hour urinary protein level

Answer:- (c)

Q126) Pretectal nucleus is at the level of:

a) Superior colliculus
b) Inferior colliculus

Answer:- (a)

Q127) Parasympathetic stimulation action:

a) Relaxes pyloric sphincter
b) Decrease inspiratory something
c) Mydriasis

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Effect of primary dehydration on ECF becomes:

a) Hypertonic
b) Hypotonic
c) Isotonic

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Regarding bronchopulmonary segments:

a) Aerated by primary bronchus
b) Aerated by secondary bronchus
c) Aerated by tertiary bronchus
d) Drained by separate vein
e) Not connected to each other

Answer:- (c)

Q130) Passive movement across membrane by carrier proteins:

a) Simple diffusion
b) Facilitated diffusion
c) Passive active transport

Answer:- (b)

Q131) Regarding relation with pharmaceutical companies:

a) Such that you can work towards the welfare of your institute.
b) Accept gifts
c) Accept money

Answer:- (a)

Q132) For inflammation, T cells bind at which site:

a) MHC

b) Mast cells
c) Leukocytes

Answer:- (a)

Q133) Leukocoria in infant diagnosed with PHPV is because of:

a) Hyperplastic pupillary membrane
b) Bergmeister's papilla
c) Choroidal coloboma
d) Fibrovascular mass in retrolenticular area

Answer:- (a)

Q134) Patient has near point 12.5cm. range of accommodation is 5D. spherical error?

a) +5D
b) -3D
c) +8D

Answer:- (b)

Q135) Female patient had endocervical polyp with squamous epithelium on biopsy. It shows?

a) Metaplasia
b) Dysplasia

Answer:- (a)

Q136) Regarding cornea which is more likely:

a) Bowman membrane is tough
b) Tear film is present on endothelium
c) Central corneal thickness is about 565 to 580 microns
d) Refractive index is 1.47

Answer:- (c)

Q137) Fuchs endothelial dystrophy occurs in ..??

a) Endothelium
b) Epithelium
c) Stroma

Answer:- (a)

Q138) HIV associated with which tumor:

a) Kaposi sarcoma
b) Sq cell CA

Answer:- (a)

Q139) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma:

a) EBV
b) HBV

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Patient had meningitis and treated, now came with morning headache:

a) Hydrocephalus
b) Dural sinus blockage

Answer:- (a)

Q141) First line of defense against microbial agents:

a) Skin
b) Compmlement
c) Opsonin

Answer:- (a)

Q142) Patient with paracetamol overdose with liver disease, antidote?

a) N-Acetylcysteine
b) Flumazenil

Answer:- (a)

Q143) Venous drainage of heart:

a) IVC
b) SVC
c) Coronary sinus

Answer:- (c)

Q144) Patient with intentional tremor, lesion in:

a) Cerebellum
b) Pons

Answer:- (a)

Q145) Gray matter contains:

a) Nuclei of nerves
b) Large number of myelinated axons

Answer:- (a)

Q146) Spinal nerves are mixed nerve because:

a) Because have both sensory and motor nerves.
b) Because they have sensory nerves only

c) Because they have motor nerves only

Answer:- (a)

Q147) In Type A personality, environmental factor to cause coronary diseases is:

a) High sensitivity to stress
b) Competitive drive

Answer:- (a)

Q148) History of RTA with low BP 90/60 mmHg, multiple fractures, management?

a) Volume replacement
b) Mange fracture first
c) Do labs first

Answer:- (a)

Q149) What happens in 8th month of gestation:

a) Pupillary membrane disappears
b) Eyelids separate

Answer:- (a)

Q150) Teacher could not differentiate between colors, cause?

a) Absent cones
b) Absent rods

Answer:- (a)

Q151) 95% population developed an infection, after that 90% developed antibodies, it is called:

a) Immunogenicity
b) Vaccination

Answer:- (a)

Q152) Leiomyoma increased endometrial stroma and few glands:

a) Hyperplasia
b) Metaplasia
c) Atrophy
d) Neoplasia

Answer:- (c)

Q153) Regarding monocytes:

a) Develop from same precursor as that of neutrophils
b) Move from bloodstream to tissues and back to bloodstream

Answer:- (b)

Q154) Resting tremors. Stooped posture, shuffling gate:

a) Cerebrum
b) Cerebellum
c) Midbrain

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- A scenario of parkinsonism that affects substantia nigra which is present in midbrain

Q155) Microscopic feature of TB granuloma:

a) Caseating granuloma
b) Multinucleated giant cells
c) Epitheloid cells

Answer:- (a)

Q156)Neural crest cells migrating from hind brain form..

a) Foramen ovale
b) Endocardial cushions

Answer:- (b)

Q157) A study was conducted to co relate the duration of surgery to change in temperature of body this type is study is called:

a) Regression analysis
b) Anova
c) Chi square
d) T test

Answer:- (a)

Q158) Size of action potential is decreased in:

a) Hypernatremia
b) Hyponatremia
c) Hypokalemia
d) Hyperkalemia

Answer:- (b)

Q159) Vasodilation is a feature of:

a) Septic shock

b) Vasovagal shock
c) Cardiogenic shock

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q160) Neurogenic shock feature is:

Answer:- ***Loss of vasomotor tone***

Q161) A man after laprotmy within few hrs developed distension of abdomen with low bp raised heart rate:

a) Septic shock
b) Hypovolemic shock

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q162) Drug having inmediate action and early recovery:

a) Epinephrine
b) Atropine
c)Hematropine
b) Cycoplentolate

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q163: Few days after typhoid fever the organism resides in:

a) Gall bladder (if chronic carriers)
b) Peyer Patches
c) Appendix

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q164) Loss of water by evaporation and insensible losses is controlled by:

a) Thermal gradient
b) Hypothalamus
c) Core body temp
d) Remains constt

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q165) Alveolar ventilation:

a) Tidal volume minus dead space multiplied by respiratory rate
b)Tidal volume plus dead space multiplied by respiratory rate

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q166) Last to come to normal after heamorrhage:

a) RBCs in peripheral smear
b) Plasma protiens

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q167) Integral part of RBC membrane:

a) Spectrin
b) Ankyrin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q168: Congenital adrenal hyperplasia..??

a) 46XX with ambiguous genitalia
b) 45XO with ambiguous genitalia
c) 47XX with ambiguous genitalia

Answer:- ***(a)***

MAY 2018

Q1) A 70-year-old lady, admitted in hospital has some haematological disorder for which she was admitted to the hospital for a long period of time. now she has suddenly developed dyspnoea and investigations reveal pulmonary hypertension. What could be the possible cause?

a) Massive pulmonary embolism
b) Repeated pulmonary embolism
c) Lung infarction
d) MI

Answer:- (b)

Q2) The Artery that branches out to supply the Glomerulus of kidney:

a) Arcuate
b) Interlobar
c) Interlobular
d) Segmental artery

Answer:- (c)

Q3) Type of hypersensitivity of myasthenia gravis?

a) Type 2
b) Type 4
c) Type 3
d) Immune mediated

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Pulmomary embolism source:

a) Femoral artery
b) Popliteal artery
c) Femoral vein
d) Saphenous vein

Answer:- (c)

Q5) Exercise decreases what:

a) CO
b) SV (stroke volume)
c) HR
d) TPR...
e) Cerebral blood flow

Answer:- (d)

Q6) For nutritional assessment. What should be measured:

a) Minerals
b) Vitamins
c) Trace Elements
d) Serum albumin
e) Total Iron Binding Capacity

Answer:- (d)

Q7) White pupillary reflex in an infant diagnosed with PHPV is because of:

a) Hyperplastic pupillary membrane..
b) Bergmeister's papilla
c) Choroidal coloboma

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Behaviour that should be avoided in a patient interview?

a) Showing your authority
b) Ask open ended questions
c) Asking about how well he knows about the disease

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Muscle attached closest to limbus:

a) Medial Rectus
b) lateral rectus

Answer:- (a)

Q10) 2% lignocaine in 4ml contains:

a) 8mg
b) 80mg..
c) 200mg

Answer:- (b)

Q11) Lens accommodation at 70 years:

a) 34 dioptres
b) 2 dioptres
c) 14 dioptres

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Surface marking of internal jugular vein:

a) From lobe of ear till manubrium sterni
b) From lobe of ear till medial end of sternoclavicular joint
c) From angle of mandible till hyoid bone

Answer:- (b)

Q13) V/q ratio in physiological shunt is equal to:

a) Infinity
b) Zero..
c) Remains the same

Answer:- (b)

Q14) left adrenal gland anterior relation:

a) Pancreas
b) Hepatic flexure
c) Liver lobe

Answer:- (a)

Q15) A lady living in Africa working in a pipe factory who developed HCC due to:

a) Alfa feto protein
b) Amitriptyline
c) Aflatoxin B1

Answer:- (c)

Q16) The diagnostic criteria for sepsis:

a) Blood culture
b) WBC count either too high or too low

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Definite diagnosis of tuberculosis:

a) Sputum for AFB
b) CXR
c) Caseous necrosis

Answer:- (a)

Q18) A patient who underwent transplant surgery needs to be given an immunosuppressant drug. Which of the following drugs causes nephrotoxicity without bone marrow suppression?

a) Cyclosporin
b) Amiodarone

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Fetal period begins at:

a) The end of nine weeks
b) Beginning of 9 week
c) 5th month.
d) Beginning of 6 weeks

Answer:- (b)

Q20) A19 yr old girl with primary amenorrhea having cystic hygroma., Wide carrying angle ,141 cm tall.what would be the karyotype.

a) 45X(turner)
b) 46XX
c) 46XXY

Answer:- (a)

Q21) A child with oblique orbital fissures..flat facies..low Iq

a) Downs syndrome
b) Klinefelters syndrome
c) Turners syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q22) A patient has hypergammaglobinemia. ESR was raised. What's the effect of gamma globins on ESR?

a) Increased roleux formation...
b) Decrease roleux formation

Answer:- (a)

Q23) Decrease lymph flow is due to:

a) Haemorrhage
b) Exercise
c) Venous return

Answer:- (a)

Q24) A pt of 45 yrs suffering from asthma. What will the blood picture show?

a) Eosinophilia
b) Lymphocytosis
c) Basophilia

Answer:- (a)

Q25) Fetal part of the placenta..??

a) Chorionic frondosum
b) Decidua Basalis

Answer:- (a)

Q26) A child of 5 yr having partial ptosis which increases in evening.which investigation will help in diagnosing(initial was asked)

a) Tensilons test
b) EMG
c) Nerve studies
d) Muscle biopsy

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Oxidase is present in:

a) Lysosomes
b) Peroxisomes

Answer:- (b)

Q28) S3 sound is often present in young adults is due to.??

a) Rapid ventricular filling.
b) Atrial kick

Answer:- (a)

Q29) Anterioposterior diameter of eye ball...

a) 22 -24 mm
b) 32,3 4mm

Answer:- (a)

Q30) Volumeof aqueous humor:

a) 0.25 to 0.35cc
b) 0.15 to 0.20 cc

Answer:- (a)

Q31) Volumeof viterous humor:

a) 4cc
b) 3cc
c) 2cc

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Itraconazole MOA:

a) Cell membrane inhibits
b) Cell wall inhibitor

Answer:- (b)

Q33) In near accomodation mechanism of lens...

a) Dec curvature of lens
b) Inc tension on zonules
c) Contractions of ciliary muscle
d) Relaxation of ciliary muscle

Answer:- (c)

Q34) A child of 5 yrs had high grade fever and meningitis now he has bilateral deafness. cause

a) Loss of hair of organ of corti
b) Damage to neural pathways

Answer:- (b)

Q35) Ankylosing spondylitis:

a) HLA B27
b) HLA B24

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Acommodation reflex is the function of..??

a) Cerebral cortex.
b) Midbrain

Answer:- (a)

Q37) Nerve in the cavernous sinus:

a) Abducent
b) Trochlear
c) Occulomotor
d) Mandibular

Answer:- (a)

Q38) In Aqeouus humor production major process involved is.?

a) Active transport
b) Filtration

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Development of the eye lid(derivative:

a) Ecto and meso
b) Ecto
c) Meso

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Development of the lens:

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Endo
c) Meso

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Epithelium of cornea:

a) St sq non keratinized
b) Str sq keratinized

Answer:- (a)

Q42) Neural crest mesenchyme derivative:

a) Sphincter pupilae
b) Dilator
c) Ciliary muscle
d) Extraocular muscles

Answer:- (c)

Q43) Neuroectoderm derivative:

a) RPE
b) Eyelids

Answer:- (a)

Q44) As compared to Gall bladder bile hepatic bile has more..??

a) Potassium
b) Calcium
c Bicarbonate... (bicarbonate and sodium are more)

Answer:- (c)

Q45) Site of max Iron absorpition:

a) Proximal Duodenum
b) Distal part of stomach
c) Proximal part of stomach
d) Ileum

Answer:- (a)

Q46) Feco oral route transmission of which hepatitis.

a) Hep E
b) Hep B

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Anca p positive vasculitis is ass with which disease:

a) Hep b
b) Hep c
c) HIV

Answer:- (a)

Q48) AIDS leads to:

a) Decreased count of helper t cells
b) Increased count of helper t cells

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Lens diameter:

a) 8 to 10 mm
b) 5 to 8 mm

Answer:- (a)

Q50) Young Boy who died due to some disease.when he underwent post-mortem his kidney showed cysts. what could likely be the mode of transmission of the disease.(polycystic kidney disease):

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive

Answer:- (b)

Q51) Most common congenital abnormality of lens:

a) Ectopia lentis
b) Coloboma
c) Microspherophakia

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- If asked anomaly = Coloboma
Deformity/ abnormality = ectopia lentis

Q52) Fat required in balance diet:

a) 15 to 20. %
b) 30to35%
c) 40 to 50

Answer:- (b)

Q53) Protein required by body per kg:

a) 3mg
b) 0.3mg
c) 1gm...(0.8 gm to 1gm)
d) 0.5mg

Answer:- (c)

Q54) Patient come with infection of outer eye lid. Lateral part of eyelids drains in?

a) Pre auricular nodes
b) Submandibular nodes
c) Submental

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Submandibular gland surgery done. Chances of Nerve damaged is..??

a) Cervical branch of facial etc
b) Mandibular branch of facial nerve
Answer:- (b)

Q56) For long term use in MG:
a) Neostigmine
b) Physostigmine
c) Edrophonium
Answer:- (a)

Q57) Immobile joint attached by a membrane or ligament:
a) Syndesmoses
b) Sutures..
c) Symphyses
Answer:- (a)

Q58) Ptosis , nerve involved:
a) Facial
b) Occulomotor
Answer:- (b)

Q59) Patient of mysthenia gravis improve on giving:
a) Acetylcholine
b) Acetylcholine esterase
c) Anticholinesterase
d) Cholinestrase
Answer:- (c)

Q60) Nerve that passes through the superior orbital fissure within the annulus of zinn:
a) Lacrimal
b) Frontal
c) Trochlear
d) Abducent
Answer:- (d)

Q61) A scenario of Infection of cavernous sinus.Infection is transmitted to the cavernous sinus through:
a) Inferior ophthalmic vein
b) Superior ophthalmic vein
Answer:- (b)

Q62) Optic canal related to:
a) Middle cranial fossa
b) Posterior cranial fossa
Answer:- (a)

Q63) Sensory Nervesupply of cornea:
a) Nasociliary
b) Trigeminal
Answer:- (a)

Q64) Capsule of lens thinnest at:
a) Posterior pole
b) Anterior pole
Answer:- (a)

Q65) Lacrimal gland is:
a) Serous
b) Apocrine
c) Holocrne
d) Mucinous
Answer:- (a)

Q66) Which muscle helps in opening the eye:
a) Orbicularis oculi
b) Levator palpebrae superioris
c) Orbicularis oris
Answer:- (b)

Q67) Extorsion muscle:
a) Lateral rectus
b) Superior oblique
c) Inferior oblique
d) Superior rectus
Answer:- (c)

Q68) Gland of zeis:
a) Opens posterior to lashes
b) Open Into lash follicle
Answer:- (b)

Q69) Basal tear production is mainly from:
a) Main Lacrimal gland
b) Gland of Zeis and moll
c) Gland of Krause
Answer:- (c)

Q70) Afferent limb of corneal reflex:
a) Trigeminal nerve
b) Oculomotor
c) Facial

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q71) Which of the following reflex does not involve cerebral cortex..?

a) Pupillary reflex
b) Consensual light reflex
c) Both a & b

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q72) A child had retinoblastoma for which he was treated and cured.after a few years he developed a tumor of the lower limb which malignancy it can be:

a) Lymphoma
b) Osteogenic sarcoma

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q73) Cells that have the property to self generate action potential:

a) Ganglion cells
b) Bipolar cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q74) Connective tissue disorder involving fibrillin:

a) Osteognesis imperfecta
b) Marfan
c) Ehlar Danlos

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q75) Muscle spindle helps in controlling:

a) Muscle length
b) Muscle strength

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q76) Regarding cornea which is false..?

a) Bowman's membrane is tough non elastic etc
b) Bowman membrane cannot regenerate
c) Provide 58 dioptre to eye
d) Descemet' membrane can regenerate
e) Cornea has 523 to 530 microns

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q77) Trabecular meshwork anterior relation:

a) Scleral spur
b) Schlemn canal
c) Schwalbes line

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q78) Earlier Graft rejection is due to:

a) Helper t cells
b) Cytotoxic cells
c) Compliment fixing antibodies
d) Non compliment fixing antibodies
e) Preformed antibodies

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q79) A person came into a dark room from bright sunlight.what changes will occur mostly in dark adaptation..??

a) Ciliary muscle contracts
b) Pupil constricts
c) Regeneration of rhodopsin..
d) Reformation of scotopsin

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q80) Tear film is drained into:

a) Superior and inferior punctum
b) Evaporated in atmosphere
c) Absorbed into cornea
d) Absorbed into conjuntiva
e) Absorbed into sclera

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q81) Which function macrophages generally have during immune reaction??

a) Phagocytic function
b) Antigen presenting cells
c) Cytotoxic cells
d) Antibody producing cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q82) Ige antibodies have receptors on:

a) Basophils
b) Eoinophils
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q83) Which part of the pituitary gland is present around infundibulum:

a) Pars intermedia
b) Par nervosa

c) Pars Tuberalis

Answer:- (c)

Q84) Exophthalmos is due to increase in which of the following.??

a) Total T3 and T4
b) Free T3
c) Free T4
d) Inc TSH.
e) Inc TRH

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- If TSI is present in options prefer that.
TSI >> TSH. Reference: First Aid

Q85) Short term BP control:

a) Renin Angiotensin
b) Baro reflex

Answer:- (b)

Q86) Baro receptors maximally respond to:

a) Sustained HTN
b) dec bp due to injury
c) Rapidly decreasing bp
d) Rapidly increasing bp

Answer:- (c)

Q87) Female with hirsutism and inc ACTH:

a) Cushing disease..
b) Exogenous steroids

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Smallest area that is taken up by which organ on homunculus:

a) Thighs
b) Fingers
c) Thumb
d) Legs

Answer:- (a)

Q89) A young boy who is having severe asthma and is treated by Inhaled steroids.He might be at the risk of developing:

a) Cataract
b) Cushings syndrome
c) Decreased height

Answer:- (b)

Q90) Bactericidal drug:

a) Penicillin.
b) sulphonamide
c) Erythromycin

Answer:- (a)

Q91) A 40 yr old man otherwise healthy complains of gradual loss of vision from past 3 yrs.on examination he has visual acuity finger counting,IOP 10 mm hg with bitemporal heteronymous hemianopia and tunnel vision.leision will be:

a) Optic chiasma
b) Visual cortex
c) Pale optic disc

Answer:- (a)

Q92) Sensory spinal ganglion is a type of:

a) Bipolar
b) Unipolar
c) Multi
d) Pseudounipolar

Answer:- (d)

Q93) Which part of parietal pleura solely supplied by phrenic nerve:

a) Mediastinal
b) Costo
c) Diaphragmatic
d) Suprapleural membrane

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Encapsulated receptor for vibration n pressure:

a) Pacinian
b) Ruffini
c) Mesiner
d) Merkel
e) Free nerve ending

Answer:- (a)

Q95) Patient has ph:7.5, hco3: 30, pco2:40 (NORMAL VALUES PH = 7.35 – 7.45,,

HCO3= 22 TO 26, PCO2 = 35 TO 45).
What is he suffering from:

a) Fully compensated met alkalosis
b) Partially compensated met alkalosis
c) Uncompensated met alkalosis

Answer:- (c)

Q96) Patient with bp 70/50 mmhg, cardiac output 2 liters/min, cvp 2cm, lactate 30/100g.
What is the cause:

a) Hypovolemic shock
b) Septecemic shock
c) Congestive cardiac failure
d) Cardiac tamponade

Answer:- (a)

Q97) A lady with o negative blood group was transfused AB positive blood. What other reaction will be present other than transfusion reaction..

a) Anaphylaxis reaction
b) Febrile reaction.
c) Hematuria
d) Hemoglobinuria

Answer:- (d)

Q98) Erythrocytes:

a) Hydrolyse when placed in hypertonic sol
b) Produce ankyrin spectrin
c) Maintain viscosity.
d) Use cho aerobically

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Filaments help in wound healing:

a) Microfilamemt
b) Microtubules
c) Desmin
d) Cytokeratin
e) Intermediate filament

Answer:- (d)

Q100) Pt with hypoxia pO2 60mmg. Hb 15.No poisoning no blood loss:

a) Stagnant hypoxia
b) Hypoxic hypoxia

Answer:- (b)

Q101) Which muscle of mastication is attached to the Neck of mandible and goes inside temporomandibular joint..??

a) Lateral pterygoid
b) Med pterygoid
c) Temporalis
d) Masseter

Answer:- (a)

Q102) Gland of Zeis duct opens:

a) Posterior to lashes
b) Into lash follicle
c) Grey line

Answer:- (b)

Q103) Basal tear from:

a) Lacrimal gland
b) Zeus
c) Krause
d) Moll

Answer:- (c)

Q104) Urine specific gravity tells about which function of kidney:

a) Filtration
b) Reabsorption
c) Secretion
d) Concentration

Answer:- (d)

Q105) Thyroid hormone is formed from:

a) Tyrosine
b) Tryptophan

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Demyelination caused by:

a) Silicosis
b) Lead
c) Asbestosis

Answer:- (b)

Q107) Heart Posteriolateral supply:

a) LCA
b) Left Circumflex artery..

c) Marginal artery

Answer:- (b)

Q108) Optic radiations blood supply:

a) PCA
b) MCA
c) Anterior communicating artery

Answer:- (b)

Q109) Post partum bleeding and gradual decrease of ACTH adrenal cortex shows:

a) Infarction
b) Atrophy
c) Lipid deletion of cortex

Answer:- (b)

Q110) Neurons emerges from basal ganglia have neuro transmitter (inhibitory):

a) Gaba
b) Dopamine

Answer:- (a)

Q111) Insulin have sensitivity to which enzyme in adipose tissue & inhibits it:

a) Enzymatic lipAse
b) Lipoprotein lipase
c) Hormone sensitive lipase

Answer:- (c)

Q112) Nucleus ambiguous nerves:

a) 9,10,11
b) 7, 8, 9
c) 5,9,10

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Eparterial bronchus is..?

a) Right superior bronchus
b) Left superior bronchus

Answer:- (a)

Q114) Vitamin D test in laboratory:

a) Ergo
b) Cholecalciferol
c) 1,25 OHd
d) 25 Ohd

Answer:- (d)

Q115) Heat produced in excess of resting heat during contraction is called?

a) Resting heat
b) Initial heat.
c) Activation heat

Answer:- (b)

Q116) Standard deviation can be defined as:

a) Square root of variance
b) Square of variance

Answer:- (a)

Q117) Variance can be defined as;

a) Square of standard deviation
b) Square root of standard deviation

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Fibers connecting the two cerebral hemispheres are:

a) Commissural fibers
b) Projecting fibers
c) Short association fibers
d) Long association fibers

Answer:- (a)

Q119) A pt. is taking steroids which cells must decrease...??

a) Lymphocytes
b) Mast cells
c) Basophils

Answer:- (a)

Q120) Which structure is of adult size at birth even in newborns?

a) Spleen
b) Thymus
c) Middle ear
d) Internal ear

Answer:- (d)

Q121) Regarding lens which is true?

a) 90 percent of water
b) Post capsule is thicker than ant capsule
c) Equator is 15mm
d) No sensory innervation

Answer:- (d)

Q122) Doctor can avoid spread of infection in ICU by:

a) Cleaning instruments
b) Wash hands after checking each patient
c) Wear gloves

Answer:- (b)

Q123) Corneal opacity is caused by which drug:

a) Chloroquine
b) Ethambutol

Answer:- (a)

Q124) Minimum amount of urine required to excrete waste products in a dehydrated state:

a) 400-500 ml
b) 200-400
c) 600-800
d) Over 1000 ml

Answer:- (a)

Q125) A child saw cobra snake in his room.which mechanism will be activated:

Answer:- Sympatho-adrenal activation

Q126) Regarding phrenic nerve:

a) Supply parietal pleura and diaphragm
b) When irritated pt feels pain at the tip of shoulder
c) Passes behind the root of lung

Answer:- (b)

Q127) Transitional epi is present in:

a) Part of urethra
b) Nose

Answer:- (a)

Q128) A long scenario showing cerebellar signs(ataxia,nystagmus)which other feature defines the same disease:

a) Pendular knee jerk
b) Babiniskis sign
c) Clasp knife rigidity

Answer:- (a)

Q129) Nerves arising from pons:

a) CN 5678
b) CN 2.3,4

Answer:- (a)

Q130) At the end of skeletal muscle contraction what happens:

a) Calcium goes back to the sarcoplasmic reticulum
b) Calcium does not go ack to sarcoplasmic reticulum

Answer:- (a)

Q131) Deficiency of factors 2.7.9.10:

a) Vit k def
b) Vit. A defeicincy
c) Vitamin D deficiency

Answer:- (a)

Q132) Radiotherapy reduces the size of tumor by.....

a) Hypoplasia
b) Apoptosis

Answer:- (b)

Q133) Antidote is given by which route?

a) I/M
b) I/V
c) Oral

Answer:- (b)

Q134) CSF flow?

a) From foramen magendie to the subarachnoid space
b) From foramen lushka to the spinal cord canal

Answer:- (a)

Q135) Atomic bomb radiations effect which system of the body most likely:

a) CNS
b) Genitourinary
c) Heamatopoeitic system

Answer:- (c)

Q136) Myocardial cells act as a syncytium because:

a) Intercalated discs
b) Gap junctions

Answer:- (b)

Q137) Liver enzymes are raised during hepatitis because of:

a) Damaged plasma membranes
b) Apoptosis
c) Necrosis

Answer:- (a)

Q138) Lipofuscin granules are formed by which process:

a) Necrosis
b) Autophagocytosis
c) Apoptosis

Answer:- (b)

Q139) Most immediate response following an injury:

a) Vasoconstriction
b) Vasodilation

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Tumor excised and on Histology Myofibrils And cross striations are seen. What is the Diagnosis..??

a) Leiomyoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Rhabdomyosarcoma

Answer:- (c)

MARCH 2018

Q1) Scenario regarding HLA-DR4

a) Ankylosing spondylitis
b) Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer:- (b)

Q2) Which of the following take part in active phagocytosis?

a) Neutrophils …
b) Lymphocytes
c) Monocytes.

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Glucocorticoid administration causes decrease in:

a) Neutrophils
b) Lymphocytes …
c) Platelets
d) RBCs

Answer:- (b)

Q4) Diastolic murmur associated with high preload:

a) Aortic stenosis
b) Aortic insufficiency
c) Mitral stenosis
d) Mitral regurgitation
e) Aortic regurgitation …

Answer:- (e)

Q5) Cause of atherosclerosis:

a) Formation of internal plaque
b) Endothelial injury
c) Aggregation of platelet in collagen myofibril
d) Smooth muscle something

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Photoreceptors of retina carry:

a) Linoleic acid
b) Palmitic acid
c) Decosahexaenoic acid …
d) Salic acid
e) Arachidonic acid

Answer:- (c)

Q7) Acid production in stomach mediated through:

a) H1 receptor
b) Pepsin
c) H2 receptor
d) Food in stomach

Answer:- (c)

Q8) Tumor suppressor gene:

a) P-53
b) BCL

Answer:- (a)

Q9) C MYC gene in:

a) Burkitt lymphoma …
b) CML
c) ALL

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Most common congenital anomaly of lens:

a) Lenticonus
b) Coloboma
c) Ectopia lentis
d) Microspherophakia

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Congenital anomaly = Coloboma
Congenital Abnormality= Ectopia lentis

Q11) Neurogenic shock associated with:

a) Fall in temperature
b) Marked vasodilatation …
c) Low cardiac output
d) Marked vasoconstriction
e) Low blood volume

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Characteristic feature of neurogenic shock:

a) Low BP
b) Vasoconstriction

c) Cold clammy skin
d) Low blood volume
e) Decrease TPR

Answer:- (e)

Q13) Outermost layer of retina:

a) Photo-pigments
b) Ganglion cells
c) Bodies of rods and cones
d) Pigment epithelial layer

Answer:- (d)

Q14) Optic disc diameter:

a) 3.0mm
b) 1.5mm
c) 2.0mm

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Patient felt severe pain on one side of the face and developed ptosis, next day presented with ptosis and eyeball deviated down and out associated with dilated pupil, which nerve is damaged?

a) Oculomotor
b) Trochlear
c) Abducent
d) Facial

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Patient presented with Diplopia at downward gaze, what happened?

a) Trochlear nerve paralysis
b) Abducent nerve
c) Occulomotor nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Primary depressor of eye when it is abducted at 23 degrees:

a) SO
b) IR ...
c) MR
d) SR

Answer:- (b)

Q18) Primary elevator of eye at primary position (looking straight):

a) SR ...
b) IR
c) SO
d) IO

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Virus causes cancer by alteration of:

a) Oncogene
b) DNA
c) Protooncogene

Answer:- (c)

Q20) What instructions are given to patient to check superior rectus?

a) Above and laterally ...
b) Above and medially
c) Down and laterally
d) Down and medially
e) Look straight

Answer:- (a)

Q21) Recurrent infections, sinusitis, history of diarrhea and positive family history what to check:

a) Sweat chloride test ... (cystic fibrosis)
b) Immunoglobulins

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Left 7th bronchopulmonary segment known as:

a) Anterior basal
b) Medial basal ...
c) Apical
d) Middle basal

Answer:- (b)

Q23) Which triangle do these make Superior belly of omohyoid, posterior digastric, anterior border of Sternocleidomastoid:

a) Occipital
b) Submental
c) Posterior
d) Carotid ...
e) Sub mandibular

Answer:- (d)

Q24) Levator scapulae nerve supply:

a) C3 C4
b) Dorsal rami of spinal nerves
c) Suprascapular nerves
d) Spinal acessory nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q25) What keeps sensory retina and pigment epithelium intact:

a) GAGs ...
b) Desmosomes
c) Vitreous body
e) Electrical charge between RPE and nervous reina

Answer:- (a)

Q26) Transfer of material from cell to cell:

a) Gap junctions
b) Tight junctions

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Dilates the eye but doesn't produce cycloplegic effect:

a) Tropicamide
b) Phenylephrine
c) Atropine
d) Pilocarpine

Answer:- (b)

Q28) A 60-year-old lady came with pain redness in eyes and decreased vision after instilling some eye drops:

a) Atropine
b) Phenylephrine
c) Lignocaine
d) Gentamycin

Answer:- (a)

Q29) A man came with complain of increasing shoe size and prognathia and coarse facial features. Abnormality in which of the following:

a) GHRH and somatostatin ...
b) ACTH and cortisol
c) FSH and LH
d) TSH and TH

Answer:- (a)

Q30) Which of these has a nervous component:

a) Ora Serrata
b) Pars optica retina
c) Pars iridis retinae.
d) Pars ciliare retinae

Answer:- (b)

Q31) Corneal transparency is due to:

a) Lattice arrangement of collagen fibrils
b) Endothelial pump

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Stratified squamous epithelium present in:

a) Nasal cavity
b) Parotid duct
c) Subglottis
d) Pharynx

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Prefer: Subglottis >> Pharynx

Q33) Schwann cells, satellite cells, dorsal root ganglion derived from:

a) Neural crest cells
b) Neuroectoderm
c) Ectoderm
d) Mesoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q34) Lens derived from:

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Neuroectoderm
c) Neural crest cells
d) Endoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q35) Retinal pigment epithelium derived from:

a) Neuroectoderm
b) Ectoderm
c) Mesoderm
d) Endoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Sphincter and dilator pupillae muscle derived from:

a) Ectoderm of optic cup
b) Neural crest cell
c) Mesoderm
d) Surface ectoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q37) Nerve from anterolateral part of pons:

a) 5th Cranial Nerve
b) 6th Cranial Nerve
c) 7th Cranial Nerve
d) 8th Cranial Nerve
e) 9th Cranial Nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q38) Basal ganglia damage, what will happen in limbs:

a) Rigidity
b) Involuntary movements.
c) Change of posture
d) Intention tremors

Answer:- (b)

Q39) Patient with fever and erythematous lesion:

a) Neurotoxin
b) Enterotoxin
c) Exotoxin
d) Erythrotoxin ... (Scarlet fever)

Answer:- (d)

Q40) In adipose cells which one of the following is the action of Insulin:

a) Activate lipoprotein lipase
b) Activate hormone sensitive lipase
c) Lipolysis
d) Gluconeogenesis

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Cushing syndrome features:

a) Muscle wasting
b) Hirsutism
c) Hypotension

Answer:- (b)

Q42) Least likely nerve damaged in cavernous sinus infection:

a) Mandibular
b) Oculomotor
c) Ophthalmic
d) Trochlear

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Scenario with features of SLE female with butterfly rash etc., and most sensitive "initial" test

a) ANA
b) Anti-mitochondrial antibody
c) Anti DNA antibody

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Nerve supply of constrictor pupillae:

a) Parasympathetic from Edinger-Westphal nucleus ...
b) Long ciliary nerve from Ciliary ganglion
c) Sympathetic
d) Only has autonomic supply

Answer:- (a)

Q45) 1-year-old child source of oxygen for cornea:

a) Aqueous humor
b) Tear film
c) Atmosphere
d) Perilimbal vessels

Answer:- (c)

Q46) Pulp in old age (whatever that was) decreased heat sensation, cause:

a) Degeneration of nerve endings in old age
b) Deposit of calcium
c) The nerves degenerate with age so pain isn't felt?
d) The nerves become demyelinated
e) The nerves innervation decreases with age something

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Don't get confused B/W degeneration and demyelination, the answer is correct here.

Q47) Difference between 2 kidneys:

a) Relations at hila
b) Location

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Main Source of energy for cornea:

a) Glycolytic pathway (Embden-Meyerhoff pathway)
b) Citric acid cycle
c)Pentose phosphate shunt

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Intravitreal drug with most retinal toxicity by:

a) Gentamycin
b) Neomycin
c) Vancomycin
d) Cefuroxime

Answer:- (a)

Q50) What produce greater effects on coronary circulation:

a) CO
b) Sympathetic
c) TPR
d) Local metabolites

Answer:- (d)

Q51) A cardiac patient comes after taking meds with GI UPSET tinnitus vomiting. Cause was his medicines. Which one?

a) Propranolol
b) Cimetidine
c) Thiazide
d) Captopril
e) Aspirin

Answer:- (e)

Q52) Thalamus hypothalamus subthalamus blood supply compromised due to branches of which vessel being affected:

a) PCA
b) ACA
c) Medial striate artery
d) Anterior choroidal artery

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Scenario of UMN lesion, where do the fibers decussate?

a) Medulla
b) Midbrain
c) Pons
d) Internal capsule

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Right facial paresthesia, tinnitus, lateral side of tongue taste lost ... facial nerve lesion at level of:

a) Sternomastoid foramen,
b) Facial canal

Answer:- (b)

Q55) Trigeminal neuralgia with jaw dysfunction scenario at which level or foramen to damage nerve:

a) Trigeminal ganglion
b) Foramen spinosum

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Scenario of breast cancer size 6 cm, 4 axillary lymph node involvement and skin involvement... on the basis of which thing high grade of tumor:

a) Lymph node involvement
b) Invasion to adjacent structures
c) Ductal involvement

Answer:- (b)

Q57) German measles to mother in 5th week of pregnancy scenario effects on child:

a) Child mentally retarded
b) Congenital cataract ...
c) Congenital deafness

Answer:- (b)

Q58) Most important cell in granuloma:

a) Epitheloid cell
b) Neutrophils

c) Giant cells
d) Lymphocytes

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q59) Which of the following is released due to increase in atrial stretch?

a) ANP ...
b) Aldosterone

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q60 Abnormal on CSF analysis:

a) Protein 600mg
b) 60 mg/dl gluocose

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q61) Pneumoconiosis in a patient (mine worker) due to dust, steal, coal and sand dust:

a) Silicosis
b) Anthracosis
c) Asbestos

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q62) 3 months old child with hydrocephalus found to have right Lateral ventricle enlarged and left lateral ventricle normal due to obstruction of:

a) Foramen Monro
b) Foramen Magendie
c) Foramen of Lushka
d) Aqueduct of Sylvius

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q63) CSF is formed by which type of cells:

a) Ependymal cells
b) Arachnoid cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q64) CSF drains through arachnoid villi into:

a) Superior sagittal sinus
b) Inferior sagittal sinus
c) Straight sinus
d) Cavernous sinus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q65) Person had below knee amputation comes after 6 months with severe pain had irregular nerve collection or globular mass at amputation site with pain on touching, histology shows:

a) Ganglioma
b) Neuroma
c) Ganglioneuroma
d) Glial (something) nevus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q66) After blunt trauma to some muscle, 2 months back calcified bony trabec, lump formed:

a) Atrophy
b) Hyperplasia
c) Metastatic calcification
d) Metaplasia
e) Dysplasia

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q67) Ligamentum flavum attached with which structure of Vertrebrae:

a) Body
b) Spinous process
c) Transverse process
d) Lamina

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q68) Which test to perform for prescribing oral anticoagulant therapy ... :

a) PT (warfarin)
b) APTT
c) Bleeding time
d) Platelet count,

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q69) Natural antithrombotic in the body:

a) Fibrinogen
b) Plasminogen
c) Heparin
d) Warfarin

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q70) Juvenile diabetes associated with:

a) Sunflower cataract
b) Snowflake cataract

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q71) Scenario of a patient with pain and bilateral ankylosed joints and lumber lordosis was lost;

a) HLA B27 (Ankylosing spondylosis)
b) HLA DR 4

Answer:- (a)

Q72) Patient has seropositive HIV. What will you do?

a) Repeat tests by other methods to confirmM
b) Isolation
c) Follow up
d) Declare AIDS
e) Compare with history

Answer:- (a)

Q73) If 100% oxygen is given. Prevent side effects or Oxygen induced injury by:

a) Nitrites
b) Ascorbic acid
c) Vitamin E
d) Vitamin B6

Answer:- (c)

Q74) Auto immune diseases, common manifestation:

a) Myalgia
b) Fever
c) Weight loss
d) Arthritis
e) Hematological changes

Answer:- (e)

Q75) Patient with RTA comes with fractures. O/E he was conscious, pulse rate 120 b/m, BP 90/60 mmHg. What will you do first?

a) Volume replacement ...
b) Stabilize fracture

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Which of the following enzyme should be checked in initial MI:

a) CK-MB
b) LDH
c) Myoglobin

Answer:- (a)

Q77) Scenario of reaction after 2 weeks of giving diphtheria toxoid:

a) Type 1 hypersensitivity
b) Type 2 hypersensitivity
c) Type 3 hypersensitivity
d) Type 4 hypersensitivity

Answer:- (c)

Q78) Patient come with complain of increased urination after alcohol intake. Reason?

a) Cortisol
b) ADH(alcohol decreases ADH so increase urination)

Answer:- (b)

Q79) Histamine released by:

a) Basophils ...
b) Eosinophils
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Scenario of intravascular hemolysis:

a) Absent haptoglobin
b) Increased unconjugated bilirubin
c) Decreased hemopexin

Answer:- (b)

Q81) Regarding Trabecular meshwork:

a) Greatest resistant at uveoscleral outflow
b) More dilated at uveoscleral

Answer:- (b)

Q82) Baby with small eyes with iris and ciliary body dysgenesis, persistent hyaloid vasculature:

a) Trisomy 21
b) Potter syndrome
c) Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome)
d) Trisomy 18

Answer:- (c)

Q83) Difficulty in language comprehension and intelligence. Lesion in?

a) Wernicke`s area …
b) Broca's area
c) Prefrontal cortex

Answer:- (a)

Q84) Inflammation in liver and in lobes adjacent to portal triads bands of inflammation going towards central (hepatic) and areas of liver are necrosed:

a) Chronic active hepatitis
b) Chronic persistent hepatitis
c) Cirrhosis
d) Fulminant hepatitis

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Transmitter cells of eye:

a) Bipolar …
b) Amacrine
c) Horizontal
d) Muller

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Child having Persistent infection, respiratory tract infection, diarrhea, tonsillitis etc. Deficient of which antibody:

a) IgG,
b) IgA
c) IgE
d) IgD

Answer:- (b)

Q87) Decreased sound to right ear, dry eye, dry mouth, facial nerve damage at what position:

a) Internal acoustic meatus
b) External acoustic meatus
c) Stylomandibular foramen
d) Stylomastoid foramen

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Radiation causes cancer in:

a) Less than 1 year
b) After 10 years
c) After 5 year
d) 6 years

Answer:- (b)

Q89) Minimum volume of urine required to remove toxic wastes from body in dhydration state:

a) 1000ml
b) 600ml
c) 400 to 600ml
d) 200 to 400ml
e) Less than 200ml

Answer:- (c)

Q90) A farmer spraying in field, became unconscious and frothing from mouth, comes in emergency what will you find:

a) Bilateral Pin point pupil
b) Muscle flaccidit Y
c) Dry skin
d) Disorientation

Answer:- (a)

Q91) 5o year old smoker some finding in middle lobe of lung:

a) Adenoma
b) Small Cell Ca
c) Squamous cell Ca
d) Large cell ca

Answer:- (c)

Q92) Commonest source of pulmonary embolism:

a) Popliteal vein
b) Femoral vein …
c) Superficial saphenous vein

Answer:- (b)

Q93) Hard keratin found in:

a) Matrix of nails
b) Hair keratin
c) Stratum basale
d) Stratum spinosum

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Iris muscle has:

a) Alpha adrenergic supply

b) B1 agonist
c) B2 agonist

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q95) There's h/o blunt trauma, corneal edema, fixed dilated pupil, pain:

a) Angle recession
b) High IOP
c) Lens dislocation
d) Iridodylasis
e) Damage to pupillary constrictor muscle

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q96) Hematocrit (or ESR) is increased by decreasing?

a) Albumin
b) Globulin
c) Cholesterol

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q97) Regarding lens which is true:

a) 90% water
b) Posterior capsule is thicker than anterior capsule
c) Equator is 15mm
d) No sensory innervation

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q98) UAE driver comes home after 3 years with 1 month h/o fever, vomiting and unwell, weight loss, hepatosplenomegaly, lymph nodes enlarged, diarrhea:

a) AIDS
b) Leishmaniasis
c) TB
d) Yellow fever

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q99) Prevalence of a disease:

a) All cases
b) New cases
c) Old cases

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q100) Desmosomes contain filament similar to..??

a) Intermediate filament
b) Microfilaments
c) Actin
d) Myosin

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q101) Long term control of blood pressure:

a) ANP
b) Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone system
c) Sympathetic stimulation

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q102) A very crucial(sort) step in nerve excitation is?

a) Binding of synaptic vesicle to post synaptic membrane
b) Influx of Ca++ into axon terminal
c) Efflux of Cl- from presynaptic terminal
d) Binding of Ca++ to postsynaptic terminal

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q103) No accommodation. Lesion at:

a) Cerebrum
b) Diencephalon
c) Midbrain
d) Medulla
e) Pons

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q104) Truck driver slept with open window in the morning can't shut eyelid, mouth deviating to one side etc, of facial nerve palsy. Qs was, he is not able to shut his eyelid due to:

a) Orbicularis Oris
b) Levator palpabrae superioris
c) Orbicularis oculi

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q105) Scenario of eye surgery, occulocardiac reflex was activated. Which nerves were afferent n efferent:

a) Trigeminal and vagus

b) Facial and vagus
c) Oculomotor and vagus

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Patient developed gradual loss of peripheral vision in 3 years. On examination he had bitemporal hemianopia. Cause is..??

a) Pituitary adenoma
b) lesion of optic tract

Answer:- (a)

Q107) A man had Hb 17. On ultrasound a 3 or 6cm spherical mass was found on the lower pole of his kidney. What does he have?

a) Adenoma
b) Carcinoma
c) Cyst
d) Granuloma

Answer:- (b)

Q108) Doctor can avoid spread of infections in ICU by:

a) Clean instruments
b) Wear gloves
c) Wash hands after checking each patient ...

Answer:- (c)

Q109) Saw tooth appearance on P wave of ECG, 3:1 block, regularly irregular pulse. These were the three positive findings. Cause:

a) First degree Heart block
b) Second-degree Heart block
c) Atrial flutter .
d) Atrial fibrillation
e) 3rd degree Heart block

Answer:- (c)

Q110) Right handed person with Left inferior quadrantanopia lesion in:

a) Right parietal lobe
b) Right temporal lobe
c) Left parietal lobe
d) Left temporal lobe
e) Frontal lobe

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- For this type of Q Change left to right and vice versa Inferior changes to Parietal Superior changes to Temporal

Q111) Receptors encapsulated in deep layer of skin for pressure and vibration:

a) Pacinian
b) Meissner
c) Ruffini
d) Free nerve ending
e) Merkel

Answer:- (a)

Q112 Female about 45 years old, oral glucose tolerance test. Fasting sugar 122. After 1 hour 194. After 2 hours 192:

a) Overt DM
b) Impaired GTT (Prediabetic)
c) Normal GTT
d) Secondary DM

Answer:- (b)

Q113) Dissociative loss of temperature and pain sensation with preservation of touch sensation will be present in:

a) Tabes dorsalis
b) Poliomyelitis
c) Syringomylia

Answer:- (c)

Q114) Which artery enters cranium to become principle artery of brain:

a) Internal Carotid Artery
b) External Carotid Artery
c) Common Carotid Artery
d) Vertebral Artery

Answer:- (a)

Q115) What will you find in a patient with primary hypothyroidism due to intrinsic disease of thyroid:

a) Increase thyroglobulin

b) Increase cholesterol
c) Increase iodide
d) Increase thyroxine

Answer:- (b)

Q116) Lean child got some fracture. On tying bp cuff he developed tetanic contractions. His serum calcium was 6.8 (low)and urinary was 50(normal range). Most likely cause of this was:

a) Vitamin D deficiency
b) Primary hypoparathyroidism
c) Secondary hypoparathyroidism
d) Osteoporosis

Answer:- (a)

Q117) Parasitic infection spread through:

a) By migratory
b) 2.0 billion suffer from it every year
c) Mostly occurs in the tropical areas

Answer:- (c)

Q118) Blood supply of visual cortex:

a) Posterior cerebral artery
b) Anterior cerebral artery

Answer:- (a)

Q119) What is likely to influence compliance of drug by patient:

a) How well the doctor explains him the importance of medications and also hazards of not using it.
b) If the patient understands the harm of not taking drugs and how it can progress
c) The patient's own perception...
d) The patient's own understanding of disease

Answer:- (a)

Q120) How much daily % calorie intake can be taken from fats:

a) 15-20%
b) 30-35%
c) 50-70%
d) 20-40%

Answer:- (b)

Q121) Regarding suprarenal gland..??

a) All branches of abdominal aorta
b) Both vein open into inferior venae cava
c) Middle suprarenal artery is derived from left renal artery
d) Lt suprarenal vein drains into the renal vein . . .
e) Left suprarenal open into renal

Answer:- (d)

Q122) Where is the sympathetic control of vessels greater than of local metabolites?

a) Skin ...
b) Heart
c) Brain
d) Skeletal muscle during exercise

Answer:- (a)

Q123) SIADH causes:

A) Hyponatremia
b) Hypocalcemia
c) Decreased thirst
d) Hypokalemia

Answer:- (a)

Q124) Which vessel opens directly into chambers of heart, particularly the atria:

a) Anterior cardiac vein
b) Coronary sinus
c) Venae communicante cordians
d) SVC ...

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Fourth ventricle ends at:

a) Junction of pyramids
b) Midbrain
c) Facial colliculus
d) Superior peduncle

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Don't mix superior colliculus and facial colliculus

Q126) Young man with multiple kidney cysts bilaterally. His disease was:

a) Autosomal recessive
b) Autosomal dominant (APKD)
Answer:- (b)

Q127) When giving a medicine for a particular disease, the therapeutic dose is decided by:
a) Therapeutic index .
b) Potency
c) Drug Efficacy
d) Half life
Answer:- (b)
Explanation:- Therapeutic dose= Potency Therapeutic index = Safety

128) Patient receiving hormone replacement therapy, her sister also had breast carcinoma what cancer is she at risk of developing:
a) Breast carcinoma
b) Endometrial carcinoma
c) Ovarian carcinoma
Answer:- (a)

Q129) Patient receiving radiation therapy for some disease. Then she came with necrosis and fibrosis of tissue. This was due to radiation causing:
a) Squamous cell carcinoma
b) End arteritis obliterans
c) Desquamation
Answer:- (c)

Q130) Hypophysial-portal system supply to:
a) Adenohypophysis
b) Neurohypophysis
c) Pars intermedia
d) Hypothalamus
Answer:- (a)

Q131) Primordial germ cells of gonads developed (or comes) from:
a) Wall of yolk sac
b) Lateral plate mesoderm
c) Intermediate mesoderm
d) Splanchnic mesoderm
Answer:- (a)

Q132) Coronary heart disease types A, cause :
a) Competitive nature of personality
b) Impatience
c) Hostility
d) Vigorous speech
e) Physiologic reactivity to stress
Answer:- (e)

Q133) Early treatment and prompt diagnosis:
a) Primary prevention
b) Secondary prevention ...
c) Tertiary prevention
Answer:- (b)

Q134) Person has homonymous hemianopia, with weakness of the side of the body and spastic muscles with exaggerated reflexes. Babinski's sign +ve:
a) Internal capsule
b) Prefrontal cortex
c) Occipital cortex
d) Midbrain
e) Optic chiasm
Answer:- (a)

Q135) A man known smoker was given 100% oxygen therapy and had severe resp difficulty, came after 3 days with severe SOB Reason:
a) Pulmonary embolism
b) Pleural effusion
c) Spontaneous pneumothorax
d) Broncho smth
Answer:- (c)

Q136) Epinephrine (adrenaline) is different from nor epinephrine:
a) Heart rate n contraction inc
b) Vasoconstriction in renal
c) Skin

d) In lungs

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q137) Ventricles maximally filled in which phase of cardiac cycle:

a) Atrial systole
b) Isovolumetric relaxation
c) Rapid filling
d) Slow filling

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q138) Child had trauma with ball, after that restriction in upward movement and diplopia, cause:

a) Blow out fracture of orbit
b) Occulomotor nerve palsy
c) Abducent nerve palsy
d) Trochlear nerve palsy

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q139) Alveoli are present in:

a) Alveolar duct
b) Alveolar sac
c) Respiratory bronchiole
d) Terminal bronchiole

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q140) Transfusion reaction will occur in:

a) Donor AB recipient A
b) Donor O recipient AB
c) Donor A recipient AB
d) Donor O Recipient B

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q141) Patient with severe dyspnea, ABGs show pH 7.33, pCO2 50(or something) HCO3 24 which of the following he has:

a) Respiratory acidosis without compensation
b) Metabolic acidosis with partial compensation
c) Respiratory alkalosis with partial compensation
d) Metabolic alkalosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q142) Nerve supply of lateral rectus muscle:

a) Oculomotor
b) Abducent
c) Trochlear

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q143) Lymph flow decrease during:

a) Exercise,
b) Hemorrhage
c) Leaky proteins from capillaries
d) Increase arterial flow

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q144) In left hemidisection of spinal cord, which of the following will not be present on ipsilateral side:

a) Loss of vibration
b) Loss of pain
c) Loss of two-point discrimination

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q145) The danger area of SCALP is:

a) Loose areolar tissue
b) Aponeurosis epicranialis
c) Skin
d) Connective tissue

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q146) Leptomeninges constitutes:

a) Dura mater and arachnoid mater
b) Pia mater and dura mater
c)Pia mater and arachnoid mater
d) Arachnoid mater and dura mater

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q147) Patient lost fluid in sweating and drank 2-liter water, what will happen:

a) Increase ICF volume
b) Increase ECF volume

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q148) Pregnant lady taking ferrous sulphate something which problem she is prone to have:

a) Folic acid deficiency
b) Vitamin D

c) Vitamin C

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q149) Best bacterial cell wall inhibitor:

a) Penicillin.
b) Clavulanic acid

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q150) When emmetrope patient become presbyopic, what will happen:

a) Visual acuity increase
b) Near point increases
c) Far point decrease

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q151) Corneal reflex afferent limb?

a) CN 2
b) CN 3
c) CN 5
d) CN 7

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q152) Patient with chronic type 2 respiratory failure admitted:

a) Alkaline urine
b) 100% oxygen therapy on admission

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q153) Blood supply to which organ is primarily regulated by sympathetics:

a) Heart
b) Kidneys
c) Skin
d) GIT
e) Lungs

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q154) Maximum Acetylcholine released from:

a) Frontal lobe
b) Basal ganglia
c) Nucleus of Meynert

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q155) Chromosomes are visible in which phase?

a) Metaphase
b) Prophase
c) Telophase

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q156) Hyperkalemia will cause?

a) Arrest in systole
b) Arrest in diastole
c) Prolonged contraction
d) PVCs

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q157) Regarding nerve supply of ciliary muscles:

a) Short ciliary nerve
b) Long ciliary nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q158) Thirst stimulated by:

a) ADH
b) Angiotensin I
c) Angiotensin II
d) Aldosterone

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q159) Which of the following causes reabsorption of both water and sodium?

a) Angiotensin II
b) Aldosterone
c) ADH
d) Cortisol

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q160) A young man given IV drug that causes inotropic effect on heart and pupil dilatation:

a) Atropine
b) Epinephrine
c) Norepinephrine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q161) Question regarding relative risk in females. 100 working women and 110 nonworking women. LBW child born to working women was 40 and to nonworking was 21:

a) 1.9
b) 2.5
c) 2.0

d) 2.1

Answer:- ***(d)***

Relative Risk = a/(a+b) / c/(c+d)
Risk of developing disease in exposed group divided by risk in unexposed group
a = exposed + diseased = 40
b = exposed + not diseased = 60 (100-40 = 60)
c = not exposed + diseased = 21
d = not exposed + not diseased = 89 (110-21 = 89)
RR = 40/(40+60) / 21/(21+89)
= (40/100) / (21/110)
= 0.4/0.19
= **2.1**

Q162) Old man with history of weight loss, intermittent constipation, hematochezia, colonoscopy done 1 year back shows tubular adenoma. From what he is suffering:

a) Ca colon
b) Hemorrhoids
c) Diverticulitis
d) Crohns disease

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q163) Type of receptor on constrictor pupillae..??

a) Alpha adrenergic
b) Muscarinic M3 receptors

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q164) Which receptor is activated in ciliary muscle during accommodation:

a) Alpha adrenergic
b) Muscarinic
c) Beta 2 agonist

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q165) Neuromuscular blockade is by?

Answer:- ***Tubocurare***

Q166) Regarding anion gap which is true:

a) Difference between measured cations and unmeasured anions
b) Difference between unmeasured cations and measured anions
c) Difference between unmeasured cations and unmeasured anions
d) Difference between measured cations and measured anions

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q167) Regarding Vibrio Cholera:

a) Survive in alkaline medium
b) Survive in acidic medium
c) Fastidious

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q168) Frequency of dosing is affected by?

a) Half-life .
b) Amount of drug

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q169) Maximal effect a drug can produce is called?

a) Potency
b) Efficacy.

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q170) Therapeutic Index is?

a) Measurement of drug safety.
b) Measurement of drug toxicity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q172) In adults, spinal anesthesia is preferred in which intervertebral space:

a) T12-L1
b) L1-L2
c) L3-L4.
d) L4-L5

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q173) In children, spinal anesthesia is preferred in which intervertebral space:

a) T12-L1
b) L1-L2
c) L3-L4
d) L4-L5

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q174) CSF is:

a) ECF
b) ICF
c) Transcellular fluid .

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q175) Regarding fetal liver in end of last trimester:

a) 5% of body
b) Covers most of abdominal cavity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q176) Heat produce after rest of Muscle is called.??

a) Maintenance heat
b) Activation heat

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q177) Middle Meningeal Artery:

a) Travel Between Dura And Arachnoid
b) Travel Between Arachnoid And Pia
c) Give Anterior Branch At Pterion

Answer:- ***(c)***

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Q1) CD4+ and Th1 majorly secrete which of the following ?

a) IL-1
b) IL-2
c) 1L-4
d) 1L-6
e) 1L-8

Answer:- (b)

Q2) An ophthalmologist is performing surgery on the eyelids. He should know the appearance of correct sequence of structures?

a) Skin,orbicularis oculi muscle,septum, fat ,levator aponeurosis,muller muscle,tarsus ,conjunctiva
b) Skin,septum,aponeurotic fat, muller muscle,levator aponeurosis,conjunctiva
c) Skin aponeurotic fat, septum ,levator aponeurosis,septum, muller,conjunctiva
d) Skin, aponeurosis, orbital septum, Muller muscle, conjunctiva

Answer:- (a)

Q3) Hypothalamus controls which function:

a) Respiration
b) Hunger
c) Memory
d) Autonomic and hormones

Answer:- (d)

Q4) Patient has hazy vision in left eye and the vitrous is hazy On fundoscopy yellow fluffy margins are present at the site of chorioretinal scar .What is the cause?

a) Toxoplasmosis
b) AIDS
c) BRVO
d) CSPR
e) Brucellosis

Answer:- (a)

Q5) A person presents with gradual unilateral bulging of the right eye:

a) Thyroid ophthalmopathy
b) Carotid Cavernous fistula
c) Haemangioma
d) Schwannoma
e) Glioma of optic nerve

Answer:- (e)

Q6) Sclera is thinnest at?

a) Anterior to recti attachment
b) Posterior to recti attatchment
c) Posterior to the equator
d) Anterior to the equator

Answer:- (b)

Q7) A young boy experiences dyspnea on lying down.What is the cause for this manifestation?

a) Retrosternal goiter
b) Meningioma
c) Thyroid nodule
d) Enlarged isthmus
e) Thyroiditis

Answer:- (a)

Q8) A group of population is studied over time ,in order to develop the cause of a disease
what is the study?

a) Stratified random sampling
b) Cross over trial
c) Case control
d) Cohort study
e) Cross sectional study

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Cause= case control
Exposed/Non exposed= Cohort

Q9) A man received blunt trauma to the right eye. He experiences diplopia of both

eyes on upward gaze and difficulty moving the right eye upward,there is ecchymosis in the lower eyelid along with anaesthesia felt below the lower eyelid on the face?

a) Roof of orbit
b) Floor of orbit
c) Occulomotor cranial nerve
d) Infraorbital nerve
e) Medial wall of orbit

Answer:- (b)

Q10) Patient can see distant objects and can move the eye normally in all directions but can't focus on near objects . lesion of:

a) 3rd nerve
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Short ciliary nerve and ciliary ganglion
d) Edingar westphal nucleus and 3rd nerve
e) Trochear and abducent nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q11) ECG shows U wave and prolonged PR interval. The reason for this change is?

a) Hyperkalemia
b) Hypokalemia
c) Hyponatremia
d) Hypernatemia
e) Hypercalcemia

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Drug used orally for Myasthenia Gravis is?

a) Physiostigmine
b) Neostigmine
c) Atropine
d) Edrophonium
e) Pralidoxime

Answer:- (b)

Q13) Physiostigmine is preferred over neostigmine in the treatment of?

a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Tumor
d) Conjunctivitis

Answer:- (b)

Q14) A child has a bluish red tumour on his face .what is this?

a) Osteoma
b) Hemangioma
c) Lipoma
d) Sarcoma

Answer:- (b)

Q15) A child has presented with proptosis. The underlying lesion shows small blue cells and rosettes. Which gene is the cause for this presentation?

a) Retinoblastoma gene
b) P53
c) RAS
d) P16

Answer:- (a)

Q16) A patient with lateral rectus muscle paralysis will present with?

a) Diplopia on abduction
b) Diplopia on adduction
c) Medial squint
d) Lateral squint
e) Miosis

Answer:- (C)

Q17) Infratemporal fossa is also know as?

a) Pretracheal space
b) Submandibular fossa
c) Paraphryngeal space
d) Tonsillar space

Answer:- (c)

Q18) A fisher man with echhymosis and gum hypertrophy will be suffering from deficiency of ?

a) Vit B-12
b) Vit C
c) Vit B1
d) Niacin

e) Riboflavin

Answer:- (b)

Q19) Haemophila is known to have what kind of bleeding?

a) Organ bleeding
b) Ecchymosis
c) epistaxis
d) Tissue bleeding

Answer:- (d)

Q20) In A.S.A classification ,what type of data is present?

a) Nominal
b) Ordinal
c) Ratio
d) Odd
e) Interval

Answer:- (b)

Q21) Mononuclear phagocytes initially originate from?

a) Spleen
b) Thymus
c) Bone marrow
d) Lymph node
e) Liver

Answer:- (c)

Q22) Subcapsular afferents are a feature of which structure?

a) Spleen
b) Lymphatic duct
c) Bone marrow
d) Thymus
e) Lymph node

Answer:- (e)

Q23) Submandibular gland is located around which structures?

a) Anterior belly of digastric,posterior belly of digastric and mandible
b) Ant. Belly of digastric, midline and sternocleidomastoid
c) Sternocleidomastoid,omohyoid,midline
d) Sternosceidomastoid,trapezius,clavicle

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Thirst is stimulated by?

a) ANP
b) Aldosterone
c) Angiotensinogen
d) Angiotensin 1
e) Angiotensin 2

Answer:- (e)

Q25) Inappropriate secretion af antidiuretic hormone causes what?

a) Increased ECF osmolarity
b) Increased ICF Osmolarity
c) Decreased ICF Osmolarity
d) Decreased ECF Osmolarity
e) Hyponatremia

Answer:- (e)

Q26) Blood pressure during strenuous exercise is maintained by ?

a) Renin angiotensin system
b) Baroreceptor mechanism
c) Decreased Peripheral Resistance
d) Inc Sympathetic outflow due to collateral response from higher centres

Answer:- (d)

Q27) Long standing control of glucose levels is measured by?

a) Plasma glucose concentration
b) Glycosylated hb concentration
c) Insulin levels

Answer:- (b)

Q28) Which gastroenteritis causing organism is responsible for death?

a) Clostridium botulism
b) Vibrio cholera

c) E.coli
d) Strep.pneumoniae
e) Clostridium perfringes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q29) The most adverse transfusion reaction will occur by which donor-reciepient miss match?

a) O+ to O
b) AB to A
c) A to AB

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q30) Vagus nerve passes through which foramen?

a) Inferior orbital foramen
b) Hypoglossal foramen
c) Jugular foramen
d) Foramen ovale
e) Foramen lacerum

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q31) Visual Evoked Potential is used for?

a) Infants visual acquity
b) Optic nerve disease
c) Mallingering
d) Standerlt something

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q32) Central vein of retina?

a) Drains ciliary muscle through vortex veins
b) Joins facial vein
c) Passes through the inferior orbital foramen
d) Occlusion causes Slow ,painless loss of vision
e) Receives thrombi from straight sinus

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q33) Lens requires continuous supply of?

a) Glucose
b) Oxygen
c) Co2
d) Blood

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q34) Diphtheria has most toxic effect on which organ?

a) Spleen
b) Heart
c) Liver
d) Brain
e) Gut

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q35) Patient presents with diarrhoea and bloating. There is h/o use of clindamycin for 5 days , cause is?

a) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
b) E.coli
c) Clostridium difficle
d) Strept group B

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q36) Malignant tumour least likely to metastatize?

a) Scc
b) Bcc
c) Retinoblastoma
d) Kaposi

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) Staging of tumour is done on the basis of?

a) Extent of spread
b) Lymphovascular invasion
c) Differentiation of cells (this is for grading)

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q38) You have conducted research on cephalosporins and penicillin antibiotics. Now you have randomly allocated these medicines to patients with staph aureus infections, what is this an example of?

a) Cross sectional
b) Randomized control trial
c) Non randomized control trial
d) Case control
e) Cohort study

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q39) Fibres for circadian rhythm leave optic nerve and synapse in which area?

a) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
b) Supraoptic nucleus
c) Paraventricular nucleus

Answer:- (a)

Q40) A person can't move his eye laterally.where is the lesion?

a) Pons
b) Facial colliculus
c) Arcuate nucleus
d) Dentate nucleus

Answer:- (b)

Q41) Ph7.51 ,PCO2.30mmhg and HCO3.21mmhg. What condition exists?

a) Metabolic acidosis
b) Metabolic alkalosis
c) Respiratory alkalosis
d) Respiratory acidosis
e) Mixed disorder

Answer:- (c)

Q42) Epinephrine decreases actions on what?

a) Cutaneous blood flow
b) Heart rate
c) insulin
d) Heart contractility

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Seizures (increased neuronal activity) caused by agents that block the actions of what at the synapses?

a) Ach
b) Glycine
c) GABA
d) Dopamine
e) Noradrenaline

Answer:- (c)

Q44) A child presents with malnourishment and has generalized edema. What is the edema a result of?

a) Lupus nephritis
b) Loss of Albumin
c) Iron Deficiency Anemia
d) Hyponatremia

Answer:- (b)

Q45) An apathetic child presents with Hb. 8mg/dl ,he is pale and tests show an enlarged liver .what is the condition the child is suffering from?

a) Marasmus
b) Kwashioker
c) Vit C defiency
d) Lupus nephritis

Answer:- (b)

Q46) Which special feature is absent in atlas vertebrae?

a) Lateral facets
b) Spinous process
c) Vertebral arch
d) Superior facets

Answer:- (b)

Q47) Tumour excised and on histology,myofibrils and cross striations are seen. What is the disease?

a) Rhabdomyosarcoma
b) Leiomyoma
c) Dermoid cyst
d) Etinoblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Basal acid output Is increased by?

a) H2 receptor antagonist
b) Alkanization of antrum
c) Acidification of duodenum
d) Acidification of antrum
e) Vagotomy

Answer:- (b)

Q49) What is the aqueous humour volume ?

a) 1-2 ml
b) 0-1 ml
c) 0.25-0.30 ml
d) 2.5-3.0 ml

e) 0.5-2ml

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q50) What is the normal volume of vitreous?

a) 2cc
b) 3cc
c) 4cc
d) 5cc

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q51) Lens is derived from which layer?

a) Ectoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Mesoderm
d) Neural crest cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q52) Eyelids developed from which layer?

a) Ectoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Mesoderm +ectoderm
d) neuroectoderm +mesoderm

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q53) Primordial germ cells in yolk sac develop from what ?

a) Ectoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Mesoderm
d) Neural crest cells
e) Neural Tube

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q54) Cornea is supplied by which nerve?

a) Lacrimal
b) Frontal
c) Nasociliary
d) Trochlear
e) Facial

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q55) Colobomas are developed due to the failure of closure of choroid fissure. Which structure has colobamas most commonly?

a) Lens
b) Optic nerve
c) Iris
d) Pupil

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q56) Myelin sheath in the CNS is deveopled from which structure?

a) Schwann cells
b) Neuroglia
c) Dendrites
d) Ganglion
e) Astrocytes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q57) Corneal transparency is a result of?

a) Intact endothelium
b) Intact epithelium
c) Lattice arrangement of collagen fibrils
d) Deschemet membrane

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q58) Corneal transparency is maintained by?

a) Intact epithelium
b) Intact endothelium
c) Collagen fibrils arrangement

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q59) Ageous humour is developed from which process?

a) Diffusion
b) Filtration
c) Active transport from ciliary process
d) Osmosis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q60) Distance of fovea from the edge of the optic disc is ?

a) 4mm
b) 3mm
c) 1 disc diameter
d) 1.5mm
e) 5 disc diameters

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q61) Right homonymous heminopia is due to a lesion in which?

a) Right optic tract
b) Left optic tract
c) Optic chiasma
d) Right optic nerve
e) LGB

Answer:- (b)

Q62) A lady suffers from right homonomous superior quadrannopia where is the lesion?

a) Right parietal lobe
b) left parietal lobe
c) left optic nerve
d) left temporal lobe
e) Right temporal lobe

Answer:- (d)

Q63) Supraorbital artery is a branch of which?

a) Facial
b) Ophthalmic
c) Central retinal artery
d) Maxillary

Answer:- (b)

Q64) Iodine is stored the thyroid follicles as:

a) Di-idotyrosine
b) Thyroglobulin
c) Tri-iodothyronine
d) Thyroxine

Answer:- (b)

Q65) A man suffers a RTA , femur is fractured along with forearm and tibia. His BP 90/45.What will be the first step in managing this patient?

a) Stabilize the fractured bones
b) Volume replacement
c) Tracheostomy
d) Iv analgesics

Answer:- (b)

Q66) After a few days of bacteremia,organism causing typhoid will reside in?

a) Gall bladder
b) Peyers patches
c) Spleen
d) Duodenum

Answer:- (b)

(Reside in Peyers patches after a few days,and in gall bladder in chronic carriers)

Q67) Specialzied cells in CNS that form myelin sheath are ?

a) Schwann cells
b) Dendrites
c) Glial cells
d) Microglia
e) Oligodendrocytes

Answer:- (e)

68. A mother was moderately consuming alcohol in her 1st trimester. What condition will her baby most likely suffers from?

a) Cardiac defects
b) Glaucoma
c) Microcephaly

Answer:- (c)

Q69) The volume of CSF in ventricles is 150ml, but how much is produced daily?(ml)

a) 250
b) 350
c) 450
d) 550
e) 650

Answer:- (c)

(400-500ml/24 hours)

Q70) Patient having uncontrolled movements. He was asked to walk in a straight line but he kept swaying to the right side and fell down. Where is the lesion?

a) Cerebrum
b) Cerebellum
c) Midbrain
d) Pons

e) Medulla Oblongata

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q71) Corneal reflex afferent is carried by which nerve?

a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
e) 7

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q72) Lacrimal gland has which type of secretions?

a) Mucinous
b) Serous
c) Mixed
d) Holocrine

Answer: - ***(b)***

Q73) Follicular conjunctivitis is caused by which agent?

a) Brimonidine
b) Lignocaine
c) Benzodiazepene
d) Phenytoin

Answer:- ***(a)***

74. A patient presents with femur fracture. Investigations done which show low serum and ionized calcium , increased phosphate and increased PTH. His Alkaline phosphate is normal .what is the diagnosis?

a) CRF
b) Vitamin D toxicity
c) Hypoparathyroidism
d) Osteomalacia

Answer:- ***(a)***

75. Pateint had development of purpura and epistaixis. He only has a history of a sore throat 10 days ago ,but is otherwise healthy and active . what should be looked for ?

a) Bleeding time
b) Clotting time
c) APTT
d) Prothrombin time
e) Platelet count

Answer: - ***(e)***

Q76) A muscle when is repeatedly stimulated without period of relaxation suffers from one of the following?

a) Tetany
b) Tetanus
c) Tetanic contraction
d) Rigor mortis
e) Spasm

Answer: - ***(c)***

Q77) Biological component available in food is best described as:

a) Vitamin
b) Mineral
c) Nutreints
d) Carbohydrates
e) Lipids

Answer: - ***(c)***

Q78) Regression of breast and uterus after pregnancy is by the action of which of the following?

a) Golgi bodies
b) Mitochondria
c) Lysosomes
d) RER

Answer: - ***(c)***

79. A lady presented with the complaint of galactorrhea due to prolactinoma. She is prescribed bromocriptine. What effect will bromocriptine produces on prolactin?

a) Inhibition of release of prolactin from hypothalamus
b) Inhibition of release of prolactin from anterior pituitary
c) Inhibition of bromocriptine action on anterior pituitary
d) Inhibition of action of prolactin on breast tissue

Answer: - ***(b)***

Q80) Which factor primarily determines local anaesthesia activity?

a) Pka
b) Protein binding
c) Lipid solubility
d) Volume concentration

Answer: - ***(a)***

Q81) Which one of the following is bactericidal?

a) Clindamycin
b) Penicillin
c) Sulphonamide
d) Erythromycin
e) Tetracyclin

Answer: - ***(b)***

Q82) Phospholipid cardiolipin is mostly present where?

a) RER
b) Mitochondria
c) SER
d) Plasma membrane
e) Lysosomes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q83) A patient was given PPD . Induration of 15mm developed. Macrophages were seen what other cells will present along with macrophages?

a) B-cells
b) T-cell
c) Neutrophils
d) Lymphocytes

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q84) Antibody is produced by tubercle of T.B. where will it be found?

a) Cell bound
b) Attached to bacteria
c) In the serum
d) Can be transferred to another individual

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q85) What is the first and foremost important relation between a Patient and a Dr?

a) Autonomy
b) Respect
c) Active listening
d) Mutual trust
e) Behaviour

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q86) A patient presented with abdominal pain, his amylase was +ve, he is most likely to be suffering from which of the following?

a) Liquefactive necrosis
b) Fat necrosis
c) Coagulative necrosis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q87) A patient had stroke and now on Doppler he has increased blood flow what is the reason for this increase in cerebral blood flow?

a) Decreased po2
b) Decreased pco2
c) Extraneuronal K def
d) Decreased blood flow
e) Constriction of vessels

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q88) Parasitic and allergic infections will have which of the following in abundance?

a) Monocytes
b) Eosinophils
c) Mast cells
d) T cells
e) Neutrophils

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q89) CRF dysfunction results in which of the following?

Answer:- ***Decreased erythropoiten***

Q90) Patient has BP 210/100, creatinine level 8mg/dl, damage is seen in which part of nephron?

a) Juxtaglomerular cells
b) Peritubular capillaries
c) Renal tubular cells
d) Macula densa

Answer:- (a)

Q91) A patient with Herpes simplex keratitis is being treated with 2% acyclovir. What is the mechanism of action?

a) Viral chain inhibitor
b) DNA polymerase inhibitor
c) Inhibitor of viral replication

Answer:- (b)

Q92) Damage to the optic canal will cause damage to which structure?

a) Ophthalmic artery
b) Ophthalmic nerve
c) Central retinal artery

Answer:- (a)

Q93) CSF enters venous blood through?

a) Central vein
b) Sigmoid sinus
c) Arachnoid villi

Answer:- (c)

Q94) Patient presents with right hemiplegia along with angle of mouth deviating to the left side dribbling of saliva from the corner of the mouth. Where is the lesion?

a) Pons
b) Medulla
c) Internalcapsule

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- LESION OF INTERNAL CAPSULE RESULTS IN CONTRALTERAL HEMIPLEGIA OF THE BODY AND CONTRALATERAL UMNL OF THE FACE I.E. THE SAME SIDE OF THE BODY AND FACE IS INVOLVED. IN THIS SCENARIO ANGLE OF MOUTH DEVIATING TO LEFT SIDE INDICATES RIGHT FACIAL NERVE PALSY

Q95) Man is exercising and drinks 2L of pure water. Where is most of the water absorbed from?

a) Duodenum
b) Jejunum
c) Ileum
d) Colon
e) Rectum

Answer:- (b)

Q96) Plasma half life is related to?

a) Volume of distribution
b) Rate of clearance
c) Rate of absorption

Answer:- (b)

Q97) Bioavailability of a drug given orally has maximum effects due to?

a) Amount of drug absorbed by GIT
b) Bypass liver in the inactivated state
c) Amount of drug free in circulation

Answer:- (b)

Q98) A substance which has clearance greater than inulin has?

a) Filtered through glomeruli and reabsorbed
b) Only tubular secretion
c) Only filtered
d) Filtered and secreted

Answer:- (d)

Q99) A non smoker presents with low grade fever and has peri hilar mass. He had an episode of haemoptysis 3 days ago. (there was a clue in the question pointing towards lung cancer) Which environmental factor is responsible for this condition?

a) Radon
b) Silicosis
c) Asbestosis
d) TB

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Radon is the 2nd most common cause of lung cancer after cigarette smoking – First Aid.

Q100) Smoker has cancer of the oesophagus. Which carcinogenic components of tobacco are responsible for causing the cancer?

a) Nitrites/nitrates
b) Beta Naphthaline
c) Aromatic hydrocarbons
d) Nitrosamines

Answer:- (c)

Q101) RIGHT kidney is anteriorly related to?

a) Hepatic flexure of colon
b) 2nd part of duodenum
c) Small intestine
d) Liver
e) Suprarenal gland

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- Right Kidney Is Related Anteriorly To Hepatic Flexure Of Colon,Liver And 2nd Part Of Duodenum Of Which Liver Occupies The Major Area

Q102) True about kidneys?

a) Enclosed in fascial sheath along with their adrenal glands
b) Give renal vessels at L4
c) Hilum at L4
d) Renal artery Is anterior to renal vein

Answer:- (a)

Q103) CRF patient will have hypertrophy in:

a) Parathyroid glands
b) Thyroid
c) Spleen

Answer:- (a)

Q104) HLA-B5 is related to which disease?

a) Sjogrens syndrome
b) Behcets disease
c) Graves disease
d) Addison disease
e) Dermatitis herpetiformis

Answer:- (b)

Q105) Median umbilical ligament is the remnant of?

a) Right Umbilical vein
b) Left Umbilical Vein
c) Left Umbilical artery
d) Right Umbilical Artery
e) Urachus

Answer:- (e)

Q106) Set point in temperature regulation control by thr response to change in temperature . The receptors which detect this change are located in?

a) Posterior hypothalamus
b) Skin
c) Anterior hypothalamus
d) Medulla

Answer:- (c)

Q107) Deep petrosal nerve on the way to lacrimal gland synapses in which ganglion?

a) Otic
b) Sphenopalatine
c) Ciliary
d) Cervical symp ganglion

Answer:- (b)

Q108) 3rd heart sound is normal in children and some adults. What is it a result of ?

a) Atrial contraction
b) Closure of AV valves
c) Closure of semilunar valves
d) Ventricular ejection
e) Ventricular vibration with rapid filling

Answer:- (e)

Q109) Cardiac output divided by Heart rate=

a) Pulse preassure
b) Stroke volume
c) TPR
d) Venous return

Answer:- (b)

Q110) Transplant rejection is by ?

a) CD4 T cells
b) Cytotoxic T cell
c) Lymphocytes
d) Neutrophils

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Acute=CD8 cells
Chronic=CD4 cells

Q111) Tuberous sclerosis is ?

a) Autosomal recessive disease
b) Autosomal dominant disease
c) X linked recessive
d) Gene loci
e) Chromosomal abnormality

Answer:- (b)

Q112) Nissles substance related to?

a) Ribosomes
b) Axon hillock
c) RER
d) Dendrites
e) Synapses

Answer:- (c)

113) Patient presents with cervical lymphadenopathy. On histological examination, granulomas are seen. What is the requirement for definitive diagnosis of TB?

a) Epitheleoid cells
b) AFB
c) T cells
d) Casseous necrosis
e) Macrophages

Answer:- (b)

Q114) Oxygen-HB dissociation curve is on the extreme left in?

a) Decrease PH
b) Decrease 2,3 BPG
c) Decrease temperature
d) CO poisoning
e) HBF

Answer:- (d)

Q115) Enlarged jugulodiagastric lymph node of the deep cervical lymph nodes are due to which?

a) Palatine tonsils
b) Pharyngeal
c) Submandibular
d) Sublingual
e) Parotid

Answer:- (a)

Q116) Tumour genesis in mutated p53 is because of ?

a) Increased cell survival
b) Increased apoptosis
c) Necrosis
e) Increased vascular supply

Answer:- (a)

Q117) What is true regarding posterior cranial fossa?

a) Cerebellar vermis lies against straight sinus
b) Basilar artery runs in front of pons
c) Facial nerve arises from medulla oblongata
d) Something related to the floor of third ventricle

Answer:- (b)

Q118) Lesion causing rigidity due to the destruction of neurons is due to?

a) Caudate
b) Globus pallidus
c) Subthalamic nucleus
d) Substantia niagra

Answer:- (d)

Q119) A person has dyspnea and on percussion and auscultation he has stony dull sounds what will be seen on the XRAY?

a) Diaphragmatic recess
b) Thromboembolism
c) Fluid in pleural space

Answer:- (c)

Q120) ASO titer is +ve.useful in which disease?

a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Rheumatic fever
c) SLE

Answer:- (b)

Q121) Patient presented with fever and pain in chest radiating to back. On auscultation of left sternal border rustling sounds are heard.which structure is involved?

a) Myocardium
b) Pericardium
c) Pleura
d) Endocardium

Answer:- (b)

Q122) The Fat caloric value is?

a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 9

Answer:- (d)

Q123) How much air is needed to form embolism?

a) 20
b) 50
c) 150
d) 100

Answer:- (d)

Q124) Oxygen requirement (ml/min) of a 70kg man under general anaesthesia is:

a) 150
b) 250
c) 350
d) 450
e) 550

Answer:- (b)

Q125. Elastic cartilage is most commonly found in?

a) Intervertebral disk
b) Epiglottis
c) Mandible tubercle
d) Medial meniscus
e) Epiphysis

Answer:- (b)

126. A man had a fight in his factory settings and was struck with H steel iron beam on his head injuring his zygomatic arch and orbit. To salvage the eye,plastic "something" was done to the eye.. after 1 month, both eyes got inflamed,visual acuity reduced. The injured eye was enucleated. Underlying mechanism is:

a) Polyclonal lymphocyte activation
b) T cell activation due to sequestration of antigens
c) Cross reactivity with myocardial antigens
d) Complement activation

Answer:- (b)

Q127) Which of the following causes corneal opacity when used for a long time?

a) Phenothiazine
b) Chloroquine
c) Amiodarone

Answer:- (b)

Q128) A Man has weakness of the lower leg and atrophy of the calf muscles along with lateral side of the foot. He has what?

a) LMN lesion
b) UMN lesion
c) LMN leion with anterior horn cells
d) Spasticity

Answer:- (c)

Q129) Hb is excreted in urine in a patient with hemolytic anemia , when one of the following proteins gets saturated?

a) Alpha globulins
b) Gamma globulins
c) Albumin
d) Hemopexin
e) Haptoglobbin

Answer:- (e)

Q130) What is true about choriocapillaries?

a) Have tight junctions
b) Supply outer retina
c) Supply ciliary body
d) Supply ciliary muscles and iris

Answer:- (b)

Q131) A lady has pain in her left arm and headaches along with c/o blurred vision. O/e temporal area is hard and tender. What's the cause?

a) Takayasu
b) Kawasaki
c) Giant cell
d) Wegner's granulomatosis

Answer:- (c)

Q132) Aids HIV related to which skin malignancy?

a) Squamous cell carcinoma
b) Kaposis sarcoma
c) Toxoplasmosis

Answer:- (b)

Q133) A person has a granuloma which tests positive for EBV.he is most likely to develop which condition?

a) AIDS
b) Burkitts lymphoma
c) CMV
d) Hodgkins lymphoma

Answer:- (b)

Q134) A patient had ANTI-HCV +VE but normal LFTS and no symptoms. What will you advise?

a) Repeat LFT'S
b) PCR
c) Repeat ANTI HCV
d) Biopsy of the liver

Answer:- (b)

Q135) You have excised a tumour surgically. How will you decide it to be a high grade tumour?

a) Pleomorphism
b) Increased mitosis
c) Invasion of basement membrane
d) Involvement of lymphatics
e) Involvement of lymph nodes

Answer:- (a)

Q136) A lady had Pap smear showing large cells and koilocytes was advised to come again after 6 months. What is the change seen on her smear test?

a) Metaplasia
b) Dysplasia
c) Anaplasia
d) Inflammatory atypia
e) Dysmoplasia

Answer:- (b)

Q137) Which one of the following has the highest diffusion capacity in the body tissues?

a) O2
b) Co2
c) CO
d) Glucose

Answer:- (b)

Q138) Proteolytic pancreatic juice secretes trypsinogen. What is required for the activation?

a) Enterokinase
b) Increased bicarbonate secretion
c) Acid in the duodenum

d) Decreased PH

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q139) Brachiocephalic vein is formed by the union of?

a) External jugular vein and subclavian
b) External jugular vein and axillary vein
c) Internal jugular vein and subclavian
d) External jugular vein and internal jugular vein

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q140) A man has a head trauma and falls on the back of his head and is in the ER for 4 hrs. After a while he complains of bilateral peripheral loss of vision. Which artery is involved?

a) ACA
b) MCA
c) PCA
d) Ant.comm artery
e) Post comm.artery

Answer:- ***(c)***

141. On examination a person has hoarseness of the voice. Vocal cord paralysis is present Which nerve is most likely to be affected?

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Phrenic nerve
c) Vagus nerve
d) Facial nerve

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q142) Which substance is involved in the release of hormones by endocystosis?

a) Ca+2
b) Na
c) K
d) Cl

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q143) The height and curve of action potential is low due to which?

a) Hypernatremia
b) Hyponatremia
c) Hyperkalemia
d) Hypocalcemia
e) Hyperkalemia

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q144) Postganglionic sympathetic fibres supplying sweat glands have which characteristics?

a) Release ach and supply sweat glands
b) Release nor epinephrine and supply sweat glands
c) Release ach and supply adrenergic receptors

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q145) A mother who has contracted german measles in th 6th week of pregnancy. Which of the following defect will be most likely present in her baby?

a) Cardiac septal defects
b) Organ of corti damaged
c) Glaucoma
d) Cataract
e) Cleft lip and palate

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q146) A baby having cataract, mother has which of the following diseases during pregnancy?

a) Rabies
b) Rubella
c) Silicosis
d) T.B
e) Toxoplasmosis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q147) Gaseous exchange takes place where cells are?

a) Stratified cuboidal cells
b) Stratified squamous
c) Simple squamous
d) Simple columnar

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q148) A person has difficulty closing the eye along with sagging of the lower eyelid. Which muscle is involved for this presentation?

a) Masseter
b) Orbicularis oris
c) Orbicularis oculi
d) Platysma

Answer:- (c)

Q149) Hunger and thirst are controlled by?

a) Hypothalamus
b) Thalamus
c) Basal Ganglia
d) Subthalamic Nucleus

Answer:- (a)

Q150) A person is taking ACE inhibitors for HTN. He begins to feel dizzy due to?

a) Decrease sympathetic activity
b) Increased parasympathetic activity
c) Decreased angiotensin 2 in brain
d) Increased blood flow

Answer:- (a)

Q151) Neurogenic shock due to?

a) Loss of vagal tone
b) Loss of vasomotor tone
c) Decrease venous return
d) Decrease HR
e) Decreased blood volume

Answer:- (b)

Q152) Carbohydrates are finally packed and transported by?

a) Mitochondria
b) Lysosomes
c) Golgi complex
d) Ribosomes
e) Plasma membrane

Answer:- (c)

Q153) Regarding eye embryology,which of the following is true?

a) Ganglion cells are present at fovea at birth
b) Cones fully developed at birth
c) Cones spherule develop before rods pedicle
d) Outer segments of photoreceptors are formed by the 5th month

Answer:- (a)

Q154) Light rays striking the lens are said to be parallel if the object/source of light is at a distance of more than:

a) 4m
b) Focal length
c) 5m
d) 6m
e) Principal focal distance

Answer:- (d)

Q155) Roof of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle is related to?

a) Genu of corpus callosum
b) Anterior part of body of corpus callosum
c) Corpus callosum
d) Septum pellucidum
e) Amygdala

Answer:- (b)

Q156) What is the pathology of thrombus formation?

a) Endothelial injury, slow blood flow,change in blood constituents
b) Endothelial injury, rapid blood flow, decreased viscosity
c) Endothelial injury ,increased blood viscosity change in blood constituents

Answer:- (a)

Q157) What is the first sign of lignocaine toxicity?

a) Vertigo
b) Light headedness
c) Perioral numbness(paresthesia)
d) Pins and needles

Answer:- (c)

158. A driver fell asleep with window open on a winter night , in the morning he has a flat face on that side ,angle of mouth is deviating to the opposite side while talking and water is dribbling from his mouth while drinking and he is not able to close his eye on the same side. Lesion at:

a) Stylomastoid foramen
b) Facial canal
c) Supranuclear

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Lesion At The Level Of Facial Canal Also Affects The Taste Fibers I.E.The Chorda Tympani Whereas A Lesion At The Level Of Stylomastoid Foramen Spares The Chorda Tympani

Q159) Time period between remission and the appearance of symptoms of the disease is?

a) Incubation period
b) Latent period
c) Resolving period
d) Infectivity period

Answer:- (b)

Q160) Why is the SA node known acts as the pacemaker of the heart?

a) It generates automatic nerve impulses
b) It generates impulses at a faster rate
c) It is the largest area
d) It is located in the atria

Answer:- (b)

Q161) Subacute bacterial endocarditis is caused by which organism?

a) Strept.pneumonae
b) Vibrio cholera
c) Strep. Viridians
d) HIV

Answer:- (c)

Q162) Purine metabolism end product is?

a) Amino acids
b) Uric acid
c) Ammonia
d) Urease

Answer:- (b)

Q163) Definition of Allograft is?

a) Graft between human and animal
b) Graft between two individuals of different species
c) Graft between two individuals of the same species
d) Graft between two identical twins

Answer:- (c)

Q164) Inner most muscle in ciliary body is?

a) Horizontal
b) Striated
c) oblique
d) Circular
e) Meridional

Answer:- (d)

Q165) A person had pulmonary embolism. He starts experiences dyspnea. The reason for this is?

a) Ventilation /perfusion defect
b) Pulm Hypertension
c) Hypertrophy

Answer:- (a)

Q166) Receptors in the lung epithelium respond to irritants and cause cough reflex. The afferent fibers of cough reflex are carried by:

a) Glossopharyngeal
b) Facial
c) Phrenic nerve
d) Vagus
e) Trigeminal

Answer:- (d)

Q167) Muscle spindles give information of?

a) Muscle Tension
b) Muscle Length

c) Force of muscle contraction
d) Muscle tone

Answer:- (b)

Q168) Veins are the reservoirs of blood due to?

a) Increase volume
b) Increase stretchability
c) High Capacitance

Answer:- (c)

Q169) In cardiac muscle plateau phase is maintained by?

a) Na
b) K
c) Ca
d) Na and K

Answer:- (c)

Q170) A person suffers from 40% burns and presents with low blood pressure ,what electrolyte imbalance will he have suffered more from?

a) Dec Na
b) Inc K
c) Water
d) Inc Ca

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Always follow for burns: Hyperkalemia >> hyponatremia.

Q171) Muscles of the back are supplied by?

a) Ventral rami of spinal nerves
b) Dorsal rami of spinal nerves
c) Dorsal root ganglion

Answer:- (b)

Q172) Patient operated and anterior interventricular arerty starts bleeding. Which of the following veins accompany this artery?

a) Small cardiac vein
b) Anterior cardiac vein
c) Middle cardiac vein
d) Great cardiac vein

Answer:- (d)

Q173) Effect of PTH on the renal tubules is:

a) Increased absorption of PO4
b) Increased absorption of ca+2
c) Decreased absorption of ca+2
d) Effect on adenylate cyclase

Answer:- (b)

Q174) Which receptors are responsible for mydriasis in the eye?

a) Cholinergic receptors
b) Adrenergic receptors
c) Muscranic receptors
d) Nicotinic receptors

Answer:- (b)

Q175) Lymph will have decreased flow when there is ?

a) Increased interstitial protein concentration
b) Increased capillary permeability
c) Increased oncotic preasssure
d) Increase capillary hydrostatic pressure

Answer:- (c)

Q176) True about allele?

a) Inactive gene
b) Identical genes
c) Non identical genes at the same locus

Answer:- (c)

Q177) Referral system involves what?

a) Mode of communication b/w two institutes
b) Mode of communication between staff
c) Assuming that the higher system has better facilities

Answer:- (a)

Q178) Vomiting centre is located in?

a) Pons
b) Medulla
c) Cerebellum
d) Cerebrum

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q179) Clot lysis occurs by the action of?

a) Heparin
b) Plasminogen
c) Fibrin
d) Fibrinolysin

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q180) Allele is?

a) Alternative genes present on the same gene locus
b) Identical gene
c) Group of genes
d) Genes on different locus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q181) What effect does dark adaptation have on the eye?

a) Myopia
b) Regeneration of lumirhodopsin from metarhodopsin or opsin and retinene
c) Rods move to the periphery

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q182) Tumour suppression is due to?

a) Ras
b) Myc
c) P53
d) Rb gene

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q183) A person has night sweats ,temperature and weight loss.he has productive cough and hilar lymphadenopathy. He is diagnosed as a case of TB. Underlying associated disease is:

a) Silicosis
b) Anthracosis
c) Asbestosis
d) Caplan syndrome

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q184) Which cells are most susceptible to ischemia:

a) Myocytes
b) Neurons
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- If hypoxia then Neurous.

Q185) Lacrimal gland develops from:

a) NCC
b) Endoderm
c) Surface ectoderm
d) Mesoderm

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q186) Action potential is decreased due to:

a) Hyperkalemia
b) Hyponatremia
c) Hypernatremia
d) Hypokalemia

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q187) A Person is unable to detect sweet taste from the tip of his tongue. Which of the following is possibly involved?

a) Trigeminal nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Lingual nerve
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
e) Vagus nerve

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q188) Lining epithelium of exposed sclera and inner part of eyelid is:

a) Str columnar
b) Str cuboidal
c) Simple cuboidal
d) Simple squamous
e) Str squamous

Answer:- ***(e)***

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Q1) Cell Of Mesenchyme Origin Around Neural Tube:

a) Microglia
b) Astrocytes
c) Oligodendrocytes
d) Schwann Cell
e) Neuroglia

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Neuroectodermal Origin:

a) Ciliary Epithelium
b) Iris
c) Lens
d) Ciliary Body
e) Choroid

Answer:- (a)

3) Eyelid Origin:

a) Mesoderm Plus Ectoderm
b) Mesoderm Plus Endoderm
c) Surface Ectoderm
d) Endoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Descement Membrane:

a) Type Iv Collagen
b) Type Iii Collagen
c) Type Ii Collagen
d) Type I Collagen

Answer:- (a)

Q5) In Comparison To Epinephrine What Does Norepinephrine Do:

a) Cutaneous Vasoconstriction
b) Skeletal Muscle Vasodilation
c) Miosis
d) Mydriasis

Answer:- (a)

Q6) About Vitreous:

a) Refractive Index Same As Aqueous
b) 60% Of Eye Ball
c) Collagen Type I

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Irreversible Damage Of Platelet:

a) Aspirin
b) Clopidogrel.
c) C.Txa2
d) Cox1
e) E.Cox2

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Propranolol Acts On Heart Via Which Receptor:

a) Beta 1
b) Beta2
c) Alpha1
d) Alpha2

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Following Limit The Movement Of Vertebra:

a) Anterior And Posterior Longitudional Ligament
b) Ligamentum Flavum
c) Transverse Ligament
d) Ligamentum Pectinatum
e) Ligamentum Spinosum

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Protein Consumption Requires Following:

a) Biotin
b) Niacin
c) Cobalamin
d) Pantothenic Acid
e) E.Riboflavin

Answer:- (e)

Q11) Alpha 1 Effect On Eye:

a) Ciliary Muscles Contraction
b) Miosis
c) Mydriasis
d) No Effect

Answer:- (c)

Q12) Afferent Of Corneal Reflex Is Carried Through:

a) Cn 5
b) Cn 6
c) Cn 7
d) Cn 8

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Levator Palpebrae Superiorus Nerve Suplly:

a) Trochlear
b) Optic
c) Trigeminal
d) Occulomotor
e) Abducent

Answer:- (d)

Q14) Optic Nerve:

a) Sva
b) Ssa
c) Gva
d) Gve
e) Sve

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Adnenylcyclase Action Through:

a) Norepinephrine
b) Epinephrine
c) Acetylcholine
e) Clonidine

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Hypokalemia:

a) Insulin Injection
b) Alkalosis
c) Exercise
d) Acidosis

Answer:- (b)

Q17) Intravitreal Antibiotic Causing Retinal Toxicity:

a) Vancomycin
b) Azithromycin
c) Strepto Mycin
d) Gentamycin

Answer:- (d)

Q18) Drug Used In Endophthalmitis:

a) Amikacin
b) Gentamycin
c) Erythromycin
d) Vancomycin

Answer:- (a)

Q19) What Does Hiv Initially Do After It Enters The Host Cell:

a) Dormant For A While
b) Immediately Effects Host Cell
c) Changes Its Dna To Rna
d) Changes Its Rna To Dna

Answer:- (d)

Q20) H/O Head Trauma....3 Minutes Lucid Interval Skin Intact But Some Kind Of Swelling In Temporal Region, Vessel Involved:

a) Spferfacial Temporal
b) Zygomatic
c) Deep Temporal
d) Posterior Division Of Middle Meningeal Artery
e) Anterior Division Of Midlle Meningeal Artery

Answer:- (e)

Q21) Mechanisum Of Action Of Acycloguanosine:

a) Dna Polymerase Inhibitor
b) Viral Chain Termination

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Middle Meningeal Artery:

a) Travel Between Dura And Arachnoid
b) Travel Between Arachnoid And Pia
c) Give Anterior Branch At Pterion
d) Supplies Brain Substance

Answer:- (c)

Q23) Number Of Cells Layers In Conjuctival Epithelium:

a) 1-2
b) 3-4
c) 4-6

d) 10-12
e) 5-7

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q24) Iron Content In Female:

a) 3gm
b) 4gm
c) 6gm
d) 2gm

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q25) Patient Is Unable To Abduct His Eye.Lesion Is Present At The Level Of:

a) Lentiform
b) Facial Colliculus
c) Arcuate Nucleus
d) Pons
e) Dentate Nucleus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q26) Multiple Fracture Of Long Bone.Pulse 120/Min B.P 90/60mmhg .What Is The Management Of This Patient:

a) Volume Replacement
b) Tracheostomy
c) Stabilize Fracture

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q27) 1.5 Litter Blood Loss What Will Happen:

a) Hypotension
b) Mcv Increased
c) Hb Decreased
d) Rbc Dec

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q28) Gonococcus Easily Diagnosed:

a) Gram Staining
b) Zn Staining
c) Blood Culture
d) Chocolate Agar

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q29) Hyper Acute Graft Rejection is what type of hypersensitivity:

a) Type 2 Hypersensitivity
b) Cell Mediated Cd4 And Cd8
c) Type Iv Hypersentivity
d) Preformed Antibody

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q30) Rapidly Adopting Sensory Recepters:

a) Heat
b) Barorecepters
c) Krause
d) Touch
e) Chemoreceptors

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q31) Csf Diffrentiate From Plasma:

a) Less Glucose
b) More Osmolarity
c) Protein
d) H Ion

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q32) Which Drug Is Excreted Without Any Significant Biotransformation:

a) Procaine
b) Aspirin
c) Paracetamol
d) Streptomycin
e) Acetaminophen

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q33) Dysnea On Lying Down:

a) Thyroiditis
b) Meningioma
c) Thyroid Nodule
d) Enlarged Isthmus
e) Retrosternal Goiter

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q34) Central Loss Of Vision. Lesion At:

a) Calcarine Sulcus
b) Precentral Sulcus
c) Postcentral Sulcus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q35) Secondary Immunocompromised Is Characterized By:

a) Present In Adult
b) More In Males
c) More In Child

d) Oppertunistic Infection

Answer:- (d)

Q36) Fat Caloriese:

a) 9 Kcal/Kg
b) 7 Kcal/Kg
c) 5kcal/Kg
d) 3kcal/Kg

Answer:- (a)

Q37) Prolonged Used Of Estrogen Increased The Risk Of:

a) Ovarian Cancer
b) Gallbladder Cancer
c) Liver Ca
d) Dvt

Answer:- (d)

Q38) Scalp Muscle Supplied By:

a) Auricular And Temporal Branch Of Facial
b) Superfacial Temporal
c) Posterior Auricular
d) Greater Occipital

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Frontal Belly Of Occipitofrontalis By Temporal And Occipital Belly By Posterior Auricular Branch Of Facial Nerve

Q39) Plasma Injected Rapidly Through Iv Route After 5 Minutes All Of It Would Bepresent In:

a) Svc
b) Venules
c) Capillariese
d) Arteries
e) Veins

Answer:- (e)

Q40) 8 Percent Blood Lost In Trauma .Which Vessel Most Likely Involved:

a) Artery
b) Capillary
c) Vein
d) Venules

Answer:- (c)

Q41) Difference Between Two Kidney:

a) Size And Shape
b) Relationship Of Structure At Hilum
c) Superior And Inferior Pole
d) Colour
e) Weight

Answer:- (b)

Q42) Lungs Remains Expanded Due To:

a) Negative Intrapleural Pressure
b) Surface Tention Of Alveoli
c) Transpulmonary Pressure
d) Positive Intrapleural Pressure

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Microscopic Feature Of Malignant Tissue:

a) High N/C Ratio
b) Metaplasia
c) Dysplasia
d) Pleomorphism

Answer:- (d)

Q44)Squamous Metaplasia In Gallbladder With Cholelithiasis:

a) Chronic Irritation
b) Vitamin A Defeciency
c) Infection Of Gi Tract

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Asymptomatic Patient Antihcv Positive Lft,S Normal .What Would You Do:

a) Repeat Lft,S
b) Pcr
c) Repeat Antihcv
d) Liver Biopsy

Answer:- (b)

Q46) Second Heart Sound Gap Due To:

a) Aortic Valve Close Early Than Pulmonary Valve
b) Pulmonary Valve Closes Early
c) Delayed Closure Of Av Valves

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Primordial Germ Cells Derived From:

a) Ectoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Ncc
d) Endoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q48) S1 Sound Produced During:

a) Isovolumetric Contraction
b) Isovolumetric Relaxation
c) Rapid Ejection Phase
d) Slow Ejection Phase
e) Early Diastole

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Characteristic Of Right Ventricle:

a) Two Sets Of Pectinate Muscle
b) Bivalvular Av Valve
c) Give Rise To Pulmonary Trunk
d) Has Four Pulmonary Vein

Answer:- (c)

Q50) Sign Of Sle Most Sensitive Test:

a) Ana
b) Anti Ds Dna
c) Anti Ss-A Ab
d) Dsdna

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Niacin Deficiency Leads To:

a) Pallegra
b) Berry Berry
c) Nightblindness
d) Dementia

Answer:- (a)

Q52) Right Lung Directly Related To:

a) Azygous
b) Hemiazygous Vein
c) Arch Of Aorta
d) Lymphatic Duct

Answer:- (a)

Q53) True About Thyrocervical Trunk:

a) Give Rise Inferior Thyroid Artery
b) Superior Thyroid Artery
c) Arise From Second Part Of Subclavian
d) Does Not Supply Larynx

Answer:- (a)

Q54) First Fda Approved Human Protein To Be Used Exogenously:

a) Human Insulin
b) Growth Hormone
c) Interferon Gamma

Answer:- (a)

Q55) True About Thrombus Formation Which Is Also Component Of Virchows Triad:

a) Endothelial Injury
b) Thrombosis
c) Hyperlipidaemia
d) Dec Platelets

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Blood Supply To Skeletal Muscles During Exercise Is Regulated By:

a) Local Metabolites
b) Sympathetic Cholinergic Nerves
c) Parasympathetic Adrenergic Nerves
d) Systemic Metabolites

Answer:- (a)

Q57) Activation Of Activated Leukocytes Achieved By:

a) Arachidonic Acid Metabolisum
b) Il-4
c) Gcsf-1
d) Tnf And Cytokines

Answer:- (d)

Q58) Which Food Contain Anticancer Agents:

a) Orange
b) Chocolate
c) Cheese
d) Coffe
e) Smoked Food

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Homonymous Hemianopia Lesion Present At:

a) Optic Nerve
b) Optic Tract
c) Optic Chiasma
d) Lgb
e) Optic Radiation

Answer:- (b)

Q60) Least Malignant Occular Tumour:

a) Melanoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Basal Cell Carcinoma
d) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
e) Sebacous Gland Carcinoma

Answer:- (c)

Q61) Heat Loss By Evaporative And Non Evaporative Mechanisum By Body Is Controlled By:

a) Hypothalmus
b) Temperature Gradient
c) Thalamus
d) Subthalamus

Answer:- (a)

Q62) Organ Which Is Same In Size In Newborn And Adult:

a) Middle Ear
b) Internal Ear
c) Thymus
d) Spleen
e) Liver

Answer:- (b)

Q63) A Diabetic Patient Has Problem In Bed With His Wife What You Wil Do:

a) Refer Him To Sex Therapist
b) Tell Him This Problem Is Common In Dm
c) Ask Him What Does He Mean By His Problem

Answer:- (c)

Q64) Patient After Radiotherapy Complain Of Pain Mouth. O/E Areas Of Redness Along With Ulcerations Are Seen. Cause:

a)Mucositis (Radiation Induced Mucositis)
b) Radio Osteonecrosis
c) Scc
d) Bcc

Answer:- (a)

Q65) Repolarization Of A Nerve Is Achieved By:

a) K Efflux
b) Na Influx
c) Na Efflux
d) K Influx

Answer:- (a)

Q66) Antitumour Activity By Which Cell:

a) Cd8 Cytotoxic
b) Cd4 Cell
c) Th1
d) NK Cells

Answer:- (d)

Q67) Conducting Fibers Of Ventricles Are:

a) Specialized Cardiac Muscle Fiber
b) Fibrous Tissue
c Dense Elastic Tissues

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Feature Of Reversible Injury:

a) Cellular Swelling
b) Myelin Figure
c) Glycogen Depletion
d) Karyolysis
e) Calcium Influx

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Myelin figures are present in both reversible and irreversible injury. But here cellular swelling is Correct. There is another q in which decreased glycogen is present instead of cellular swelling ,click that.

Q69) Fat Necrosis Most Common Cause:

a) Trauma
b) Injury
c) Enzyme

Answer:- (a)

Q70)Source Of Cholesterol For Cells:

a) Idl
b) Ldl
c) Hdl
d) Vldl
e) Chylomicrons

Answer:- (b)

Q71) Highest Lipoprotein Content In:

a) Idl
b) Ldl
c) Hdl
d) Vldl
e) Chylomicrons

Answer:- (c)

Q72)Protein Packing Done By:

a) Golgi
b) Peroxisome
c) Lysosome
d) Rer
e) Ser

Answer:- (a)

Q73) About Nuclear Envelope:

a) Continue With Rer
b) Unidirectional Flow Through Pores
c) Continue With Chromatin

Answer:- (a)

Q74) Which Of The Following Can Replicate On Its Own:

a) Mitochondria
b) Golgi
c) Rer
d) Ser

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Long Standing Starvation Glucose Source Maintained By Insulin:

a) Glucagon
b) Level Of Ffa
c) Level Of Taurine
d) Level Of Alanine

Answer:- (d)

Q76) What Does Liver Do To Extra Glucose (Highly Repeated Mcq)

a) Glycogenolysis
b) Glycolysis
c) Glyconeogenesis
d) Glycogenesis

Answer:- (d)

Q77) Ebv Associated With:

a) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
b) Nonhodgkins Lymphoma
c) Scc
d) Cervical Ca

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Acute Viral Infection Characteristics Feature:

a) Lymphocytes
b) Neutrophils
c) Eosinophils
d) Basophils

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Sputum With Eosinophil:

a) Parasitic Lung Infestation
b) Asthma
c) Hay Fever
d) Interstial Lungs Disease
e) Copd

Answer:- (b)

Q80) Male Patient With Low Mcv ,Low Serum Iron,Low Serum Ferritin High Tibc Diagnosis:

a) Thalasemia
b) Iron Deficiency Anemia
c) Anemia Of Chronic Disease
d) Sickle Cell Disease
e) Hereditary Spherocytosis

Answer:- (b)

Q81) Low Partial Pressure Of Oxygen (70mm Hg) Consequence:

a) Hypoxic Hypoxia
b) Histotoxic Hypoxia
c) Stagnant Hypoxia
d) Anoxic Anoxia
e) Anaemic Hypoxia

Answer:- (a)

Q82)Platelets Aggregation:

a) Txa2
b) Aspirin
c) Clopidogril
d) Pge2 Alpha

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Which Vertebra Form The Body Of The Vertebra Above During Embryological Life:

a) C1
b) C2
c) C3
d) C4
e) C5

Answer:- (b)

Q84) Brachiocephalic Vein Is Formed By The Fusion Of:

a) Ejv Plus Subclavian
b) Ijv Plus Subclavian
c) Svc Plus Ijv
d) Subclavian Plus Axillary

Answer:- (b)

Q85) In Which Layer Of Oral Cavity ,Unnamed Salivary Glands Are Present:

a) Lamina Propia
b) Basal Layer
c) Muscularis Mucosa
d) Serosa

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Lentiform Nucleus Formed By:

a) Caudate And Putamen
b) Caudate And Gp
c) Putamen And Gp
d) Subthalamus And Gp

Answer:- (c)

Q87) Whih Nerve Emerges From The Anterolateral Surface Of Pons:

a) 5th
b) 6th
c) 7th
d) 8th
e) 12th

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Htn Plus Dec Hr Plus Underlying Cause:

a) Increased Icp
b) Brain Tumour
c) Cavernous Fistula
d) Shock

Answer:- (a)

Q89) Which Type Of Filaments Are Associated With Desmosome:

a) Integrins
b) Microfilaments
c) Desmins
d) Intermediate Filaments

Answer:- (d)

Q90) Patient Has Serum Osmolarity 297mos And Urine Osmolarity Around 900 With Increased Thirst Diagnosis:

a) Polydypsia
b) Nephrogenic Di
c) Siadh
d) Central Di
e) Nephrogenic Di

Answer:- (c)

Q91) Nephron Is Able To Make Concentrated Urine Due To:

a) Dec Permeability To Water In Pct
b) Dec Activity Of Na K Atpase
c) Dec Permeability To Water In Dct
d) Inc Permeability In Thick Limb Of Loh

Answer:- (b)

Q92) Which Of The Following Transfusion Will Result In Severe Reaction:

a) Ab To A
b) Positive To O Negative
c) A To Ab
d) To B

Answer:- (a)

Q93) Total Body Water In Infants Is:

a) 90%
b) 75%
c) 60%
d) 40%
e) 50%

Answer:- (b)

Q94) How To Prevent Iatrogenic Infection In Icu:

a) Wear Gloves
b) Wear Mask
c) Sterelised Instruments
d) Frequent Hand Wash Between Checking Each Patient

Answer:- (d)

Q95) Urea Added To Blood To Make It Hyperosmolar .What Will Happen To Rbc:

a) Shrink Transiently
b) Swell
c) First Shrink ,Then Swell And Burst Eventually
d) No Change

Answer:- (c)

Q96) Diabetic And Chronic Smoker Presents With Partial Ptosis And Miosis Diagnosis:

a) Diabetic Ophthalmopathy
b) 3rd Nerve Palsy
c) Horners

Answer:- (c)

Q97) Which Of The Following Will Most Likely Result In Pernicious Anemia:

a) Removal Of Stomach
b) Vit B6 Def
c) Vit B12 Def
d) Folate Def
e) Atrophic Gastritis Due To Autoimmune Disease

Answer:- (e)

Q98) Juvenile Polyp Is Most Likely:

a) Hyperplastic
b) Adenomatous
c) Inflammatory
d) Hemartomatous

Answer:- (d)

Q99) What Is The Most Evident C/F Of Sjogren Syndrome:

a) Dry Eyes
b) Dry Eyes & Mouth
c) Enlargement Of Salivary Gland
d) Dysphagia

Answer:- (b)

Q100) HR Is 75/Min Ventriculer Systole Take 0.3 Sceond If Hr Incresed To 225/Minvebtriculer Systole Will Take:

a) 0.9 Sec
b) 0.1sec
c) 0.05 Sec
d) 0.01Sec

Answer:- (b)

Q101) Tuberous Sclerosis Is:

a) Autosomal Dominant
b) Sex Linked
c) Autosommal Recessive
d) Chromosonal Abnormality
e) Gene Loci

Answer:- (a)

Q102)Which Of The Following Has Autosomal Dominent Inheritance Pattern Of:

a) Hereditory Spherocytosis
b) Haemophilia
c) Hitlers Disease
d) Fragile X-Syndrome
e) Occular Albinism

Answer:- (a)

Q103) HLA DR4 Is Associated With:

a) Ra
b) Sle
c) Ankylosing Spondylitis
d) Bechets Disease
e) Myasthenia Gravis

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Hemiplegia Without Sensory Loss.Lesion At:

a) Cerebellopontine Angle
b) Cerebrum
c) Cerebellum
d) Internal Capsule

Answer:- (d)

Q106) Common Skin Malignancy In HIV Is:

a) Kaposi Sarcoma
b) Scc
c) Bcc
d) Malignant Melanoma

Answer:- (a)

Q107) Falx Cerebri Form By:

a) Duplication Of Meningeal Layer Of Dura
b) Meningeal And Endosteal Layer Of Dura
c) Meningeal Layer Only
d) Endosteal Layer Only

Answer:- (a)

Q108) CSF Is Drained Through Arachanoid Granulations In:

a) Sup Saggital Sinus
b) Inf Saggital Sinus
c) Great Cerebral Vein
d) Transverse Sinus
e) Straight Sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q109) Organophosphate Poisoning Scenario, What Will You Find:

a) Tachycardia
b) Dilated Pupils
c) Pin Pont Pupil
d) Tachypnea

Answer:- (c)

Q110) Scenario Of Nystagmus Lesion In:

a) Cerebellum
b) Cerebrum
c) Pons
d) Medulla

answer:- (a)

Q111) Glucocorticoids Cause:

a) Neutropenia
b) Lymphopenia
c) Basophilia

Answer:- (b)

Q112) Hepatitis B Can Spread Its Infection:

a) Hbeag +Ve, Hbeab -Ve
b) Hbsab +Ve,Hbsag –Ve
c) Hbeag-Ve, Hbeab+Ve
d) Hbsab-Ve,Hbsag+Ve
e) Hbsab+Ve, Hbsag+Ve

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Onset Of Parturition Is Due To:

a) Fetal Cortisol
b) Maternal Oxytocin
c) Maternal Cortisol
d) Maternal Progesterone

Answer:- (a)

Q114) Fracture Of Surgical Neck Of Humerous,Artery Dameged:

a) Post Humeral Circumflex Artery
b) Brachial
c) Ant Humeral Circumflex Artery
d) Axillary Artery

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Moa Of Local Anesthetic:

a) Closure Of Na Channel
b) Closure Of K Channel
c) Opening Of Ca Channel
d) Opening Of K Channel

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q116) Longest Acting Local Anesthetic:

a) Bupivacaine
b) Procaine
c) Cocaine
d) Lignocaine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q117) Mydriatic But Not Cycloplegic:

a) Phenylepherine
b) Atropine
c) Cyclopentolate
d) Pilocarpine
e) Tropicamide

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q118) Patient C/O Headache Cofined To One Side Folloewd By Blurred Vision, Biopsy Of Temoral Artery Done, Likely Diagnosis:

a) Giant Cell Arteritis
b) Takayasu Disease
c) Kawasakis Disease
d) Wegners Granulomatosis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q119) Which Drug Changes Color Of Iris:

a) Latanoprost
b) Atropine
c) Scopolamine
d) Bromocriptine
e) Pilocarpine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q120) Endonasal Surgery Of Post Ethmoid Sinus, Danger Of Injury To:

a) Opthalmic Nerve
b) Optic Nerve
c) Occulomotor Nerve
d) Trigeminal Nerve
e) Trochlear Nerve

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q121) Severe Diarrhea, Finding:

a) Metabolic Alkalosis
b) Hyponatremia
c) Hypokalemia
d) Metabolic Acidosis With Inc Anion Gap
e) Metabolic Acidosis With Normal Anion Gap

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q122) Normal PTH Seen In:

a) Pseudohypoparathyroidism
b) Osteomalacia
c) Osteoporosis

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q123) Gastric Acid Secretion Is A Function Of:

a) H1 Receptors
b) H2 Receptors
c) Food In Stomach

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q124) High Myopic With C/O Coma Shaped Floaters In Front Of Right Eye Corrected Vision Is 6/6 And Iop Is Normal Diagnosis:

a) Rd
b) Lens Dislocation
c) Optic Neuritis
d) Pvd

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q125) Supraorbital Artery Is A Branch Of:

a) Ophthalmic Artery
b) Maxillary Artery
c) Facial Artery
d) Temporal Artery
e) Greater Occipital Artey

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q126) Contents Of Optic Canal:

a) Ophthalmic Artery And Optic Nerve
b) Ophthalmic Vein And Optic Nerve
c) Ophthalmic Nerve And Optic Artery
d) Ophthalmic Artery And Optic Vein

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q127) Hypertention Effect On Retina:

a) Haemorrhage

b) Tourtisity
c) Edema
d) Detachment

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Corneal Dystrophy With Some White Fibrillar Deposits Diagnosis:

a) Lattice Dystrophy
b) Macular Dystrophy
c) Granular Dystrophy
d) Reis- Buckler Dystrophy
e) Avellino Dystrophy

Answer:- (a)

129) You Have Conducted A Study Comparing Cephalosporins And Penicillin. Thenyou Randomly Allot And Divide Patients Receiving Cephalosporins And Penicillinwith Staph Infections. Type Of Study:

a) Case Control
b) Cohort
c) Randomized Control Trials
d) Cross Sectional

Answer:- (c)

Q130) You Have Conducted A Study To Relate Surgery With Change In Body Temprature:

a) T Test
b) Chi Square
c) 2 X 2 Test
d) Regression Analysis

Answer:- (d)

Q131) Which Of The Following Is Related To Asa Classification:

a) Nominal
b) Ordinal
c) Ratio
d) Mean
e) Median

Answer:- (b)

Q132) Related To Circadian Rhythm:

a) Supraoptic
b) Paraventricular
c) Suprachiasmatic

Answer:- (c)

Q133) Goblet Cells In Conjunctiva Are Distributed As Follows:

a) Superior And Inferior
b) Inferior And Medial
c) Superior And Lateral
d) Superior And Medial
e) Inferior And Lateral

Answer:- (b)

Q134) Most Appropriate About Ciliary Epithelium:

a) Only Pigmented Layer Produces Aqueous Humor
b) Pigmented Layer Continues With R.P.E

Answer:- (b)

Q135) Corneal Surface Kept Moistened By:

a) Deep Petrosal Nerve
b) Posterior Division Of Lacrimal
c) Lesser Petrosal Nerve
d) Greater Petrosal Nerve

Answer:- (d)

Q136) Following Ligament (Forming Some Meshwork) Is Present Between Sclera Andciliary Body:

a) Ligamentum Denticulatum
b) Ligamentum Flavum
c) Ligamentum Spinosum
d) Ligamentum Pectinatum

Answer:- (d)

Q137)Which Compensatory Change Occurs From Supine To Sitting Position:

a) Dec Venous Return
b) Dec Hr
c) Inc Venous Return
d) Increased Hr

Answer:- (d)

Q138) Cervical Fascia Forms The Roof Of:

a) Muscular Triangle

b) Posterior Triangle
c) Carotid Triangle
d) Digastric Triangle

Answer:- (b)

Q139) Sympathetic Adrenergic Affect:

a) Pupillary Dilation
b) Vasoconstriction
c) Vasodilation In Skeletal Muscles

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Most Likely Indication Of Enucleation:

a) Large Retionoblastoma
b) Melanoma
c) Bcc
d) Scc
e) Glioma

Answer:- (a)

Q141) Early Diagnosis By Taking Csf Samples:

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Melanoma
c) Glioma
d) Scc

Answer:- (a)

Q142) Least Likely Eye Tumor To Metastasize:

a) Bcc
b) Melanoma
c) Rb
d) Sebaceous Gland Carcinoma
e) Scc

Answer:- (a)

Q143) Which Of The Following Is Most Likely To Be Genetic/Hereditary Cause Of Thromboembolism:

a) Homocysteinemia
b) Antiphospholipid Ab Syndrome
c) Homocystenuria

Answer:- (c)

Q144) Natural Antithrombotic:

a) aHeparin
b) Plasminogen
c) Fibrinogen
d) Fibrin
e) Plasmin

Answer:- (a)

Q145) Deficency Of Which Factor Causes Bleeding:

a) Platelets
b) Lymphocytes
c) Wbcs

Answer:- (a)

Q146) Unable To Look Down. Lesion At:

a) Midbrain
b) Pons
c) Cerebellum
d) Cerebellopontine Angle
e) Medulla

Answer:- (a)

Q147) Thyroid Hormone Released In Active Form In Circulation:

a) Thyroxine
b) Triiodothyronine
c) Tsh
e) Trh

Answer:- (b)

Q148) To Diagnose Hashimotothyroiditis:

a) Antimicrosomal And Antithyroglobulin Abs
b) Raised Tsh
c) Fnac
d) Raised T3 And T4

Answer:- (a)

Q149) True About Bronchopulmonarysegment:

a) Artery And Vein Are Present Centrally
b) Functional Unit Of Lung
c) Aerated By Terminal Brochiole

Answer:- (b)

Q150) High Myopic... Far Point Without Accomodation Is 25cm.

Correctedaccomodation Is 8d With – 2ds. Near Point Will Be:

a) 7cm
b) 10cm
c) 15cm
d) 20cm
e) 50cm

Answer:- (b)

(1/F= 1/P+1/Q
P= Power (8-2=6d)
F= Far Point, Q= Near Point
So
1/Q= 1/F - 1/P
= 1/25 – 1/6
1/Q = 0.1 Cm
Q= 10 Cm

Q151) Meibomian Gland Duct Epithelium:

a) Str Squamous
b) Str Columnar
c) Simple Squamous
d) Simple Columnar

Answer:- (a)

Q152) True About Horopter:

a) Related To Corresponding Points On Retina
b) Seen As Double
c) Crossed Two Points

Answer:- (a)

Q153) About Trabecular Meshworck:

a) Narrowest In Uveal Part
b) More Resistance At Uveal Part
c) Least Resistance At Uveal Part
d) Uveal Meshworck Widely Seperated
e) Endothelial Innermost

Answer:- (c)

Q154) About Cilioretinal Artery:

a) Branch Of Central Retinal Artery
b) Tells About Crvo
c) Better Prognosis In Crao

Answer:- (c)

Q155) About Stem Cell Growth In Bone Marrow:

a) Erythropoeitin
b) Renin
c) Colony Stimulating Factors
d) Growth Factors

Answer:- (d)

Q156) Primary Motor Cortex:

a) Present Only In Frontal Lobe
b) Dose Not Receive Sensory Input
c) Uses Sensory Input To Adjust Motor Movements
d) Extrapyramidal Tracts

Answer:- (a)

Q157) An Ophthalmologist Can Avoid Hep B Transmission By:

a) Avoid Sharp Instruments
b) Pre Op Screening Of All Patients
c) Using Povidone Iodine Preoperatively

Answer:- (b)

Q158) Lacrimal Gland Is Present In:

a) Roof Of Orbit
b) Medial Wall Of Orbit
c) Lateral Wall Of Orbit

Answer:- (a)

Q159) Bone Remodelling Involves:

a) Osteoblasts And Chondrocytes
b) Osteoclasts Only
c) Osteocytes
d) Osteoblast And Osteoclasts

Answer:- (d)

Q160) Y- Ganglion Cells End In:

a) Layer 1 And Layer 2 Of Lgb
b) Layer 3 And Layer 4 Of Lgb
c) Layer 2 And Layer 3 Of Lgb
d) Layer 1 And Layer 2 Of Mgb

Answer:- (a)

Q161) About Optic Tract:

a) Most Of The Fibers End At LGB
b) Supplied By Pca Only

c) Leison Causes Hetronymous Hemianopia

Answer:- (a)

Q162) Silver Wire Appearence On Fundoscopy Is Seen In:

a) Diabetic Retinopathy
b) Systemic Sclerosis
c) Sle
d) Myasthenia Gravis
e) Hypertensive Retinopathy

Answer:- (e)

Q163) Choriocapillaries Are Branches Of:

a) Long Post Ciliary
b) Short Post Ciliary Arteries
c) Central Retinal Artery
d) Ophthalmic Artery

Answer:- (b)

Q164) Posterior Pituatory Derived From:

a) Ncc
b) Ectoderm Of Oral Cavity
c) Endoderm Of Oral Cavity
d) Diencephalon

Answer:- (d)

Q165) Active Immunity Provided By:

a) Teatnus Toxoid
b) Bcg
c) Salk Polio
d) Sabin Polio
e) All Of Above

Answer:- (e)

Q166) In Hyperopia Patient Is Unable To See Near Object But Can See The Far Objects Due To:

a) Short Eye Ball
b) Image Forms Behind Retina
c) Sustained Use Of Accomodation For Far Vision

Answer:- (c)

Q167)Cornea Derive Its Energy From:

a) Glycolysis
b) Tca
c) Pentose Mp Shunt
d) Oxygen

Answer:- (a)

Q168) Hormone That Causes Fat Protein And Carbohydrate Storage:

a) Insulin
b) Glucagon
c) Cortisol
d) Growth Hormone

Answer:- (a)

Q169) Most Appropriate About Crystalline Lens:

a) Epithelium Is Mitotically Active Throughout Its Life Span
b) Epithelium Forms Anterior Capsule
c) Posterior Capsule Is Thick In Old Than In Adults

Answer:- (a)

Q170) Maximum Tensile Strenght Of Wound Is Gained In:

a) 1 Month
b) 3 Month
c) 1 Year
d) 6 Months

Answer:- (b)

Q171)Mean Arterial Pressure Depends On:

a) Co And Venous Capacitance
b) Co And Arterial Capacitance
c) Co And Tpr

Answer:- (c)

Q172) Max. Gastrin Secretion Due To:

a) Ethanol
b) Protein
c) Protein In First Part Of Duodenum
d) Fats In Stomach

Answer:- (b)

Q173) 11 Y/O Girl Presented To Radiologist For X Ray Elbow. Secondary Ossification Center Will Be Prsent In:

a) Head Of Radius
b) Lateral Epicondyl

c) Medial Epicondyl

Answer:- (b)

Q174) About Medullary Nephrons:

a) Act As Countercurrent Multipliers
b) Countercurrent Exchange
c) Longer Loops Of Henle
d) Smaller Loops Of Henle

Answer:- (a)

Q175) Blood Picture Of An Asthmatic Patient Shows:

a) Basophils
b) Eosinophils
c) Neutrophils

Answer:- (b)

Q176) Light Reflex Absent. Near Far Accomodation Vision Is Intact. Lesion At:

a) Tectal Region Of Midbrain
b) Sup Colliculus
c) Inf Colliculus
d) Lgb
e) Optic Radiation

Answer:- (a)

Q177) Most Effective Genetic Disease Screening During Pg:

a) Cvs
b) Amniotic Fluid Sampling
c) Ultrasonography
d) Urine Sampling

Answer:- (a)

Q178) Saccadic Movement Is Controlled By:

a) Cerebrum
b) Brainstem
c) Cerebellum
d) Mid Brain

Answer:- (a)

Q179) Retinal Tear Is Associated With:

a) Pavement Stone Appearance
b) Snail Tract Degeneration
c) Lattice Degeneration
d) White With Pressure
e) White Without Pressure

Answer:- (c)

Q180) Granuloma Formation Is Associated With..

a) Mycobacterium Avium Intracellulare
b) Trepenoma Pallidum
c) Gonococcus
d) Mycobacterium Leprae

Answer:- (d)

Q181) Qualities Of A Good Doctor:

a) Up To Date With Knowledge
b) Good Behaviour
c) Trustworthy
d) Efficient Skills
e) Active Listening And Communication Skills

Answer:- (e)

Q182) Bilateral Peripheral Vision Loss,Artery Involved?

a) Aca
b) Mca
c) Pca
d) Pica

Answer:- (c)

Q183) Hypothalamus Connected Via Capillareis To:

a) Adenohypophysis
b) Neurohypophysis
c) Thalamus
d) Supraoptic Nuclei

Answer:- (a)

Q184) Somatsosensory Area:

a) Brodmann Area 3,1,2
b) Brodmann Area 7
c) Brodmann Area 4
d) Brodmann Area 3,2,1

Answer:- (a)

Q185) One Of The Following Drug Causes Neurotoxicity:

a) Gentamycin
b) Streptomycin

c) Vancomycin
d) Erythromycin
e) Clindamycin

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q186) Which Of The Following Is The Longest Belly?

a) LR
b) MR
c) SO
d SR

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q187) PPV Is Affected By:

a) Remission Of Cases
b) Incidence
c) Prevalence

Answer:- ***(c)***

MAY 2017

Q1) Optic canal fracture structure damage:

a) Ophthalmic artery and Optic vein.
b) Ophthalmic vein and Optic nerve
c) Ophthalmic nerve and Optic Artery
d) Ophthalmic Artery and Optic nerve

Answer:- (d)

Q2) Right optic tract lesion?

a) Right homonymous hemianopia
b) Left homonymous hemianopia
c) Bitemporal Hemianopia
d) Left hetronymous hemianopia

Answer:- (b)

Q3) Pituitary adenoma (tumor) may cause one of the following:

a) Blindness
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Bitemporal hemianopia
d) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia.
e) Contralateral homonymous hemianopia with macular sparing

Answer:- (c)

Q4) Right handed man with left lower quadrantanopia:

a) R occipital
b) R temporal
c) L Parietal
d) R parietal

Answer:- (d)

Q5) Sclera thinnest at:

a) Anterior to recti insertion
b) Posterior to recti insertion
c) Anterior to Equator
d) Posterior to Equator

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Corneal epithelium lies on:

a) Basal Lamina
b) Descemets membrane
c) Bowman membrane

Answer:- (c)

Q7) Present b/w Choroid and RPE:

a) Descemets Membrane
b) Bruchs Memmbrane
c) Bowmans Membrane

Answer:- (b)

Q8) Damage to choroidal vessels:

a) Interretinal hemorrhage
b) Neovascularization
c) Something abt sclera

Answer:- (b)

Q9) Chorio capillaries network most dense at:

a) Sub foveal
b) Sub Macular
c) Optic Disc

Answer:- (b)

Q10) Not True about Lens:

a) Thin at posterior pole
b) Posterior Part of capsule is thickest
c) 15mm at equator
d) 90% water

Answer:- (b)

Q11) True about Lens:

a) Thick at posterior pole
b) No sensory innervation

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Lens need continuous supply of:

a) Oxygen
b) Glucose
c) Amino acid
d) Nutrients/Minerals

Answer:- (b)

Q13) In old age near vision decreases due to:

a) Increase tension in lens fibres
b) Decrease in curvature of lens

Answer:- (b)

Q14) Painless sudden loss of vision:

a) CRVO
b) CRAO
Answer:- (a)

Q15) About Cilioretinal Artery:
a) Branch of central retinal artery
b) Tells about CRVO
c) Good prognosis in CRAO
Answer:- (c)

Q16) Structure within cavernous sinus:
a) ICA & CN6
b) CN4
c) CN5
d) CN6
Answer:- (a)

Q17) About LGB:
a) Optic tract fibres end here
b) Lies at level of inf colliculus
Answer:- (a)

Q18) Orbital septum attaches to:
a) Anterior Lacrimal crest of maxilla
b) Posterior Lacrimal crest of maxilla
c) Lacrimal Fossa
Answer:- (a)

Q19) Tarsal plate attachment:
a) Medial Palpebral ligament
b) Lateral Palpebral Ligament
Answer:- (a)

Q20) Meibomian gland duct epithelium:
a) STR SQUAMOUS
b) STR COLUMNAR
c) SIMPLE SQUAMOUS
d) SIMPLE COLUMNAR
Answer:- (a)

Q21) Macular edema due to:
a) Leaky capillaries
b) RPE changes/ Damage
c) Central arterial changes
Answer:- (b)

Q22) Hyperopia:
a) Image behind retina
b) Can be corrected by binocular lenses
Answer:- (a)

Q23) Lacrimal gland Lies in:
a) Lateral part of roof of orbit
b) Floor Of Orbit
c) Medial wall Of Orbit
Answer:- (a)

Q24) Superior Orbital Artery branch of:
a) Facial Artery
b) Maxillary artery
c) Ophthalmic artery
Answer:- (c)

Q25) Infra-orbital artery branch of:
a) Maxillary artery
b) Ophthalmic artery
c) Facial artery
Answer:- (a)

Q26) Visual cortex layer 5:
a) Has simple cells
b) Fibers from Y ganglionic cells
c) From mayer's loop
d) Has Complex Cells
e) Receive fibres from Mayer's loop
Answer:- (e)

Q27) Ciliary body development:
a) Neuroectoderm plus mesoderm
b) Surface Ectoderm
c) Mesoderm plus Endoderm
d) Endoderm
e) NCC
Answer:- (a)

Q28) Following is resposible for Color vision:
a) Cones in peripheral retina
b) Cones in central retina
c) Blue Cones
d) Red Cones
Answer:- (b)

Q29) Healthy Optic nerve Contains Number Of Axons:
a) 100,0000
b) 120,0000

c) 300,0000
d) 240,0000
e) 460,0000

Answer:- (b)

Q30) Hyperpolarization of photoreceptor directly because of:

a) Phospodiesterase
b) Dec cGMP
c) Closing of Na channels
d) Transducin
e) Activation of Trancistrne

Answer:- (c)

Q31) Scenario of Left sided ptosis, Loss of Sweating(Anhydrosis) And Constricted Pupil:

a) Adies Atonic Pupil
b) Horners Syndrome
c) Argyll Robertson pupil
d) 3rd nerve palsy

Answer:- (b)

Q32) Gene which is helpful in eye growth:

a) Pax 1
b) Pax 6
c) RAX
d) Pax2

Answer:- (b)

Q33) Scenario of a Lady having Dry mouth and dry eyes:

a) SLE
b) Sjogren's syndrome
c) CREST Syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q34) Ligament at angle of Ciliary Body and Iris:

a) Ligamentum Flavum
b) Ligamentum pectinatum
c) Ligamentum Spinosum
d) Ligamentum denticulatum

Answer:- (b)

Q35) Light rays enters parallel to eye if at distance of ?

a) 10m
b) 6m
c) 8m
d) -4m

Answer:- (b)

Q36) Calculate the Refractive power when focal length of lens is 0.75m:

a) 1.23
b) 1.00
c) 1.33
d) 0.13

Answer:- (c)

Q37) Ptosis in evening confirmation by:

a) AChR Ab
b) EMG
c) AChR Ag

Answer:- (b)

Q38) Levator Palpebrae superoris:

a) Opens the eyelid
b) Closes the eyelid
c) Supplied by trigeminal nerve
d) Supplied by Facial nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q39) HTN cause CRAO Most likely cause?

a) Infarction
b) Degeneration
c) Necrosis
d) Haemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q40) What part of retina damaged in HTN neuropathy:

a) Arterioles
b) Nerve fibre layer
c) Pigment layer
d) Nonpigment layer

Answer:- (a)

Q41) HTN in retina causes:

a) Retinopathy
b) Haemorrhage
c) Thrombosi

Answer:- (a)

Q42) Ventral rami of Cervical 2 -3 give:

a) Greater auricular
b) SupraclavicularC.greater occipital

Answer:- (a)

Q43) Posterior triangle of neck?

a) Contains second part of subclavian
b) Base firmed by middle 3rd of clavicle
c) Not divided by inf belly of omohyoid

Answer:- (b)

Q44) Primary visual cortex?

a) Area 17 and 18
b) Area 19
c) Area 18 and 19

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Heat loss mechanism by ..??

a) Lateral hypothalamus
b) Post. Hypothalamus
c) Thalamus
d) Anterior Hypothalamus

Answer:- (d)

Q46) Which cervial segment is enlarged:

a) C1 -7
b) C5-7
c) C5-t1

Answer:- (c)

Q47) Stellate ganglion block unexpected occur is:

a) Hemiplegia
b) Pupil constriction
c) hoarseness
d) loss of sweat

answer:- (a)

Q48) GVE nucleus of vagus nerve from:

a) Salivatory Nucleus
b) Nucleus ambiguous
c) Nucleus Solitarious
d) Dorsal Motor Nucleus

Answer:- (d)

Q49) A man with facial weakness Left deafness and faulty lateral gaze, lesion:

a) Cerebellopontine angle
b) Midbrain
c) Pons
d) Meduula Oblongata

Answer:- (a)

Q50) Which passes through Foramen Ovale:

a) Maxillary Artery
b) Middle Meningeal Artery
c) Accessory meningeal artery

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Fibers from LGB travel to visual cortex through:

a) Optic Radiation
b) Optic Tract
c) Geniculocalcarine tract
d) Optic Nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q52) Ventro-postero-lateral nucleus of thalamus damage?

a) Same sided pain sensation loss
b) Same sided temp sensation loss
c) Contralateral body somatic sensation loss
d) Loss Of all sensations

Answer:- (c)

Q53) Regarding neural tube:

a) Give caudal and cranial neuropore
b) Arise from Notochord
c) Responsible for formation of primitive streak
d) Gives raise to PNS

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Patient injured area involved S2, S3, S4 what is likely:

a) No pain in labour
b) No pain during Mensus
c) Rectal incontinence
d) Inability to achieve orgasm

Answer:- (c)

Q55) Hippocampus related to:

a) Vision

b) Balance
c) taste
d) Smell
e) Memory

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q56) Pretectum level:

a) At level of Superior colliculus
b) At Level of Inferior Colliculus
c) Superior to Sup Colliculus
d) lower to Superior colliculus

answer:- ***(a)***

Q57) Primary visual cortex:

a) Area 17 and 18
b) Area 14, 15

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q58) Which lobe of lung has only 2 Broncho pulmonary segments:

a) Left Middle
b) Right Middle
c) Right Lower
d) Right Superior

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q59) Narrowest point in child airway:

a) Cricoid
b) Nasopharynx
c) Voccal cords
d) OroPharynx

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q60) About thyroid:

a) Covered by pre vertebral fascia
b) Covered by pre tracheal fascia
c) Isthmus Attached to cricoid
d) Supplied by 3 Paired Arteries

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q61) In sup. mediastinum which enters the superficial cardiac plexus ?

a) Rt. Vagus
b) Lt. Vagus
c) Lt. phrenic
d) Rt.phrenic

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q62) Eleven years old girl was sent to radiologist for x-ray elbow joint to diagnose the age. The ossification centre will be at:

a) Medial epicondyle
b) Trochlea
c) Capitulum
d) Radius
e) Lateral epicondyle

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q63) Myocardial infarction due to blockage of left circumflex artery which will be affected:

a) Both Atria
b) Both Ventricles
c) Apex
d) Left Ventricle & Right Ventricle
e) Left Atrium & left ventricle

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q64) Circumduction is:

a) Abduction, adduction, lateral extension n medial extension
b) Abduction adduction medial rotation , lateral rotation
c) Abduction , adduction , flexion n extension
d) Occurs at Ball and Socket Joint
e) Uniaxaial Movement

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q65) Male working in tyre factory,heavy smoker, cause of bladder carcinoma:

a) Aromatic Amines
b) Heavy Smoking

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q66) A pt is habitual of chewing beetle which among following risk is increased.

a) Leukoplakia
b) Hairy Leukoplakia
c) Sub mucosal fibrosis
d) SCC
e) Chronic Ulcer

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q67) Antibodies produced by?

a) Eisinophil
b) Monocytes
c) Plasma cells
d) Lymphocytes

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q68) Body Defence against carcinoma?

a) Immunoglobulins produced by bacteria
b) Apoptosis

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q69) Penciliin reaction main feature:

a) Anaphylaxis
b) Bronchospasm
c) Rash
d) Bronchodilation

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q70) Color blindness more common in men cause?

a) Autosomal Dominant
b) X-Linked Dominant
c) X- linked recessive
d) Autosommal Recessive

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q71) Patient with menstrual irregularities, cervical epithelium shows stratified squamous epithelium:

a) Metaplasia
b) Dysplasia
c) Desmoplasia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q72) Subacute bacterial endocarditis cause by:

a) Staphylococcus auereus
b) Streptococcus bovis
c) Streptococcus viridins
d) Enterococci

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q73) Opsonin for phagocytosis:

a) C3a
b) C5a
c) IgG
d) IgME

Answer:- ***(c)***

Explanation :- Remember Fc portion of IgG and C3b acts as opsonin.

Q74) Which Inc growth of Neutrophils?

a) IL1
b) IL6
c) IL5
d) IL4
e) Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor(GCSF-1)

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q75) 50 yr old mason with some raised leison on skin and dr advised excision ...what is it?

a) Acinitic keratosis
b) Saebhorric keratosis
c) Intradermal Naevus
d) Melanoma

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q76) Patient strict vegetarian having dysnea, increase MCHC, Peripheral exam showed RBCs with numerous nuclei?

a) Iron def anemia
b) Megaloblastic anemia
c) Haemolytic Anaemia
d) AML
e) CML

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q77) 1st enzyme appear after myocardial infarction?

a) Ck-mb
b) Ldh
c) Trop-T
d) AST

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q78) A patient with cerebral hemorrhage, renal cyst present in kidney:

a) Autosomal dominant

b) Autosomal recessive
c) X-Linked Dominant
d) X-Linked Recessive

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q79) Pt. taking steroids, most common cause of impair wound healing in this case:

a) Impaired collagen synthesis
b) Issue in Re-epithelization

Anwer:- ***(a)***

Q80) Hemorrhage on autopsy of brain slices , which type of necrosis:

a) Liquefactive
b) Coagulative
c) Caseous

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q81) Fat necrosis most likely due to:

a) Physical trauma
b) Injury
c) Enzymatic

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q82) Man with creatinine level 30,Hb 17 and 2cm mass in kidney diagnosis:

a) Carcinoma
b) Adenoma
c) Cyst

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q83) ABO blood reaction will occur If we donate:

a) A to O
b) to A
c) A to AB

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q84) A patient has finger like projection on upper lid. Hostopathological report shows epithelial cells along with fibrous element. What is most probable diagnosis?

a) Basal Cell Carcinoma
b) Squamous Cell Carcinoma
c) Papiloma
d) Chalazion

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q85) Female with fever for 10 days got chest pain on auscultation rustling sound is audible. Diagnosis:

a) Myocardium
b) Pericardium
c) Pleura
d) Endocardium

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q86) Pt undergone laparotomy, Illeal resection done ,which vit Deficiency occur?

a) Vit B 12
b) Vit E
c) Vit A
d) Vit D

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q87) Pt with loss of appetite, weight gain, wearing dark clothes test done:

a) TSH Level
b) T3 Level
c) T4 Level

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q88) A patient with non caseating necrosis granuloma on histopath..what is the underlying condition?

a) TB
b) Sarcoidosis
c) Cat scratch fever
d) Tularemia
e) Scleroderma

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q89) Alpha feto protein marker for CA of:

a) Liver
b) Ovary
c) Testis
d) Breasts.
e) Colon

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q90) Atomic bomb leads to release of strontium 90 which effects milk products. What will be the cause?

a) Osteo sarcoma

b) Leukemia
c) Osteogenic sarcoma
d) Breast

Answer:- (a)

Q91) Mets to choroid is from?

a) Lungs
b) Skin
c) ColonD.Kidney
d) Bones

Answer:- (a)

Q92) Hypothyroidism due to disease of the thyroid gland is associated with increased plasma levels of:

a) Albumin
b) Cholesterol
c) Iodine
d) RT3

Answer:- (b)

Q93) HLA-B27 associated with:

a) Type 1 DM
b) Reiters Syndrome
c) Addison disease
d) Graves disease
e) Multiple sclerosis

Answer:- (b)

Q94) Chronic rejection in allograft is due to:

a) Intravascular coagulation
b) Common cause of rejection
c) Suppressed by immunosuppressive
d) T lymphocytes >> polymorphonuclear lymphocytes

Answer:- (d)

Q95) Tall man with gynaecomastia , no/scanty pubic hair"

a) Klinefilter Syndrome
b) Downs Syndrome
c) Fragile -X Syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q96) Chronic smoker male with HTN, hdl around 30, cholesterol 270?

a) Atherosclerosis
b) Arteriolosclerosis.
c) Hypercholestremia

Answer:- (a)

Q97) Child with blindness, disabling arthritis, rash and fever ?

a) Henoch schonlien
b) Chronic juvenile arthritis.
c) Rheumatic Fever
d) Rheumatoid Arthritis

Answer:- (b)

Q98) Bleeding time increase, normal PT, increased Aptt:

a) DIC
b) Haemophilia
c) ITP
d) Vwb disease

Answer:- (d)

Q99) Slanting Eyes,Depressed Nasal Bridge With Single Palmer Crease:

a) Trisomy 13
b) Trisomy 18
c) Turner
d) Trisomy 21

Answer:- (d)

Q100) Pancreatitis causes deficiency of?

a) Vit b complex
b) Fat soluble vitamins

Answer:- (b)

Q101) A patient has history of recurrent sinsusites now presented with hemoptysis and haematuria. cause would be the cause:

a) Good pasture syndrome
b) Wegeners granulomatosis
c) RCC
d) Renal tb

Answer:- (b)

Q102) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma is most commonly associated with:

a) HPV
b) Hep.B

c) Aflatoxin
d) EBV

Answer:- (d)

Q103) Baby has history of fever and unconsciousness came with grade 4 coma turbid CSF with 75%lymphos 25%neutrophils & 50mg glucose?

a) Tb meningitis
b) Cerebral malaria
c) Bacterial meningitis
d) Viral meningitis

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Normal cycle of respiration:

a) 1sec ins,2sec exp
b) 2sec ins, 2sec exp
c) 2sec ins, 3sec exp
d) 4sec ins,2sec exp

Answer:- (c)

Q105) Venous blood as compared to arterial has:

a) RBCs increase mass or PCV
b) PO2 95
c) PCO2 40
d) RBCs will have low Chloride

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Sodium absorption in small intestine:

a) Co transport with potassium
b) By simple diffusion
c) By electrical gradient
d) Passive absorption

Answer:- (d)

Q107) Muscle in tension, which stimulation causes relaxation muscle:

a) Muscle spindle
b) Golgi Tendon Organ
c) Ruffinis Enddings
d) Merckels Disc

Answer:- (b)

Q108) Preganglionic autonomic fibers:

a) B fibres
b) A beta fibres
c) A delta fibres
d) A gamma fibres

Answer:- (a)

Q109) Tall T waves ON ECG:

a) Hypokalemia
b) Hyperkalemia
c) Hyponatremia
d) Hypernatremia

Answer:- (b)

Q110) Arterial pressure related to:

a) Heart Rate
b) C.O
c) TPR
d) Venous return

Answer:- (c)

Q111) Vibration fibres:

a) Ruffinis
b) Meisseners
c) Merckels
d) Pacinian

Answer:- (d)

Q112) Facilitation diffusion V.S simple diffusion:

a) Passive movement across membrane
b) V max
c) Electrical gradient
d) Conc. Gradient

Answer:- (b)

Q113) Reabsorption in kidney takes place in which segment:

a) Major calyses
b) Straight and convoluted tubules
c) Bowmans capsule
d) Renal papillae

Answer:- (b)

Q114) Maximum increase in ECF by infusion of:

a) Hypotonic saline
b) Hypertonic saline
c) Isotonic saline

d) 5 % D/W
e) R/L

Answer:- (b)

Q115) Severe diarrhea:

a) Dec sodium
b) Metabolic alkalosis
c) Inc Osmolarity of ECF

Answer:- (a)

Q116) Most Potent Stimulus For Renin Release:

a) Dec Na content to tubules
b) Hypotension
c) Sympathetic stimulation

Answer:- (c)

Q117) During aerobic exercise which organ maintain blood supply?

a) Brain
b) Heart
c) Skeletal muscle
d) Kidney

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Pt losses 2liter fluid due to excessive sweating and drink 2 litre Of isotonic fluid:

a) Increase in Interstitial Fluid
b) Increase in ICF Volume
c) Increase in ECf Volume
d) Inc in ICF Osmolarity
e) Inc in ECF Osmolarity

Answer:- (b)

Q119) Aldosterone secretion by adrenal cortex is mainly stimulated by:

a) ACTH release from ant pituitary gland
b) High plasma osmolarity
c) High plasma potassium concentration
d) High salt intakee. De.reased level of Angiotensin II

Answer:- (c)

Q120) Pulse oximeter give error in reading if:

a) Pt is dark skin
b) Inc conc of hb A
c) Inc conc of hbF
d) Aortic stenosis
e) Methaemoglobinaemia

Answer:- (e)

Q121) On ECG waves are seen because of?

a) Complete depolarization
b) Partial repolarization and partial depolarization
c) Complete Repoalrization
d) ST segment Interval

Answer: (b)

Q122) If a Substance is present in renal artery but not secreted in renal vein then?

a) Absorb to interstitium
b) Excreted by kidney
c) Clearance equal to GFR

Answer:- (c)

Q123) At acclimatization to height what changes occur?

a) Increase ventilation
b) Dec erythropoietin
c) Inc PaO2

Answer:- (a)

Q124) High frequency vibration receptor..??

a) Raffini
b) Pacinian

Answer:- (b)

Q125) Scenario for HSV treatment on lips ?

a) Trifluridine
b) Acyclovir
c) Famciclovir

Answer:- (b)

Q126) Acyclovir Mechanism of action:

a) Inhibitor of DNA Polymerase
b) Viral Chain inhibitor
c) Inhibitor of Viral Replication

Answer:- (a)

Q127) Pt with bradycardia,Increase Peripheral resistance, decrease Cardiac output & pale skin which drug has taken?

a) Norepinephrine
b) Phenylephrine
c) Epinephrine

Answer:- (b)

Q128) Which drug does not cross blood brain barrier??

a) Dopamine
b) L-Dopa
c) Phenytoin
d) Phenobarbitone

Answer:- (a)

Q129) ANP MOA?

a) C-AMP
b) C-GMP
c) IP3-DAG
d) Tyrosine Kinase

Answer:- (b)

Q130) Septic meningitis caused by:

a) Pseudomonas
b) Klebsiella
c) Lengionella
d) Streptococcus
e) Staphylococcus

Answer:- (d)

Q131) Propanolol acts on heart by:

a) Beta 2 Receptors
b) Alpha 1 Receptors
c) Beta 1 receptors
d) Alpha 2 Receptors

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Acts on both Beta 1 & Beta 2 receptors, if both present in options then prefer Beta 1.

Q132) BRIMONIDINE is a:

a) Acts as a miotic
b) Beta-1 adrenergic agonist
c) Alpha-1 adrenergie agonist
d) Muscarinic agonist
e) Alpha 2 adrenergic agonist

Answer:- (e)

Q133) Which Drug has an Atopine like action:

a) Physostigmine
b) Dopamine
c) Pyridostigmine
d) Scopolamine

Answer:- (d)

Q134) Atropine MOA?

a) Muscarinic Agonist
b) Muscarinic Antagonist
c) Cholinergic Agonist

Answer:- (b)

Q135) Neuromascular junction blocker?

a) Tubocurarine
b) Physostigmine
c) Neostigmine

Answer:- (a)

Q136) An old man with severe renal disease and sounds in lung DOC?

a) Azithromycin
b) Ciprofloxacin
c) Co amoxiclave
d) Ceftriaxone

Anwer:- (b)

Explanation:- This is scenario of pulmonary anthrax, for which DOC is Ciprofloxacin.

Q137) Pseudostartified epithelium has?

a) All cells have Nuclei at the same lvl
b) All cells lie at basement membrane
c) All cells reach apex

Answer:- (b)

Q138) Primary prevention to dental carries:

a) Fissure filling
b) Good technique of brushing
c) Fissure capping

Answer:- (b)

Q139) Ducts of salivary gland?

a) Simple Cuboidal
b) Simple Columnar
c) Stratified Cuboidal
d) Stratified Columnar

Answer:- (c)

Q140) Most malformations occurs after which gestational week:

a) 3 weeks
b) 8 weeks
c) 3 to 8 wks
d) 10 weeks

Answer:- (c)

Q141) Policeman was tested for drugs and opium and cannabinoids and Was found in urine....His psychological response would be?

a) Antisocial behavior
b) Denial
c) Depressive mood
d) Rationalisation
e) Delusion of Grandeur

Answer:- (b)

Q142) A Group with Disease and a Group without Disease tested for Risk Factors?

a) Case control Study
b Cohort study

Answer:- (a)

Q143) Doctor patient relation:

a) Behaviour
b) Mutual trust
c) Respect
d) Autonomy

Answer:- (b)

Q144) Least amount of minerals are found in:

a) Roots
b) Leaves
c) Tubers
d) Cereals

Answer:- (c)

Q145) Microtubules are present in:

a) Lysosomes
b) RER
c) Centrioles
d) SER

Answer:- (c)

Q146) Systemic Cause of Delayed Wound Healing:

a) Infection
b) Diabetes
c) Anemia
d) Insufficient Blood Supply
e) Corticosteroids

Answer:- (b)

Q147) Which of the Following is responsible for initiation of voluntary Movements:

a) Cerebrum
b) Cerebellum
c) Basal Ganglia

Answer:- (c)

Q148) Cause of Non Bacterial Thrombotic Endocarditis:

a) SLE
b) Terminally ill Cancer
c) DIC
d) Rheumatic Fever

Answer:- (b)

Q149) Heart act as a syncitium because its cells have:

a) Gap Junctions
b) Intercalated discs
c) Multiple nuclei

Answer:- (a)

Q150) A boy in Anatomy class becomes faint suddenly:

a) Increased cardiac output
b) Decreased Vasomotor Tone
c) Cold hands
d) Decreased TPR

Answer:- (d)

1st MARCH 2017

Q1) A boy fell from building and got his lower back and pelvis injured. He presents with c/o urinary incontinence. Which spinal segment is most likely to be injured?

a) L4-L5
b) S1-S3
c) S2-S4

Answer:- (c)

Q2) Which of the following is most likely to be the initial sign of acute tubular necrosis:

a) Hyperkalemia
b) Oligurea
c) inc urea and normal creatinine
d) malignant HTN

Answer:- (a)

Q3) 4th heart sound is produced by :

a) Closure of the semilunar valves
b) Ventricular wall vibration due to atrial systole
c) ventricular filling
d) closure of mitral and tricupid valve

Answer:- (b)

Q4) 4th heart sound is produced due to:

a) vibration of ventricle wall in systole
b) ventricular filling
c) closure of aortic and pulmonary valve
d) closure of tricuspid and mitral valve
e) retrograde flow in vena cava

Answer:- (b)

Reference: GANONG Chapter 30 BCQ#02 key is B.

Q5) Aortic insuffeciency will happen in :

a) SLE
b) Dermatomyositis
c) RA
d) Scleroderma

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Which is a chemotactic agent:

a) C3a
b) LTB4
c) LTC4
d) LTD4

Answer:- (b)

Explanation :- If C5a is present in options prefer that.

Q7) which of the following foods is rich in vitamins?

a) Red meat
b) Green vegetables
c) Dairy products

Answer:- (b)

Q8) Atropine is given before surgery ?

a) For decreasing secretions of bronchial tree
b) As a muscle relaxant
c) Prevent cardiac arrest

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Which drug has action similar to atropine:

a) Succinylcholine
b) Scopolamine
c) Hexamethonium
d) Carbachol

Answer:- (b)

Q10) Which of the following viral hepatitis is associated with P-ANCA:

a) Hepatitis A
b) Hepatitis B
c) Hepatitis C
d) Hepatitis D

Answer:- (b)

Q11) HLA-DR4 is diagnostic of:

a) SLE
b) Jeuvenile arthritis
c) Rheumatoid Arthritis
d) Ankylosing spondylitis

Answer:- (c)

Q12) Which of the following disease incidence increased in last 5 years in Pakistan?

a) Leprosy
b) Tuberculosis
c) Hepatitis C

Answer:- (c)

Q13) How a surgeon can save himself from hepatitis B infection:

a) Avoid the use of sharp instruments
b) Pre op screening of all patients
c) Proper hand washing

Answer:- (b)

Q14) Heart act as a syncitium because its cells have:

a) Gap junctions
b) Intercalated discs
c) Multiple nuclei

Answer:- (a)

Q15) 1st step in thyroid hormone formation :

a) Oxidation of free iodine
b) Binding of iodine to thyroglobulin
c) Binding of Iodine to Tyrosine
d) Formation of diiodotyrosine

Answer:- (c)

Q16) When ligating superior thyroid artery which nerve could get damaged:

a) External laryngeal nerve
b) Superior laryngeal nerve
c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Which of the following condition of the thyroid most likely lead to malignancy of thyroid:

a) Non-functioning nodule
b) Multiple nodules
c) Thyroid cyst

Answer:- (a)

Q18) About thyroid related bilateral proptosis and they asked which of the follwing investigation is best for diagnosing it:

a) T3,T4
b) TSH
c) TBG

Answer:- (b)

Q19) Thyroid enclosed in a condensed sheath:

a) Pretracheal fascia
b) Deep cervical fascia
c) prevertebral fascia

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Severe diarrhea will cause:

a) Metabolic alkalosis
b) Hypokalemia
c) Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap

Answer:- (c)

Q21) All important cerebral vessels are in:

a) Subarachnoid space
b) Subdural space
c) In the pia mater

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Diagnosis of syphilis by taking samples from:

a) Blood
b) Genital sore scrapping
c) Urine

Answer:- (b)

Q23) HIV causes:

a) Decrease in CD4 cell count
b) Decrease in CD8 cell count
c) Increase in B lymphocyte count
d) Decrease in granulocytes

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Feature of well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma:

a) Atypia
b) Hyperchromatic nuclei
c) Presence of nests of keratin

Answer:- (c)

Q25) First line of defense against microbes:

a) Skin
b) Neutrophils
c) Macrophages

Answer:- (a)

Q26) Patient with distended JVP,B.P 70/50, high lactate:

a) Septic shock
b) Cardiac Tamponade
c) CCF

Answer:- (b)

Q27) Tyrosine kinase receptors are present in:

a) Cell membrane
b) Nucleus
c) Cytoplasm

Answer:- (a)

Q28) Which hormone act by c-GMP mechanism:

a) ADH
b) NO or ANP
c) FSH
d) TSH

Answer:- (b)

Q29) Superficial cardiac plexus contains both..??

a) No autonomic supply
b) Sympathetic supply only
c) Parasympathetic supply only
d) Both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves

Answer:- (d)

Q30) Which will increase ECF osmolarity:

a) Infusion of hypertonic saline
b) Infusion of normal saline
c) Infusion of hypotonic saline
d) Infusion of 5% DW

Answer:- (a)

Q31) Which will cause urine osmolarity to increase when a person drinks less water:

a) Angiotensin
b) ADH
c) Aldosterone

Answer:- (b)

Q32) Posterior cerebral artery is a branch of:

a) Basilar artery
b) Vertebral artery
c) Internal carotid artery
d) Spinal artery

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Heparin and Histamine are released from:

a) Mast cells
b) Basophils
c) Eosinophils
d) Platelets

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Heparin and Histamine are released from both mast cells and basophils but major source is Mast cells.

Q34) 0.9 g NaCl in 100 mL of water has the same strength as:

a) 0.9g NaCl in 1000 ml of water
b) 9 g NaCl in 1000 ml of water
c) 90 g NaCl in 1000 ml of water

Answer:- (b)

Q35) Thyroid isthmus is at the level of:

a) 2nd to 4th tracheal rings
b) 2nd to 4th thoracic vertebrae
c) 1st to 3rd cervical vertebrae

Answer:- (a)

Q36) Example of sesamoid cartilage:

a) Pinna of ear
b) Ala Of Nose
c) Laryngeal cartilages

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Reference is KLM & Dhingra. Also remember : Sesamoid bone is Patella.

Q37) Blood supply of thymus:

a) Superior thyroid artery
b) superior thyroid artery+ inferior thyroid artery
c) Inferior thyroid artery + internal thoracic artery
d) inferior thyroid artery

Answer:- (c)

Q38) A baby developed jaundice on third day of birth presented on 2nd day. Which is the investigation of choice?

a) Unconjugated bilirubin
b) Conjugated bilirubin
c) Total bilirubin
d) Urobilinogen

Answer:- (a)

Q39) A patient had jaundice for two months and pruritis for two years. LFTs show direct bilrubin 11mg/100ml, SGPT 75 U/L, ALP 2300 IU/L. What is the most likely Diagnosis?

a) Extrahepatic cholestasis
b) Intraheaptic cholestasis
c) Drug induced jaundice
d) Alcoholic hepatitis
e) Autoimmune hepatitis

Answer:- (a)

Q40) Patient presented with warty growth on vulva, Likely diagnosis:

a) Squamous papilloma
b) Condyloma acuminatum
c) Chancre

Answer:- (b)

Q41) Which of the following will increase in pulmonary embolism:

a)Alveolar pCO2
b)Arterial pCO2
c) Alveolar pO2
d) Arterial pO2

Answer:- (c)

Q42) What change will occur in uterine prolapse:

a) Uterine dysplsia
b) Metaplasia of cervix+ulceration
c) Chronic cervicitis
d) Cervial dysplasia

Answer:- (c)

Q43) Grading of cancer can be done by:

a) Type of cells or appearance of cells (histopathology)
b) Lymph node involvement
c) Distant metastases

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Which tumor never metastasize:

a) Basal cell carcinoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Rhabdomyosarcoma

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Submucosal fibrosis is:

a) Dysplasia
b) Metaplasia
c) Hyperplasia
d) Premalignant change

Answer:- (d)

Q46) Which of the following nerve if cut bilaterally will result in death:

a) Vagus Nerve
b) Phrenic nerve
c) Spinal accessory nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Which is the important factor in tumor metastasis:

a) Migration of tumor cells
b) Loss of E-Cadherin
c) Degradation of ECM
d) Separation of cells from each other

Answer:- (b)

Q48) Acrosome is formed by:

a) Golgi apparatus
b) SER
c) Lysosomes
d) Mitochondria

Answer:- (a)

Q49) Basophilia in pancreatic cells is due to:

a) Ribosomes
b) SER
c) RER
d) Mitochondria

Answer:- (a)

Q50) Which of the following releases in allergy:

a) Histamine
b) Bradykinin
c) Epinephrine
d) Heparin

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Regarding basal ganglia:

a) Internal capsule is medial to globus pallidus
b) Below tentorium cerebelli
c) Pretectum of midbrain is a part of basal ganglia

Answer:- (a)

Q52) Sickness is:

a) what the physician notes in the patient
b) Feeling of being unwell perceived by the patient
c) A pathological process which causes malformation of a certain organ

Answer:- (b)

Q53) Mother is blood group A and children have blood groups O and AB, What is the blood group of father:

a) A
b) B
c) O
d) AB

Answer:- (b)

Q54) Which is the first pre-requisite for a graft:

a) HLA typing
b) ABO compatibility

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Which skin malignancy is commonly associated with HIV:

a) Kaposi's Sarcoma
b) Basal cell carcinoma
c) squamous cell carcinoma

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Haemoglobin binds to:

a) Haptoglobulin
b) Albumin
c) Transferrin
d) Ferritin
e) Hemopexin

Answer:- (a)

Q57) In tracheostomy heat is lost through:

a) Convection
b) Radiation
c) Evaporation
d) Conduction and convection

Answer:- (c)

Q58) A patient having chelosis and angular stomatitis having deficiency of:

a) Vitamin B2
b) Folic acid
c) Vitamin C
d) Vitamin B1

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Psychoactive substance related with memory:

a) Caffeine
b) Amphetamine
c) Alcohol
d) Cocaine

Answer:- (b)

Q60) A policeman presents with history of substance abuse, what will be the finding:

a) Denial
b) Depression
c) Euphoria

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Regarding CSF:

a) More acidic than plasma

b) Provides nutrition to CNS
c) More proteins than plasma
d) Dural sinuses have less pressure than ventricles

Answer:- (b)

Q62) Scenario of baby born with swelling on the back with neural tissue in it and raised intracranial pressure:

a) Spina bifida occulta
b) Myelomeningocele
c) Meningocele
d) Syringomyelia

Answer:- (b)

Q63) A bone is surgically removed, it will be replaced by:

a) Compact bone
b) Spongy bone
c) Periostium
d) Cartilage

Answer:- (c)

Q64) Outer layer of individual nerve fibre is:

a) Epineurium
b) Perineurium
c) Endoneurium

Answer:- (c)

Q65) A boy in a party started breathing in a plastic bag, what will increase:

a) Arterial pCO2
b) Alveolar pCO2
c) Arterial pO2
d) Alveolar pO2

Answer:- (a)

Q66) Which cell has a life history different than others:

a) Osteocytes
b) Chondroblasts
c) Osteoclasts
d) Osteoblasts

Answer:- (c)

Q67) Mechanism of action of acetylcholinestrase inhibitors:

a) Increase acetylcholine at motor end plate
b) Inhibit uptake of Acetylcholine from synaptic cleft
c) Increase synthesis of acetylcholine in the presynpatic neuron

Answer:- (a)

Q68) Renal columns contain:

a) Interlobular arteries
b) Interlobar arteries
c) Collecting ducts
d) Medullary rays

Answer:- (b)

Q69) A man in the desert has a habit of drinking plenty of water, where is maximum percentage of the water is reabsorbed:

a) PCT
b) Late distal tubule
c) Collecting ducts

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Which of the following increases the activity of Na-K ATPase pump:

a) Adrenaline
b) Insulin

Answer:- (b)

Q71) Which antibiotic act on neuromuscular transmission:

a) Gentamicin
b) Chloramphenicol
c) Metronidazole
d) Cefotazidime

Answer:- (a)

Q72) Adverse effect of isoniazid can be prevented by taking:

a) Reducing the dose
b) Supplementing it with Pyridoxine
c) Taking Vitamin B12 along with it

Answer:- (b)

Q73) Antiobiotic having decreased clearance in chronic kidney disease:

a) Gentamicin
b) Clindamycin
c) Erythromycin

Answer:- (a)

Q74) Drug bound to plasma proteins:

a) Temporarily inactive
b) Temporarily inactive unless activated by liver
c) Gives its effects in blood only
d) Can cross blood brain barrier

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Neurogenic shock commonly presents with:

a) Increased cardiac output
b) Decreased vasomotor tone
c) Cold hands
d) Decreased TPR

Answer:- (b)

Q76) A scenario regarding dividing the population in groups on age basis and then taking random samples from each group:

a) Random sampling
b) Stratified random sampling
c) Prospective cohort
d) Randomized control trial

Answer:- (b)

Q77) Insulin independent glucose uptake occurs in:

a) Exercising skeletal muscles
b) Skeletal muscles at rest
c) Adipose tissue

Answer:- (a)

Q78) In infective endocarditis, the sequence of events is:

a) Thrombus, Damaged valve, Bactremia, Prolapse
b) Damaged valve, Thrombus, Bactremia, Prolapse
c) Bactremia, Thrombus, Damaged valve, Prolapse
d) Bactremia, Thrombus, Prolapse, Damaged valve

Answer:- (b)

Q79) High cardiac output in:

a) Neurogenic shock
b) CCF
c) Beri Beri
d) Septic shock

Answer:- (c)

Q80) In I.V drug abusers:

a) Rheumatoid arthritis
b) Infective endocarditis
c) Carcinoid disease
d) Libman –Sacks endocarditis

Answer:- (b)

Q81) Subacute bacterial endocarditis, organism responsible is:

a) Strep viridans
b) Staph aureus
c) Strep epidermidis

Answer:- (a)

Q82) In anthrax, most likely is :

a) Pulmonary lesion
b) Skin lesions in 90% patients
c) Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
d) Bactremia

Answer:- (b)

Q83) Multiple lung abcesses, organism:

a) Stapylococcus aureus
b) Aspergillus
c) E.coli
d) Klebsiella

Answer:- (a)

Q84) Impulse travelling from endocardium to pericardium is represented on ECG by:

a) PR interval
b) QRS complex
c) ST segment

Answer:- (b)

Q85) Which part of conducting system transmits impulses directly to the ventricles?

a) AV node
b) Bundle of His
c) Bundle branches
d) Purkinje fibres

Answer:- (d)

Q86) A female is pregnant and she is taking ferrous supplement, what deficiency she is prone to develop :

a) Vit D
b) Calcium
c) Vitamin C
d) Folic acid

Answer:- (d)

Q87) Descending tract related functionally with:

a) Anterior corticospinal tract
b) Vestibulospinal
c) Reticulospinal

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Spinal cord at the level of L4 contains all of the following except:

a) Anterior horn
b) Lateral horn
c) Posterior horn
d) Grey matter

Answer:- (b)

Q89) Thrombus in deep vein of lower leg will lodge into:

a) Pulmonary artery
b) Pulmonary vein
c) Rt atrium

Answe :- (a)

Q90) ABGs sample is taken from:

a) From artery ina vial with EDTA
b) From artery in a heparinized vial

Answer:- (b)

Q92) Stagnany hypoxia occurs in:

a) COPD
b) Severe anemia
c) Cardiogenic shock

Answer:- (c)

Q93) Heavy water and antipyrine are used to measure =

a) ECF volume
b) Plasma volume
c) Total Body Water
d) Interstitial fluid volume

Answer:- (c)

Q94) Intracellular lipid peroxidation is indicated by ??

a) Lipofuscin
b) Apoptosis

Answer:- (a)

Q95) In systemic amyloidosis, beta pleated sheets are seen by ??

a) Congo Red Staining
b) Electron Microscope
c) Spiral Electron Microscope
d) X-Ray Crsytallography

Answer:- (a)

Q96) Male with short limbs, normal trunk, lumbar lordosis. The pattern of transmission for this disease is:

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X linked dominant
d) Multifactorial

Answer:- (a)

Q97) Presence or absence of vomiting is which type of data:

a) Ordinal
b) Nominal
c) Parametric

Answer:- (b)

(Nominal is the type of data with only two options e.g, yes or no, presence or absence etc)

Q98) Penicillin hypersensitivity reaction feature:

a) Bronchospasm
b) Skin rash
c) Hemolytic anemia
d) Glomerulonephritis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q99) Complication of diabetes:

a) Dry gangrene
b) Wet gangrene
c) Endarteritis obliterans

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q100) Pulse pressure is increased due to:

a) Increased stroke volume
b) Increased arterial capacitence
c) Increased TPR

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q101) Organ having maximum difference of oxygen in arteries and veins:

a) Heart
b) Lungs
c) Liver
d) Kidneys

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q102) Organ needing continuous supply of oxygen:

a) Kidneys
b) Liver
c) Brain
d) Lungs

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q103) Which organ's blood flow doesn't change significantly by moderate exercise ??

a) Kidney
b) Heart
c) Brain

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q104) Foreign body will most likely lodge into ??

a) Right lung-lower broncus
b) left lung-lower bronchus
c) Right lung-middle bronchus
d) Left lung-middle bronchus

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q105) Tuberculin test is negative in a known TB patient, Reason:

a) false negative
b) Taking immunosuppressants
c) taking ATT

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q106) Cervical branch of facial nerve supply:

a) Suprahyoid muscles
b) Orbicularis oris
c) Platysma
d) Buccinator

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q107) Cancer is caused due to:

a) over expression of anti oncogenes
b) P53
c) Over expression of proto-onco genes
d) None

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q108) A patient's BP drop after surgery due to:

a) Decreased TPR
b) Inc parasympathetic activity
c) blood loss during surgery

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q109) Regarding fibrocartilage:

a) Most abundant type of cartilage
b) Amorphous matrix material
c) Contains type 4 collagen
d) Present in epiphyseal plates
e) None of these

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q110) Difference of intracellular and extracellular osmolarity:

a) 1 mOsm
b) 10 mOsm
c) 100 mOsm
d) No difference

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q111) Patient presents with sudden onset of painful enlarged big toe of right foot in the midnight. Samples taken from the joint fluid show mononsodium urate crystals. Most likely diagnosis:

a) Gout
b) Psuedogout
c) Septic arthritis

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Hyperurecemia is a side effect of:

a) Rifampicin
b) Spironolactone
c) Furosemide
d) Thiazide diuretics

Answer:- (d)

Q113) Thirst is partially relieved by:

a) Gastric distension
b) SIADH
c) Inc ECF osmolarity

Answer:- (a)

Q114) In pneumothorax:

a) Ipsilateral lung collapse and chest wall sprung out
b) Ipsilateral lung collapse and contralteral chest wall sprung out
c) Contralateral lung collapse and contralaterl chest wall sprung out
d) Contralateral lung collapse and ipsilateral chest wall sprung out

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Drug receptor interaction ??

a) Bradycardia by atenolol
b) Heparin - protamin sulphate
c) Mannitol diuresis

Answer:- (a)

Q116) In pseudostratified epithelium:

a) All nuclei reach the surface
b) All cells are of same size
c) All cells lie on basement membrane

Answer:- (c)

Q117) Difference between smooth and cardiac muscles:

a) Ca-calmodulin
b) specialized cells for forceful contraction
c) scattered myofibrils

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Patient is having jaundice,pruritis, xanthomas and hepatosplenomegaly. Investigation of choice:

a) Antimitochondrial antibodies
b) X-Ray abdomen
c) Hepatic markers
d) Abdominal ultrasound

Answer:- (a)

Q119) Damage to dorsal column-medial lemniscus least likely affects:

a) Stereogonosis
b) Touch
c) Two point discrimination
d) Proprioception

Answer:- (b)

Q120) Biceps flexion:

a) c5, c6
b) c7. C8
c) c8, t1

Answer:- (a)

Q121) RBCs main function:

a) Transport of gases
b) Maintain blood viscosity
c) nourish the tissues

Answer:- (a)

Q122) RBCs lose their nucleus in:

a) Late normoblast stage
b) Pronormoblast stage
c) Reticulocyte stage

Answer:- (a)

Q123) Most potent antiemetic:

a) Metoclopramide
b) Ondensatron

c) Thioridazone

Answer:- (b)

Q124) Chromosome doesn't replicate in:

a) Asexual reproduction
b) mitosis
c) meiosis

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Diphtheria is associated with:

a) Type 1 hypersensitivity
b) Type 2 hypersensitivity
c) Type 3 hypersensitivity
d) Type 4 hypersensitivity

Answer:- (c)

Q126) Cotton mill worker will have:

a) Brucellosis
b) Byssinosis
c) Leishmaniasis
d) Anthrax

Answer:- (b)

Q127) First step when light strikes on eye:

a) Conversion of cisretinene to transretinene
b) Uptake of vitamin A by retinal cells
c) Conversion of transretinene to cisretinine

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Nerve which passes through tendonus ring and superior orbital fissure is:

a) Lacrimal nerve
b) Abducent nerve
c) Trochlean nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q129) Iris dilator/sphincter muscles derived from:

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Neuroectoderm
e) Neural crest cells

Answer:- (c)

Q130) Cornea is kept moistened through:

a) Lacrimal branch of ophthalmic nerve
b) Nasociliary nerve
c) Facial nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q131) Function of lipid layer of tear film:

a) Prevent evaporation of overlying aqueous layer
b) Provide nutrition to cornea
c) To lubricate the eye

Answer:- (c)

Q132) Regerding the walls of the orbit:

a) Most commonly fractured wall of orbit is lateral wall
b) Floor of the orbit forms from Maxilla and Zygomatic bones
c) Lacrimal gland lies medially in the roof of the orbit

Answer:- (b)

Q133) Regarding the walls of the orbit:

a) Greater wing of sphenoid is a part of lateral wall of the orbit
b) Lacrimal bone forms the floor of the orbit
c) Medial wall is the thickest
d) Most commonly fractured is the medial wall

Answer:- (a)

Q134) In Fuch's dystrophy:

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Loss of endothelial cells of cornea
c) Involves corneal stroma

Answer:- (b)

Q135) Type of cataract formed after trauma to lens is:

a) Rosette shaped
b) Sunflower shaped
c) Nuclear cataract

Answer:- (a)

Explanation:- Always remember : rossete=trauma
Snowflakes= diabtes, down

Sunflower=wilson

Q136) Source of energy for cornea:

a) Oxygen
b) ketone bodies
c) Glycolysis
d) dereived from tears

Answer:- (c)

Q137) What kind of cataract forms in juvenile diabetes:

a) Snowflake Cataract
b) Sunflower cataract
c) Rosette shaped
d) Oil droplet cataract

Answer:- (a)

Q138) When a person looks near, what will decrease:

a) Power of lens
b) Visual field
c) Axial length of the eyeball
d) Curvature of lens

Answer:- (b)

Q139) Alpha receptor activation/agonists will cause:

a) Mydriasis
b) Miosis
c) Increased synthesis of aqueous humor

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Nerve supply of levator palpebrae superioris:

a) Facial nerve
b) Superior division of oculomotor nerve
c) Sympathetic supply for cervical ganglia
d) Ophthlamic division of trigeminal

Answer:- (b)

Q141) Grey line at the end of the eyelid is formed by:

a) Orifices of the tarsal glands
b) Hair follicles
c) Mucocutaneous junction

Answer:- (c)

Q142) A patient can't see laterally with his left eye and he don't feel sensations in the lower right body, where is the lesion:

a) Right internal capsule
b) Left internal capsule
c) Brainstem

Answer:- (c)

Q143) A person can't close his eye, which is damaged:

a) Facial nerve
b) Occulomotor nerve
c) Trigeminal nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q144) which of the following feature is correct regarding cornea:

a) Unmyelinated nerve fibres in the cornea
b) supplied by facial nerve
c) gets oxygen from limbal vessels
d) changes its curvature during near reaction

Answer:- (a)

Q145) Scanning/Horizontal eye movements are controlled by:

a) Occipital eye fields
b) Frontal eye fields
c) Cerebellum
d) Superior colliculus

Answer:- (b)

Q146) Regarding bulbar conjunctiva:

a) Has stratified cuboidal epithelium
b) Becomes continous with cornea posterior to limbus
c) Attached to Tenon's capsule at limbus

Answer:- (c)

Q147) The width of surgical limbus:

a) 2mm
b) 0.2 mm
c) 0.02 mm

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q148) When a person slowly turns his head to the right then what will happen:

a) Endolymph in the both semicircular canals move in opposite direction
b) Right semicircular canals are stimulated
c) Left semicircular canals are stimulated

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q149) About the Bowman's layer of cornea:

a) Continous with trabecular meshwork
b) is the basemen membrane of corneal endothelium
c) Can not regenrate

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q150) Optic canal opens in:

a) anterior cranial fossa
b) Middle cranial fossa
c) sphenoid sinus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q151) Lens thinnest at:

a) Anterior cpasule
b) Posterior capsule
c) Equator
d) Nucleus

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q152) Aqueous humor has which more than plasma:

a) Glucose
b) sodium
c) magnesium
d) Ascorbate / Ascorbic Acid / Vitamin C

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q153) In which condition retinal degeneration occurs:

a) Separation of internal limiting membrane from other layers of retina
b) Detachment of RPE from Bruchs membrane
c) Seperation of retinal pigment epithelium from neurosensory retina

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q154) Krukenberg Spindle:

a) Neovascular Glaucoma
b) Rubeosis Iridis
c) Pigment dispersion syndrome
d) Traumatic Cataract

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q155) Choroidal capillaries are most fenestrated at:

a) Mid periphery
b) The optic disc
c) Submacular area
d) Equatorial region

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q156) What to be given if patient develops bradycardia during eye surgery:

a) Topical Atropine
b) IV Atropine
c) Topical adrenaline

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q158) Regarding RPE:

a) It covers the outer surfaces of rods and cones
b) Sensitive to radiation
c) Supplied by central retinal artery
d) Contains photorectors

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q159) Corneal reflex pathway goes through:

a) Facial nerve to the sensory cortex
b) Lacrimal nerve to the pons
c) Trigeminal ganglion to sensory cortex
d) Optic nerve to the midbrain

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q160) Optic vesicle arise from:

a) Forebrain
b) Rhombencephalon

c) Myelencephalon
d) Metencephalon

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q161) Wilson disease scenario:

a) Serum ceruloplasmin is diagnostic
b) Urinary copper is decreased
c) Affects only the lens
d) Damages the cerebellum

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q162) A tumor in optic canal will likely compromise which structure:

a) Superior ophthalmic vein
b) Central retinal artery
c) Lacrimal nerve
d) Ophthalmic artery

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q163) Homonymous hemianopia with absent light reflex. where is the lesion:

a) Optic chiasma
b) Optic Tract
c) LGB
d) Optic radiation

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q164) Fibres from LGB to visual cortex travel through:

a) Optic tracts
b) Superior colliculus
c) Geniculocalcarine tract

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q165) Upper and lower eyelids lateral portions drain into:

a) Parotid lymph nodes
b) Submaxillary lymph nodes
c) Preauricular lymph nodes
d) Deep cervical lymph nodes

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q166) A scenario regarding a child having intermittent nystagmus which is irregular and on examination ophthalmic and neurological examination is normal, where is the lesion:

a) Brainstem
b) Vestibular nuclei
c) Cerebellum
d) Midbrain

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q167) First sign of Vitamin A deficiency:

a) Night blindness
b) Conjunctival xerosis
c) Corneal ulcer
d) Bitot spots

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q168) Epiphora due to lower lid ectropion/sagging is due to which nerve palsy ??

a) Trigeminal
b) Abducent
c) Facial

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q169) If focal length = 0.75m, refractive power will be:

a) 1.75
b) 1.33
c) 0.33
d) 7.5

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q170) Regarding visual cortex:

a) Supplied by posterior communicating artery
b) Lesion results in ipsilateral visual loss
c) Present in the temporal associaton cortex
d) Macula has large posterior location on visual cortex

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q171) Patient with history of meningitis 1 month back now presented with bilateral papilladema and morning headache:

a) Blockage of dural sinuses
b) Hydrocephalus
c) Involvement of meninges
d) Subdural collection

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q172) Patient on ATT can't recognize between red green colors, which drug is responsible:

a) Isoniazid
b) Rifampicin
c) Streptpmycin
d) Ethambutol (Because it causes optic neuritis)
e) Pyrazinamide

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q173) Regarding MLF lesion ??

a) Patient is unable to adduct both eyes
b) PPRF Median
c) Patient cannot converge during near reaction

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q174) Drug given in Herpes Simples Keratitis:

a) Acyclovir
b) Trifluridine
c) Topical antibiotics
d) artificial tears

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q175) Regarding ipsilateral 6th, 7th and 8th cranial nerve lesion , it occurs at:

a) Lower midbrain
b) Lower medulla
c) Upper pons
d) Cerebellopontine angle

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q176) A patient has a blood pressure of 70/40mmhg and serum lactate of 30mg/100ml cardiac output is 2L/min and CVP is 2cms of H2O most likely cause of this condition?

a) Cardiac tamponade
b) Congestive cardiac failure
c) Hypovolemic shock
d) Pulmonary elism
e) Septic shock

Answer:- ***(c)***

7th November 2016

Q1) Near point in a 10 years old child is at distance of:

a) 10cm
b) 20
c) 60
d) 2

Answer:- (a)

Q2) Two liters of 0.9 N/S infused, what will be the outcome?

a) Blood volume will increase
b) Na retention
c) ICF increase
d) Inc ECF volume

Answer:- (d)

Q3) Worker present with eye itching, dry mouth, oral fissures, dysphagia, pneumonitis,Dx??

a) Sjogran syndrome
b) SLE
c) Systematic Scleroderma

Answer:- (c)

Q4) Fastest conduction in which of the followings?

a) Purkinjee
b) SA node
c) AV node
d) Ventricles

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Other than Folate, among followings which vitamin deficiency is associated with neural tube defect?

a) Vit-A
b) Vit b12

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Weakness more in the evening, drooping of eye lids, mass behind sternum. What investigation should be done??

a) Anti AchR-antibodies
b) TSI
c) Cell typing for lymphoma

Answer:- (a)

Q7) Organelle with concave surface facing towards the nucleus?

a) Gogli
b) RER
c) Lysosomes

Answer:- (b)

Q8) Vitreous anteriorly join to lens via:

a) Ligament weigert
b) Ligamentum pectinatum
c) Suspensory ligament
d) Whitnal's ligament

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Orbital septum joined to maxillary bone at?

a) Anterior lacrimal crest
b) Posterior lacrimal crest

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Whitnal ligament is associated with:

a) Levator palpebral superioris
b) Palpaberal part of Orbicularic oculi
c) Whitnal tubercle of lateral wall

Answer:- (a)

Q11) Which of the following has longer duration of action ?

a) Lignocaine & adrenaline
b) Bupivacaine & adrenaline
c) Prolicane
d) Bupivacaine

Answer:- (b)

Q12) Which of the following intra-vitreal antibiotic injection is most toxic for retina?

a) Vancomycin
b) Gentamicin
c) Ceftriaxone
d) Cefuraxime

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q13) %age of ocular involvement in leukaemia?

a) 10
b) 40
c) 80
d) 50

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q14) Teratomas are tumors composed of:

a) All types of ectodermal tissues
b) Derivative of all three germ cell layer
c) Mainly cartilage and epithelial cells
d) Mesenchymal and endodermal tissue

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q15) Pupil irreegular,constricted not responding to light???

a) Horner syndrome
b) Argyl robertson pupil

answer:- ***(b)***

Q16) In weber syndrome which artery is involved???

a) PCA
b) PICA
c) PCoA
d) AICA

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q17) Cushing syndrome cause?

a) Exogenous steroids (most common cause)
b) Adrenal hyperplasia
c) Pituitary tumor

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q18) Hand joints pain,no deformity,no oedema or signs of inflammation,only +ve sign is the presence of mildly restricted movements.labs;Na-139,k-4, Uric acid.-7.8,cl-98, ca-7.5, phosphate-9.4 what's your diagnosis? (Poorly recalled values)

a) Hyperphosphatemia
b) Renal failure
c) Vit D deficiency
d) Vit D toxicity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q19) Rate limiting step of glycolysis?

a) Glucose >> Glucose 6 phosphate
b) Fructose 6 PHOSPHATE >> Fructose 1,6-BIS PHOSPHATE (CATALYSED BY PHOSPHOFRUCTOKINASE)
c) Glucose 6 phosphate >> Fructose 6 PHOSPHATE

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q20) Regarding behavioural sciences , how is the professionalism of a doctor judged:

a) Punctuality
b) Reputation
c) Knowledge

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q21) Function of visual area in brain:

a) Perception of binocular vision
b) Recgnition of faces
c) Recognition of words

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q22 Optic Tract Carrying Which Parts Of Vision,From Each Eye?

a) Ipsilateral Temporal And Contralateral Nasal
b) Ipsilateral Nasal And Contralateral Temporal
c) Ipsilateral Nasal And Temporal
d) Contralateral Nasal And Temporal

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q23) Sign of reversible cell injury?

a) Cellular swelling
b) Massive calcium influx
c) No myelin figures option

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q24) About kidneys and associated structures?

a) Right kidney lies higher than the left
b) Left renal vein passes in front of renal artery.& aorta

c) Renal vessels arise at the level of L4
d) At the hilum,tartery lies anterior to the vein

Answer:- (b)

Q25) Red infracts commonly seen in??

a) Commonly seen in spleen
b) Dual blood supply organs
c) Indicate ischemia

Answer:- (b)

Q26) Antibiotics given, patient has increased PT & aPTT and normal platelets. What you will give..??

a) Vit-K
b) Cryoprecipitate
c) FFPs

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Lignocaine 2%, to be given 1:100,000 with epinephrine (mg), what's the dose for adult??

a) 2 mg/kg
b) 10
c) 8

Answer:- (a)

Q28) Tumor in optic canal causes compression of?

a) Optic vein
b) Ophthalmic artery and optic nerve
c) None of these

Answer:- (b)

Q29) Rt. Eye lid chalazion surgery done, at home pt starts bleeding from eyelid, which structure is involved:

a) Marginal arcade
b) Palpebral Arcade

Answer:- (b)

Q30) Thioflavin dye is used for?

a) Band keratopathy
b) Agranuler keratopathy
c) lamellar keratopathy

answer:- (c)

Q31) Sphincter and dilator muscle originate from?

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Ectoderm of optic cup
c) Lateral pole

Answer:- (b)

Q33) Irrespective of the cornea touched, the left eye doesn't blink. Nerve damaged?

a) Right 5th
b) Right 7th
c) Left 5th
d) Left 7th

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- Efferent limb of left side eye is affected i.e. facial nerve (Whne you touch the right cornea, right eye blinks again but the left one doesn't. This means that afferent limb of both eyes and efferent limb of right eye are intact.)

Q34) Cervical sympathetic fibers injury causes horner syndrome.,3rd C.N. Injury will cause?

a) Anhydrodis
b) Construction of pupil
c) Dropping of upper eye lid

Answer:- (c)

Q35) Structure passing through foramen ovale???

a) Maxillary nerve
b) Middle meningeal artery
c) Mandibular nerve
d) Greater petrosal nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q36) Rt homonyms hemianopia with absent light reflex,?

a) Right optic tract
b) Left optic tract
c) Right alGB
d) Left LGB

Answer:- (b)

Q37) What's MOA of acyclovir:

a) Anti DNA virus
b) Anti RNA virus
c) Virus chain terminator
d) Inhibit DNA polymerization

Answer:- (d)

Q38) Fifty years old diabetic lady,laparotomy ,several days later sudden dyspnea , chestpain , hemoptysis??

a) Pulmonary embolism
b) Hopsital acquired pneumonia
c) Heart failure

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Which has genetic basis?

a) DM type 1
b) DM type 2
c) DM 1B type
d) RA

Answer:- (b)

Q40) Which of the following doesn't involve with HLA ?

a) Anterior uveitis
b) Juvenile rheumatoid/DM
c) Purulent conjunctivitis

Answer:- (c)

Q41) Organ transplant rejected after several months, what's involved?

a) lymphocytes T4 & T8
b) lymphocytes T 4

Answer:- (b)

Q42) Stored iron tested by?

a) Transferrin
b) Ferritin
c) TIBC
d) Hemoglobin

Answer:- (b)

Q43) True about cornea?

a) Horizontal diameter of cornea is more than vertical
b) Horizontal and transverse diameters are equal in all dimension
c) Keeps on growing throughout the life

Answer:- (a)

Q44) For metabolism of lens,?

a) Anacrobic glycolysis
b) Depends upon capsule permeability

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Blunt eye trauma leads to decrease vision,treated and on 3rd day vision returned.
What is the cause..??

a) Subtotal hyphema
b) Retinal edema
c) Vitreous haemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q46) Phacolytic glaucoma, trabecular meshwork is blocked by?

a) Lipid laiden macrophages
b) Protein laiden macrophages
c) Exfoliating material

Answer:- (b)

Q47) Ciliary body epithelium?

a) Double membranes
b) Only Pigment epithelium

Answer:- (a)

Q48) Pleuritic pain travels to shoulder via:

a) C1-C2
b) C3-5

Answer:- (b)

Q49) Thoraco-lumber outflow is:

a) Parasymparhetic
b) Sympathetic
c) Arises from thr anterior horns
d) Arises from the posterior horns

Answer:- (b)

Q50) Sacral parasympathetic arise from?

a) L5-S1
b) S1-S3
c) S2-S4
d) S3-S5

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Root value of lesser occipital nerve?

a) C2

b) C4
c) C5

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q52) Middle thyroid vein drains in?

a) Subclavian vein
b) IJV

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q53) posterior 1/3rd of interventricular septum infract.,artery?

a) Left Circumflex Artery
b) Post Interventricular Artery
c) Rca
d) Marginal Artery

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q54) Dopamine inhibits:

a) Prolactin
b) Oxytocin
c) Acetylcholine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q55) Adult girl breast atrophy due to?

a) Estrogen
b) Progesterone
c) Estrogen and progesterone
d) Estrogen,progesterone and prolactin

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q56) 3rd cranial nerve injury,area involved?

a) Cerebral cortex
b) Thalamus
c) Midrain

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q57) Pre-central area infract is manifested as:

a) Ipsilat Hemiplegia
b) Contralat Hemiplegia
c) Ipsilateral Pain And Temp Loss
d) Contralteral Touch Sensation Loss

Answer:- ***(b)***

(Precentral gyrus is the primary motor area)

Q58) Lacrimal sac supplied by?

a) Supeatrochlear N.
b) Supraorbital
c) Infra orbital
d) Infratrochlear

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q59) Most common sign of hypertensive retinopathy is?

a) Arteriosclerosis
b) Retinal exudates
c) Aneurysm

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q60) Spots & dots seen commonly in:

a) Diabetic retinopathy (in background DR)
b) Hypertension

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q61) Sup. orbital fissure functions to connect?

a) Pterygopalatine fossa
b) Middle cranial fossa
c) Anterior cranial fossa
d) Posterior cranial fossa

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q62) Face deviates to Left while talking,right eye unable to close,left hemiplagia?

a) Pons
b) Midbrain
c) Internal capsule
d) Pontocerebellar region

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q63) Hyperpolarization of rods,mechanism?

a) Inactivation of TRANSDUCIN-G PROTIEN
b) Activation of TRANSDUCIN-G PROTIEN

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q64) Pallegra is caused by deficiency of??

a) Vit.B1
b) Vit.B2

c) Niacin

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q65) Pallegra treatment?

a) Niacin
b) Vit A.
c) Vit. E

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q66) Deoxyneucleic acid will yield?

a) Deoxy ribose
b) Ribose

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q67) Autosomal recessive disease is?

a) Marfan syndrome
b) Huntigton's disease
c) Hereditary spherocytosis
d) Cystic fibrosis

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q68) Male with short limbs, normal trunk, lumbar lordosis. The pattern of transmission for this disease is:

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X linked dominant
d) Multifactorial

Answer:- ***(a)***
(Achondroplasia)

Q69) Clara cells in:

a) Tertiary bronchioles
b) Terminal bronchioles
c) Respiratory bronchioles

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q70) Leather factory worker with painless hematuria, diabetic, physically normal,cause?

a) Smoking
b) Diabetes
c) Aromatic amines

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q71) Treatment effective for exophthalmos of thyrotoxicosis:

a) Thyroidectomy
b) Antibiotics
c) Drug to reduce the T-cells proliferation

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q72) A mother brings her 2 months old child with the complain of a white pupil. O/E you find that the baby has abnormally small eyes,an iris coloboma and congenital cataract. What is the diagnosis?

a) Edwards syndrome
b) Down syndrome
c) Patau syndrome
d) Jacob syndrome

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q73) Patient was on TPN for the last one month , now presented with scaly dermatitis, alopecia, anosmia. The condition is most likely due to deficiency of ?

a) Zinc
b) VitA
c) Carbohydrates

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q74) Warfarin toxicity treated:

a) FFPs
b) Cryoprecipitate
c) Factor 8 transfusion
d) Platelet transfusion

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q75) ESR is done:

a) To monitor disease
b) When conducting it, don't use anticoagulant

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q76) Xenthelasma and hyperlipidemia associated in?

a) 20-40%
b) 41-61%
c) 61-80%

d) 80-100%

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- (Range is 38-58%)

Q77) Infectious property of organism depends upon?

a) Virulent factor
b) No. of microbes in our body

Answer:- (a)

Q78) Gangrene of diabetic foot is?

a) Dry
b) Wet

Answer:- (b)

Q79) Regarding the intercostobracial nerve ??

a) 2nd intercostal artery is Sensory
b) Posterior side of arm
c) Loss of nerve supply

Answer:- (a)

Q80) syphilis causes?

a) Automatic bladder
b) Overflow blaader
c) Atonic Bladder

Answer:- (c)

Q81) Severe HSR occurs by transfusion of:

a) A negative to A+
b) AB negative to A+
c) O negative to A+

Answer:- (b)

Q82) Congenital Rubella infection can be prevented by:

a) Antirubella vaccine at child bearing age
b) Antirubeela vaccine in pregnancy
c) Vaccine to babies
d) Avoid exposure

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Papillary thyroid tumor ,monitoring by?

a) Calcitonin
b) Calcium
c) Thyroglobulin

Answer:- (c)

Q84) Chemotaxis factor?

a) C3a
b) C5a
c) C3b
d) MAC

Answer:- (b)

Q85) Ultra violet rays cause ?

a) Malignancy
b) Cataract

Answer:- (b)

Q86) Farmer.spraying in the fields suddenly fell due to loss of consciousness. in ER you see frothing,what else will you look for?

a) Fruity smell in his breath
b) Rapid pulse
c) B/L pin point pupil

Answer:- (c)

Q87) Micrsopic feature of malignant tumor:

a) Invasion
b) Pleomorphism

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Primary cartilagenous joint:

a) Pubic symphysis
b) Xiphisternal joint
c) Costochondral joint
d) Both A and B
e) Both B and C

Answer:- (e)

Q89) After instillation of eye drops,severe watering,itching,(allergy) and facial flushing. drug was?

a) Atropine
b) Trifluridine
c) Ketotifen

Answer:- (a)

Q90) Regarding diabetes and B-Blockers:

a) Beta blockers are the first choice for HTN is diabetics

b) Beta blockers inhibit insulin release and worsen the condition

Answer:- (b)

Q91) At the end of isovolumetric contraction ?

a) Rapid filling
b) Pulmonary valve closes
c) Aortic valve opens
d) Mitral valve opens

Answer:- (c)

Q92) While giving drug to elderly what should be kept in mind?

a) Antipsychotic should be given in high doses
b) Increase overall doses
c) Drug cleared out slowly
d) Easy drug resistant

Answer:- (c)

Q93) For vibration:

a) Pacinian corpuscles
b) Merkel discs
c) Meissner corpuscles

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Which one has fastest conducting fibers?

a) Smell
b) Heat and cold
c) Pain
d) Touch

Answer:- (d)

Q95) Cotton wool spots in:

a) Diabetic retinopathy
b) Hypertensive retinopathy

Answer:- (a)

Q96) Bleeding & PT are prolonged in?

a) VWB disease
b) Hemophilia
c) Warfarin therapy

Answer:- (c)

Experiation:- In vWB disease. Bt is prolonged. PT is normal In haemophilia PTT is prolonged In warfarin therapy / Vit K def bleeding occurs and PT is prolonged)

Q97) Cervical metaplasia,cause?

a) HPV
b) HIV
c) HSV

Answer:- (a)

Q98) Clinical estimation of GFR..

a) Inulin clearance
b) PAH clearance
c) Creatinine clearance
d) Serum creatinine

Answer:- (c)

Q99) Unilateral lower limb, flaccid, wasting of calf muscles. Area affected:

a) Premotor cortex
b) Primary motor cortex
c) Anterior horn of spinal cord
d) Medullary pyramids

Answer:- (c)

Q100) Neural tube/plate is formed at the end of which week??

a) 2nd week
b) 3rd week
c) 4th week
d) 5th week

Answer:- (b)

Q101) Internal carotid lies:

a) Medial to the external carotid at its origin
b) Lateral to the external carotid

Answer:- (b)

Q102) Orbicularis occuli:

a) Opens the eyelid
b) Helps in tears drainage
c) Supplied by superior division of Occulomtor nerve
d) Divided lacrimal gland in 2 parts

Answer:- (b)

Q103) Longest extraoccular muscle which is also supplied by occulomotor?

a) SR
b) IR
c) MR

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Parasympathetic supply to sphincter pupil:

a) Long ciliary nerve
b) Short ciliary
c) Travels with nerve to IR

Answer:- (b)

(Long ciliary are sympathetic And the fibres travel within the nerve to IO)

Q105) ***Rods & cones nuclei are present in which layer of retina?***

a) 3
b) 4
c) 6
d) 10

Answer:- (b)

Q106) Which muscle elevates,abducts and extorts the eye?

a) Superior oblique
b) Superior rectus
c) Inferior Oblique
d) Inferior rectus

Answer:- (c)

Q107) Loss of abduction,CT shows tumor,where?

a) Midbrain
b) Cavernous sinus
c) Medulla

Answer:- (b)

Q108) Diplopia and change in visual acuity due to thyrotoxicosis exophthalmos is because of?

a) Extra ocular muscles paralysis
b) Optic nerve damage

answer:- (a)

Q109) Cavernous sinus thrombosis is because of Anastomoses of facial vein with ?

a) Nasociliary
b) Sup ophthalmic vein
c) Emissiary veins

Answer:- (b)

Q110) Corpus callosum functions as?

a) CONNECTS THE TWO CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES
b) Connects cerebellum

Answer:- (a)

Q111) Muscle membrane highest permeability to?

a) Water
b) Amino acids

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Canal of schlemm related anteriorly to:

a) Scleral spur
b) Ciliary body
c) Trab meshwork

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Corneal trasnsparency is maintained by:

a) Lattice arrangement of collagen
b) Corneal endothelium

Answer:- (b)

Q114) Taste sensation by:

a) Thalamus
b) Area is in upper part of post central gyrus
c) Superior temporal gyrus

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Flame shaped hemorrhages are found within:

a) Outer nuclear layer
b) Outer plexiform layer
c) Inner plexiform layer
d) Nerve fibre layer

Answer:- (d)

Q116) Cricoid cartilage gives attachment to ...

a) Thyroaryteno id ligament
b) Cricothyroid Ligament
Answer:- (b)

Q117) About articular cartilage:
a) At epiphyses
b) Covered by perichondrium
Answer:- (a)

Q118) ***Anterior enlargement of pituitary compresses:***
a) Optic Chiasma
b) Optic nerve
c) Optic tract
Answer:- (b)

Q119) Hallmark of HIV:
a) Immunodeficiency
b) Proliferation of virus in t cells
Answer:- (b)

Q120) Structure recieving excitatory signals from cerebral cortex but not sending back:
a) Caudate
b) Substantia nigra
c) Globus pallidus
Answer:- (b)

Q121) Atrial systole corresponds to:
a) P wave
b) PR segment
Answer:- (b)

Q122) Anterior 2/3rd of Interventricular septum is supplied by:
a) RCA
b) LCA
c) LAD
Answer:- (c)

Q123) Somatostatin released from which pancreatic cells:
a) Gamma cells
b) Delta cells
c) Acinar cells
Answer:- (b)

Q124) lacrimal gland is :
a) Serous
b) Mucous
Answer:- (a)

Q125) Hypovolemia with vasodilation is a feature of :
a) Hypovolemic shock
b) Cardiogenic shock
c) Septic shock
Answer:- (c)

Q126) S/E of theophyllline...
a) Bradycadrida
b) Tachycardia
Answer:- (b)

Q127) SR and IR are supplied by:
a) 3rd nerve
b) 4th nerve
c) 6th nerve
Answer:- (a)

Q128) Measurement of central tendency most affected by extreme of scores in a sample is:
a) Mean
b) Median
c) Mode
d) Standard deviation
Answer:- (a)

Q129) ADH from:
a) Anterior region of hypothalamus
b) Posterior region of hypothalamus
Answer:- (a)

Q130) Binocularity measured by:
a) Biometery
b) Retinoscope
c) Synaptophore
Answer:- (c)

Q131) Wallenberg syndrome. Artery involved?
a) PICA
b) PCA
Answer:- (a)

OPHTHALMOLOGY 2016

Q1) Shortest active muscle belly is:

a) Inferior oblique
b) Inferior rectus
c) Superior rectus
d) Superior oblique

Answer: - (a)

Q2) About sclera true is:

a) Pierced by short ciliary nerves at lamina cribrosa
b) Bluish tinge in children
c) Very vascular

Answer:- (b)

Q3) Optic nerve passes through which bone:

a) Sphenoid
b) Frontal
c) Ethmoid

Answer:- (a)

Q4) Regarding Gap 43 protein true is:

a) Important in neuronal regeneration
b) Phagocytes of brain
c) Maintains BP

Answer:- (a)

Q5) Regarding embryology which is correct:

a) Cones develop before rods
b) Ganglion cells cover fovea at birth
c) Cones fully developed at 5 months

Answer:- (b)

Q6) Regarding lens:

a) Anterior suture inverted Y shaped
b) Suspensory ligaments attached to sulcus
c) In diabetics increased sorbitol
d) Aqueous humor has more ascorbic acid than lens

Answer:- (d)

Q7) Which is of neuroectodermal origin:

a) Sphincter pupillae
b) Extraocular muscles
c) Sclera

Answer:- (a)

Q8) Which nerve passes through cavernous sinus:

a) Abducent
b) Vagus
c) Glossopharyngeal

Answer:- (a)

Q9) Regarding Choroid:

a) Supplies RPE
b) Has nervous tissue
c) Has muscular layer

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Choriocapillaris:

a) Originate directly from ophthalmic artery
b) Maximum at macula
c) Have no role in nourishing retina

Answer:- (b)

Q11) Reason of miosis in iridocyclitis

a) Waterlogging
b) Loss of pupillary reflex
c) Damage to optic nerve

Answer:- (a)

12) Regarding vagus nerve

a) Passes through middle compartment of jugular foramen
b) Gives sensory supply to middle ear
c) Supplies facial muscles

Answer:- (a)

Q13) Lens best used in:

a) Regular astigmatism
b) Irregular astigmatism
c) Glaucoma

Answer:- (a)

Q14) Focal length given 0.75m. Calculate Power of lens:

a) 1.22
b) 1.43
c) 1.33

Answer:- (c)

Q15) Anterior embryotoxon is related to:

a) Juvenile arcus
b) Face anomaly
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q16) Most common Ocular manifestation of Sturge Webber Syndrome:

a) Glaucoma
b) Retinal hemangioma
c) Choroidal hemangioma

Answer:- (a)

Q17) Most refraction by:

a) Anterior surface of cornea
b) Post surface of cornea
c) Ant surface of lens

Answer:- (a)

Q18) First sign of hypertensive retinopathy:

a) Arteriosclerosis
b) Microaneurysms
c) Hemorrhages

Answer:- (a)

Q19) Inheritance of Color blindness:

a) X linked recessive
b) X-linked dominant
c) Autosomal recessive

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Most common tumor in children:

a) Capillary hemangioma
b) Cavernous hemangioma
c) Wilms tumor
d) Leukemias

Answer:- (d)

Q21) Patient having short limbs, normal trunk, pattern of inheritance of this disease is:

a) Autosomal Dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X-linked recessive

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Child has hypocalcemia, cardiac problems and multiple viral infections, diagnosis is:

a) Down's syndrome
b) DiGeorge syndrome
c) Turner's syndrome

Answer:- (b)

Q23) Pathophysiology of Myasthenia Gravis is:

a) Anti receptor antibodies
b) Anti-enzyme antibodies
c) High concentration of Ach

Answer:- (a)

Q24) Vitreous Volume:

a) 4cc
b) 2cc
c) 5cc

Answer:- (a)

Q25) Regarding Y ganglionic cells:

a) Carry color coded signals
b) Relay in Layer 1,2 of lateral geniculate body
c) Responsible for dark adaptation

Answer:- (b)

Q26) Most toxic local anesthetic:

a) Bupivacaine
b) Lignocaine
c) Alkane

Answer:- (a)

Q27) Local anesthetic causing most vasoconstriction:

a) Cocaine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Lignocaine

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q28) Light reflex lost accommodation preserved. Lesion at:

a) Pretectal Nucleus
b) Optic nerve
c) Visual cortex

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q29) Conjunctival epithelium:

a) Stratified Columnar
b) Simple cuboidal
c) Simple columnar

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q30) Regarding Conjunctiva:

a) Goblet cells scattered in lamina propria of conjunctiva
b) Responsible for maximum refraction
c) Is avascular

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q31) Hypermetropia, where image will be formed?

a) Behind the retina
b) Infront of retina
c) At infinity

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q32) Mechanism of action of local anesthetics:

a) Bind to Na channels in ionized form
b) Bind to Na channels in unionized form
c) Bind to K channels

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q33) Medial deviation and extortion of eye, lesion in?

a) Trochlear nerve
b) Abducent nerve
c) 3rd N

Answer:- ***(a)***

Explanation:- Superior oblique has 3 functions:
Primary: intorsion
Secondary: depression
Tertiary: abduction
1st and 3rd are lost here!

Q34) Pituitary adenoma will lead to:

a) Bitemporal hemianopia
b) Binasal hemianopia
c) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q35) Which drug increases outflow from Canal of Schlemm (Latanoprost not in options):

a) Pilocarpine
b) Timolol
c) Adrenaline
d) Phenylephrine

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q36) Regarding Edinger Westphal nucleus lesion:

a) Only accommodation is lost
b) Both light reflex and accommodation are lost
c) Vision is lost

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) Vitreous is strongly attached to:

a) Vitreous base
b) Vitreoretinal scar
c) Optic disc
d) Ora serrata

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q38) Drug of choice for accommodative spasm in children:

a) Cyclopentolate
b) Atropine
c) Homatropine

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q39) Trauma by tree branch in eye followed by pain lacrimation photophobia, cause?

a) Fungal keratitis
b) Type 1 hypersensitivity
c) Bacterial keratitis

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q40) Child born with Cataract. Most likely cause?

a) Rubella infection in mother
b) Trauma to eye
c) Improper nutrition

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Right MCA infarct. Which is correct?

a) Aphasia
b) Paralysis of contralateral lower limb
c) Drooling of saliva
d) Homonymous hemianopia

Answer:- (d)

Q42) Sudden loss of accommodation, On CT scan where is the infarct?

a) Midbrain
b) Cerebrum
c) Cerebellum

Answer.- (a)

Q43) Secondary cartilaginous joint:

a) Pubic symphysis
b) Wrist joint
c) Radioulnar joint

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Patient having hirsutism, acne, abdominal striae, diagnosis is:

a) Cushing's syndrome
b) Conn's syndrome
c) Addison's disease

Answer:- (a)

Q45) Regarding Bone:

a) Grows by interstitial growth
b) Intramembranous ossification by cartilage model first
c) Osteoid is the unmineralized bone

Answer:- (c)

Q46) Scenario of Mixed connective tissue disease, ANA positive. Polyarthritis Raynaud's phenomenon given, generalized lymphadenopathy. Confirmatory test?

a) Anti-HIV antibody
b) CBC
c) RA factor

Answer:- (c)

Q47) Relation of ophthalmic artery to optic nerve in optic canal?

a) Medially
b) laterally
c) Below and lateral

Answer:- (c)

Q48) True about Visual pathway:

a) When light is shown in one pupil both pupils constrict
b) Optic nerve fibers don't cross at chiasm
c) Fibers don't go to LGB

Answer:- (a)

Q49) H2O2 found in:

a) Peroxisomes
b) Mitochondria
c) Lysosomes

Answer:- (a)

Q50) Regarding histology

a) Goblet cells replaced by Clara cells at terminal bronchioles
b) Smooth muscles throughout respiratory tract
c) No macrophages in lungs

Answer:- (a)

Q51) Nerve supply of fibrous and parietal pericardium:

a) Vagus nerve
b) Phrenic nerve
c) Intercostal nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q52) Best method for studying cause of rare diseases?

a) Case control
b) Case report and study
c) Cohort study

Answer:- (a)

Q53) Regarding cardiac reserve what is true?

a) % age of cardiac output that can be increased above normal
b) Cardiac output divided by body surface area
c) Cardiac output doesn't depend on heart rate

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Acrosomal cap formed by:

a) Golgi apparatus
b) Lysosomes
c) Cell body

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Basic drugs bind to:

a) Albumin
b) Alpha glycoprotein
c) Thyroglobulin

Answer:- (b)

Q56) Superficial temporal artery accompanied by:

a) Auriculotemporal nerve
b) Post auricular nerve
c) Greater auricular nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q57) Which of the following cannot regenerate?

a) Lens
b) Kidneys
c) Cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Child with hydrocephalus and a bulge in lumber region containing nervous tissue. Diagnosis?

a) Meningocele
b) Meningomyelocele
c) Meningoencephalocele

Answer:- (b)

Q59) Man with dry eyes and dry mouth with oral ulcerations:

a) Sjogren syndrome
b) Mikulicz syndrome
c) Dermatomyositis

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Patient presented with Dry eyes; Lesion would be at:

a) Greater petrosal nerve
b) Ciliary ganglion
c) Sub-lingual gland

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Hydrocarbon causes which carcinoma?

a) Bronchogenic CA
b) Aplastic anemia
c) Bladder CA

Answer:- (c)

Q62) Which is most likely carcinogen?

a) Asbestos
b) Fresh vegetables
c) Milk and eggs

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Patient with TB, works in mine. Lesion in upper lobe of lung. Diagnosis?

a) Silicosis
b) Asbestosis
c) Lung Cancer

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Lacrimal gland type:

a) Serous
b) Mucous
c) Mixed

Answer:- (a) Serous.

Q65) Preganglionic cell bodies of sphincter pupillae lie in?

a) Ciliary ganglion
b) Pretectal nucleus
c) Edinger Westphal nucleus

Answer:- (c)

Q66) Oxytocin and ADH are produced from:

a) Hypothalamus
b) Pituitary gland

c) Adrenals

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Posterior pituitary originates from:

a) Rathke's pouch
b) Neuroectoderm
c) Mesoderm

Answer:- (b)

Q68) Circadian rhythm is controlled by?

a) Suprachiasmatic nucleus
b) Arcuate nucleus
c) Ventromedial nucleus

Answer:- (a)

Q69) Boy having short stature and genital hypoplasia, Cause?

a) Craniopharyngioma
b) Cystic hygroma
c) Medulloblastoma

Answer:- (a)

Q70) Which is attached to Whitnall tubercle?

a) Aponeurosis of Levator Palpabrae Superioris
b) Lateral rectus
c) Medial rectus

Answer:- (a)

Q71) At which place abducent nerve is susceptible to injury?

a) Petrous temporal bone
b) Cavernous sinus
c) Clivus

Answer:- (b)

Q72) Regarding Valsalva maneuver:

a) Forced inspiration against closed glottis
b) Not associated with Bradycardia
c) Associated with tachycardia
d) Leads to fall in arterial pressure

Answer:- (d)

Q73) Rapid blood loss most affected part of kidney is?

a) PCT
b) DCT
c) Loop of Henle

Answer:- (a)

Q74) Farmer working in fields is dehydrated, Faint, sodium 120mmol/l, diagnosis?

a) Heat exhaustion
b) Heat stroke
c) Excessive sweating

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Somatosensory cortex receives fibers from ?

a) Thalamus only
b) Thalamus and spinal cord
c) Thalamus spinal cord and dorsal column/medial lemniscus

Answer:- (c)

Q76) Emboli to brain, which type of necrosis will occur?

a) Coagulative
b) Liquefactive
c) Caseous necrosis
d) Fibrinoid necrosis

Answer:- (b)

Q78) Cause of error in a study requiring long term follow up?

a) Attrition bias
b) Less compliance
c) Faulty techniques

Answer:- (a)

Q79) Defecation due to?

a) Mass movement
b) Gastrocolic reflex
c Baroreceptor reflex

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Regarding Schwalbe's line?

a) Abrupt discontinuation of Descemet's membrane
b) In post part of canal of Schlemm
c) Lies between retina and choroid

Answer:- (a)

Q81) Regarding central retinal artery?

a) No orbital branches
b) Runs in optic nerve up to lamina cribrosa
c) Cannot supply retina

Answer:- (b)

Q82) Farmer spraying in crops, excessive salivation, frothing from mouth, diarrhea, most obvious signs?

a) Bilateral constricted pupils
b) Mydriasis
c) Tachycardia

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Red green blindness, drug causing it?

a) Ethambutol
b) Pyrazinamide
c) INH

Answer:- (a)

Q84) Regarding muscarinic cholinergic receptors true is?

a) Present at neuroeffector junction of parasympathetic NS
b) Present at neuroeffector junction of sympathetic NS
c) At autonomic ganglia

Answer:- (a)

Q85) Miosis not responding to any drug, reason is?

a) Cervical sympathetic chain damage
b) Ischemic stroke
c) MI

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Which membrane present between retina and choroid?

a) Bruch's membrane
b) Bowman's membrane
c) Descemet's membrane

Answer:- (a)

Q87) %age of ocular involvement in leukemias?

a) 40%
b) 50%
c) 60%
d) 70%
e) 80%

Answer:- (e)

Q88) True about lipid layer of tear film?

a) Prevents evaporation of overlying tear film
b) Lubricates eye
c) Function is not known

Answer:- (b)

Q89) True about sympathetic activation?

a) Relaxes smooth muscle of bronchi
b) Relaxes dilator muscle of iris
c) Relaxes sphincters

Answer:- (a)

Q90) Regarding accommodation true is?

a) Decreased curvature of lens
b) Ciliary muscle contraction
c) Increased visual field

Answer:- (b)

Q91) Natural antithrombotic in body?

a) Plasminogen
b) Heparin
c) Warfarin

Answer:- (b)

Q92) Somatostatin inhibits insulin by?

a) Paracrine action
b) Autocrine
c) Holocrine

Answer:- (a)

Q93) Tonicity not equal to plasma?

a) 5% D/W
b) N/S
c) Ringers
d) Human Albumin
e) 1.4% Soda bicarb

Answer:- (a)

Q94) Child with eye trauma, reduced vision, vision improved after using medicine after 3

Days, Diagnosis?

a) Subtotal hyphema
b) RD
c) Vitreous hemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q95) What happens during acclimatization to higher altitude?

a) Pulmonary Vasodilation
b) Increased pulmonary ventilation
c) Increased oxygen

Answer:- (b)

Q96) patient presented with premature rupture of membranes, followed by still-birth, examination shows absent villi and neutrophils present. Reason is?

a) Complement system
b) Immune system
c) Prostaglandins

Answer:- (a)

Q97) Hodgkin's disease, best prognosis in?

a) Lymphocyte predominance
b) Lymphocyte depletion
c) Mixed cellularity

Answer:- (a)

Q98) Pregnant female having iron deficiency anemia, iron studies showed?

a) Increased TIBC
b) Increased ferritin
c) Increased MCV

Answer:- (a)

Q99) Regarding Azathioprine?

a) Suppresses both cellular and humoral immunity
b) Inhibits dihydrofolate
c) Metabolized by Xanthine oxidase

Answer:- (c)

Q100) Which hormone acts through Phospholipase C?

a) Vasopressin induced vasoconstriction
b) Water reabsorption by ADH
c) ANP and NO

Answer:- (a)

Q101) Highest PCO2 in?

a) Expired air
b) Pulmonary artery
c) Aorta

Answer:- (b)

Q102) Virus acts by?

a) Alteration of protooncogene
b) Altering cell structure
c) Mechanism not known

Answer:- (a)

Q103) Difference between benign and malignant CA?

a) Metastasis
b) Invasion
c) Atypia

Answer:- (a)

Q104) Diagnostic criteria of CA on microscope??

a) Pleomorphism
b) Invasion to adjacent structures
c) Staging

Answer:- (b)

Q105) Gastric ulcer leading to perforation and irritating the gastric peritoneum, pain carried by?

a) Greater splanchnic nerve
b) Intercostal nerves
c) Phrenic nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q106) Left adrenal vein drains into?

a) Left renal vein
b) IVC
c) Splenic vein

Answer:- (a)

Q107) Valveless vein?

a) SVC
b) IVC
c) Thoracic duct
d) Azygous vein

Answer:- (a)

Q108) Giant cell vasculitis associated with?

a) Polymyalgia rheumatica
b) Diabetic retinopathy
c) Nephrotic syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q109) Which enzyme transfer a radical from one compound to other?

a) Transferase
b) Oxidoreductase
c) Phosphorylase

Answer:- (a)

Q110) Structure having No lymph nodules?

a) Spleen
b) Lymph nodes
c) Thymus

Answer:- (c)

Q111) Impression above left lung root by?

a) Arch of aorta
b) Azygous vein
c) Inferior vena cava

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Flaccid paralysis after food poisoning, diagnosis?

a) Botulism
b) Pneumonia
c) Syphilis

Answer:- (a)

Q113) Increased toxicity of aminoglycosides in elderly because?

a) Decreased renal excretion
b) Rapid metabolism
c) High dose

Answer:- (a)

Q114) Scanty Barr body in?

a) Turner
b) Klinefelter
c) Down's syndrome

Answer:- (a)

Q115) Due to rapid ventricular filling which sound is heard?

a) S1
b) S2
c) S3
d) S4

Answer:- (c)

Q116) Regarding transplant from identical twins?

a) Not rejected even without immunosuppression
b) Rejected slowly due to minor HLA
c) High immunosuppression required

Answer:- (a)

Q117) Confidentiality can be breeched when?

a) Patient allows u to Do So
b) Insurance claim not in options
c) Whenever Dr wants to do so

Answer:- (a)

Q118) Regarding C1 vertebra?

a) Has no body
b) Long spinous process
c) Largest vertebra

Answer:- (a)

Q119) Pregnant lady having obstructive jaundice, investigation of choice is?

A) GGT
b) Alkaline phosphatase

Answer:- (a)

Q120) Autoregulation in brain by:

a) PCO2
b) Local metabolites
c) Oxygen level

Answer:- (a)

Q121) Pyogenic peritonitis by:

a) E coli
b) Bacteroides
c) Parasites

Answer:- (b)

Q122) Most common genetic disorder?

a) Autosomal dominant
b) Multifactorial

c) X- linked

Answer:- (b)

Q123) Hypermagnesemia leads to?

a) Decreased Ach release
b) Increased Ach release
c) No effect anywhere

Answer:- (a)

Q124) Muscle involved in sadness expression?

a) Levator labii superioris & levator anguli oris
b) Platysma (muscle of horror and terror)
c) Orbicularis oculi

Answer:- (a)

Q125) Analogous of Schwann cells in CNS?

a) Oligodendrocytes
b) Microglial cells
c) Stellate cells

Answer:- (a)

Q126) Worker having eye itching, dry mouth, oral fissures, dysphagia, pneumonitis. Dx?

a) Sjogren's syndrome
b) SLE
c) Scleroderma

Answer:- (c) Scleroderma (dysphagia is clue).

Q127) Which one inhibits Prostaglandin synthesis?

a) Aspirin
b) Corticosteroids
c) Gentamycin

Answer:- (a)

Q128) Preganglionic autonomic fibers?

a) B fibers
b) C fibers
c) A delta fiber

Answer:- (a)

Q129) 1st Sign of irreversible injury in cardiac cells following MI is?

a) Contraction bands
b) Cell swelling
c) Cell membrane blebs

Answer:- (a)

Q130) Myocardial blood flow maximally increased by?

a) Sympathetic activation
b) Myocardial hyperoxia
c) Cardiac failure

Answer:- (a)

Q131) Serotonin maximally produced by?

a) Enterochromaffin cells of GIT
b) Platelets
c) Plasma cells

Answer:- (a)

Q132) Bleeding occurs from Middle meningeal artery, blood accumulates where?

a) B/w Calvaria and dura
b) B/w 2 layers of dura mater
c) In sigmoid sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q133) Very small particles in lungs are removed by?

a) Cilia
b) Phagocytosis
c) Autolysis

Answer:- (b)

Q134) Simple Diffusion depends upon:

a) Surface area
b) Saturation kinetics
c) Nernst potential

Answer:- (a)

Q135) Osmosis depends upon?

a) No. of solute particles
b) Size of solute particles
c) Solubility of solute particles

Answer:- (a)

Q136) Lesion at cavernous sinus, which will be not affected?

a) Oculomotor nerve
b) Abducent
c) Pituitary gland
d) Olfactory nerve

Answer:- (d)

Q137) 1L blood lost occurred, which parameter will take longest time to return to normal?

a) BP
b) Renin
c) Aldosterone
d) RBCs

Answer:- (d)

Q138) 70% of oxygen extracted by what in resting condition?

a) Heart
b) Brain
c) Liver

Answer:- (a)

Q139) Blood group antigens are?

a) Glycoproteins
b) Microproteins
c) Fat molecules

Answer:- (a)

Q140) Adult PCKD associated with?

a) Cerebral hemorrhage
b) Renal failure
c) Cardiac failure

Answer:- (a)

Q. 141) In case of pernicious anemia which investigation should be done?

a) Serum b12 levels
b) Intrinsic factor antibodies

Answer:- (b)

Q142) Social support in our setup by?

a) Family
b) NGOs
c) Friends

Answer:- (a)

Q143) Iron stored in parenchyma in form of?

a) Hemosiderin
b) Transferrin
c) Ferritin

Answer:- (c)

NOVEMBER 2013

Q1) A doctor admitted a pregnant patient in obstetric ward who consumed alcohol during this pregnancy. Dr expecting baby which organ would be likely affected:

a) Brain
b) Eye
c) Heart
d) Intestine
e) Limbs

Answer: - (a)

Q.2) Graft between genetically identical individual ... identical twin:

a) Are rejected slowly as a result of minor HLA antigens
b) Are subject to hyperacute rejection
c) Are not rejected even without immunosuppression
d) Are not rejected if a kidney is grafted but skin grafted is rejected
e) Require immunosuppressive drugs

Answer: - (c)

Q3) A 27-year-old nursing mother is diagnosed to have herpes simplex genitalis, which of following drugs is most likely to b effective:

a) Acyclovir
b) Amantadine
c) Fascarnet
d) Rifampin
e) Trifluridine

Answer:- (a)

Q4) A Young woman with goitre cold intolerance, weight gain diagnosed as Hashimoto's thyroiditis confirmatory test is:

a) Antibodies
b) TSH
c) T3, T4, TSH
d) Ant microsomal & Antithyroglobulin antibodies

Answer:- (d)

Q5) REM sleep can be induced by:

a) Barbiturates
b) Benzodiazepine
c) Halothane
d) Morphine
e) None of these

Answer:- (e)

Q6) In mitosis, the chromosomes line up in the equatorial plane during:

a) Anaphase
b) Metaphase (m for meta, m for midline/equator)
c) Prometaphase
d) Prophase
e) Telophase

Answer:- (b)

Q7) Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumour in orbit. Now he is complaining of numbness of upper part of head up to vertex and medial part but medial part is intact. which of following nerve is damaged:

a) Supraorbital nerve
b) Supratrochlear nerve
c) Superior orbital
d) Inferior orbital
e) Facial nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q8) ***Inner Nuclear layer most unlikely to contains nuclei of which cells:***

a) Muller cell
b) Horizontal cell
c) Bipolar cell
d) Rods and cones

Answer:- (d)

Q9) Pakistani girl with right iris brown, and left blue. she is suffering from?

a) Hereditary condition
b) Disease in one eye
c) No eye is diseased

Answer:- (a)

Q10) Functional cortical area if electrically stimulated causes conjugate movement of the eyes specially towards the opposite side and controls scanning movements of eye:

a) Cortical eye field
b) Frontal eye field
c) Prefrontal cortex
d) Primary visual area

Answer:- (b)

Q11) Hypertension causes which effect on retina?

a) Arteriovenous crossing (AV nipping)
b) Exudative retinal detachment
c) Sudden vision loss

Answer:- (a)

Q12) Which of following arteries supply the primary visual area in the cerebrum:

a) ACA
b) MCA
c) MMA
d) PCA
e) SCA

Answer:- (d)

Q13*) Most Imp factor keeping cornea transparent:*

a) Corneal endothelial pump Junctions of epithelium
b) Tear film
c) Aqueous

Answer:- (a)

Q14) A 30 year old male who was treated for meningitis one month back has come with the complaint of morning headache. Examination revealed bilateral papilledema. Likely cause?

a) Blockage of Dural sinus
b) Hydrocephalus
c) Involvement cerebral vessels
d) Involvement of meninges
e) Subdural collections

Answer:- (b)

Q15) *Which of following muscle is of neuroectodermal origin*

a) Superior rectus
b) Inferior rectus
c) Superior oblique
d) Inferior oblique
e) Sphincter papillae muscle

Answer:- (e)

Q16*) Closed eyes produce alpha waves. Open eyes will produce?*

a) Changes waves when eyes open
b) Beta waves
c) Theta waves

Answer:- (b)

Q17) Most common and much important vessels are present in:

a) Supra-dural space
b) Subdural space
c) Sub-arachnoid space
d) Sub pial space
e) Extradural space

Answer:- (c)

Q18) Which drug is not antiglaucoma drug?

a) Pilocarpine
b) Atropine
c) Timolol

Answer:- (b)

Q19) Mechanism of action of Local anuesthetics:

a) Block Na channels
b) Block Ca channels
c) Increases heart rate

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Left homonymous hemianopia lesion:

a) Optic nerve
b) Right optic tract
c) Chiasma
d) Left optic tract
Answer:- (b)

Q21) Spontaneous blinking is most infrequent in:
a) Infant
b) Old age
c) Blind people
Answer:- (a)

Q22) Optic nerve is made up of?
a) Axons of ganglionic cells
b) Bipolar cells
c) Muller cells
d) Ganglionic cells
Answer:- (a)

Q23) Orbital septum is attached to:
a) Anterior lacrimal crest
b) Lacrimal fossa
c) Maxillary crest
d) Posterior lacrimal crest
Answer:- (a)
Explanation:- Orbital septum is attached to Anterior lacrimal crest and posterior Maxillary crest.

Q24) During Foetal life, hyaloid canal contains:
a) Vitreous
b) Hyaloid artery
c) Aqueous
d) Retinal artery
Answer:- (b) Hyaloid artery.

Q25) Exophthalmos in thyroid eye disease due to?
a) Accumulation of fat
b) Blood
c) Glycosaminoglycans (thyroid stimulating immunoglobulins causes increased
d) production of Glycosaminoglycans)
Answer:- (c)

Q26) Not a part of visual pathway?
a) Retina
b) Optic nerve
c) Optic tract
d) Medial geniculate body
e) Occipital cortex
Answer:- (d)

Q27) Transparency of cornea depends on:
a) Lattice arrangment of fibril
b) Descment's memb
c) Bowmen's membrane
Answer:- (a)

28. Orbital cellulitis may spread to cavernous sinus via:
a) Superior ophthalmic vein
b) Supra orbital vein
c) Facial vein
Answer:- (a)

Q29) Eye lateral and downward caused by:
a) Lateral rectus
b) Superior rctus
c) Lateral rectus
d) Superior oblique
Answer:- (d)

Q30) A young farmer while working in field became unconscious & started frothing from mouth, which of the following will also b present?
a) Bilateral pinpoint pupil
b) Dry skin
c) Flaccid paralysis
d) Bibinski sign
Answer:- (a)

Q31) Total power of eye is 59 diopters, Main role in maintenance of this power as perfomed by:
a) Anterior surface of cornea
b) Lens

c) Vitreous humor
d) Retina
e) Posterior surface of cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q32) Down syndrome:

a) Trisomy 13
b) Tiasomy 18
c) Trisomy 21
d) Trisomy 23

Answer:- (c)

Q33) Accesory meningal artery passes through:

a) Foramen ovale
b) Foramen spinosum

Answer:- (a)

Q34) Comatosed patient brought to ER with fracture of base of middle cranial fossa, bleeding from ear n dilated pupil, which nerve is damaged?

a) Vestibulocochlear
b) Fascial
c) Oculomotor

Answer:- (c)

Q35) Lowest binding affinity with protein:

a) Lidocaine
b) Bupivacaine
c) Lignocaine
d) Procaine

Answer:- (d)

Q36) 40 yr old male has brain infarction followed by gradual vision loss. which part is damaged:

a) MCA
b) ACA
c) PCA (supplies visual cortex)
d) Circle of willis
e) Vertebral artery

Answer:- (c)

Q37) Regarding hamartomas (benign), following is correct?

a) They are undifferentiated cells.
b) Lisch nodules are an example of hamartoma in eye
c) Well-arranged tissue

Answer:- (b)

Q38) On fundoscopy, macula lutea relation with optic papilla?

a) Infero-lateral
b) Inferomedial
c) Superiomedial
d) Medial

Answer:- (a)

Q39) Medial part of orbit and lacrimal sac is supplied by:

a) Supra orbital
b) Infra orbital
c) Supratroclear
d) Infra troclear

Answer:- (d)

Q40) Eye has problem on abduction. X-ray shows mass compressing the nerve. Where is the mass?

a) Cavernous sinus
b) Internal meatus
c) Mental foramen

Answer:- (a)

Q41) Y type cell of ganglion:

a) End on layer 1 n 2 of lateral geniculate body (respond to fast vision)
b) Respond to stationary
c) Respond colour vision

Answer:- (a)

Q42) Trauma in skull, blood from ears and dilated pupil, which nerve is damaged?

a) Optic nerve
b) Oculomotor
c) Trochlear

Answer:- (b)

Q43) Oculomotor nucleus is related to:

a) Superior colliculus
b) Inferior colliculus

c) Medial geniculate body

Answer:- (a)

Q44) Homonymous hemianopia lesion:

a) Optic nerve
b) Optic tract
c) Macula

Answer:- (b)

Q45) Which is true about H2 blockers cimetidine:

a) It blocks both vagally and gastrin mediated secretion of acid
b) No role in treatment of GERD
c) Causes stomach CA

Answer:- (a)

Q46) Corneal epithelium is:

a) Stratified squamous epithelium
b) Stratified columnar
c) Stratified cuboidal

Answer:- (a)

Q47) Most toxic local anesthetic:

a) Cocaine
b) Procaine
c) Liudocaine
d) Bupivacaine

Answer:- (d)

Q48) In which of the following reflexes cortex is not involved?

a) Light reflex
b) Consensual light reflex
c) Both a & b

Answer:- (c)

Q49) Drug of choice in herpes simplex keratitis:

a) Trifluridine
b) Acyclovir

Answer:- (a)

50) Near point of eye is 12.5 cm. range of accommodation 5D most likely spherical error:

a) +4
b) -4
c) -7
d) -3

Answer:- (d) -3

Q51) Most aggressive tumour in behaviour?

a) Basal cell Ca
b) Squamous cell Ca
c) Melanoma
d) Sarcoma

Answer:- (c) Melanoma.

Q52) Germinal centres are in:

a) Cortex of lymph node
b) Medulla of lymph node
c) Thymus
d) Spleen

Answer:- (a)

53) *Which one is not mesoderm origin:*

a) Sphincter papillae (it is from neuroectoderm)
b) Retina
c) LGB

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Commenest cause of hyperuricemia:

a) Thiazides
b) loop diuretics
c) calcium channel blocker

Answer:- (a)

Q55. HIV is related to:

a) Microaneurysm
b) Exudate
c) Hemorrhage

Answer:- (a)

Q56) Which of the following causes degeneration of retina:

a) Glaucoma
b) Separation of RPE from Bruch's membrane
c) Separation of RPE from neurosensory retina

Answer:- (c)

Q57) Which of the following is true about

Descemet's membrane:

a) It is the basement membrane of endothelium of cornea
b) Present between Choroid and retina
c) Separates vitreous and retina

Answer:- (a)

Q58) Which is true about relations of cavernous sinus:

a) Anterior is superior orbirtal fissure
b) Abducent nerve is not related to it
c) Present in posterior cranial fossa

Answer:- (a)

Q59) Which of the following statement is false?

a) Meibomian glands doesn't open posteriorly into lash follicles.
b) Anterior surface of cornea has maximum refractive power
c) Central retinal artery is an end artery

Answer:- (a)

Q60) Metastasis of malignancy mostly through:

a) Choroid blood vessels
b) Central retinal vein
c) Conjunctival vessels

Answer:- (a)

Q61) A person with uveitius, conjunctivitis and urethritis:

a) Bechet's syndrome
b) Ankylosing spondylitis
c) Mixed CT disorder

Answer:- a)

Q62) A young patient with ecchymosis, swelling of gums and . What is the diagnosis?

a) ALL
b) AM
c) CML
d) Scurvy (vitamin c def)

Answer:- (d)

Q63) A person came with yellow discolouration of sclera, which of the following investigation will be done?

a) Bilirubin, ALT, AST
b) RBS
c) CBC

Answer:- (a)

Q64) Telescope is used to measure:

a) Chromatic aberration
b) Diffraction
c) Total internal reflection

Answer:- (a)

Q65) latanoprost:

a) PGE 2
b) PGF 2 analogue
c) It increases outflow of aqueous

Answer:- (b)

Q66) Zonules of lens originate from:

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Endoderm
c) Neuroectoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q67) Trigeminal ganglion:

a) All meningeal layers
b) Dura mater

Answer: - (a)

Explanation:- Remember about trigeminal ganglion; the trigeminal ganglion lies beneath the dura matter in the floor of middle cranial fossa alongside the cavernous sinus. Meningeal layers fuse in the middle part of trigeminal ganglion. Only posterior part of ganglion is bathed in CSF.

Q68) Cavernous sinus is not related to:

a) Superior sagittal sinus
b) Occipital sinus
c) Pterygoid plexus
d) Sigmoid sinus

Answer:- (b)

PHTHALMOLOGY 2009

Q1) Which Impair vision more?

a) A dense opacity at periphery of pupil
b) A thin Nebula at center of pupil
c) Cataract at periphery of lens

Answer: - (b)

Q2) Reg aqueous humor volume?

a) 1 – 2ML
b) 0.25-0.3ML
c) 3 – 4ML
d) 4 – 5ML
e) 3.5 – 4ML

Answer: - (b)

Q3) Average volume of vitreous humor?

a) 2 ML
b) 3 ML
c) 4 ML
d) 5 ML
e) 6 ML

Answer: - (c)

Q4 Lens capsule is thinnest at?

a) Ant: pole
b) Posterior pole
c) Just above & below ant: pole
d) At equator

Answer: - (b)

Q5) Regarding hyperopia following is appropriate?

a) Light rays are focused behind retina
b) Light rays are focused in front of retina
c) Has poor far vision

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Aqueous humor is mainly formed due to?

a) Active transport
b) Passive transport
c) Filtration
d) Osmosis

Answer: - (a)

Q7) Regarding ciliary body true is?

a) Only Pigment epithelium secrete aqueous humor
b) Covered by double layer of epithelium
c) Covered by single layer of epithelium

Answer:- (b)

Q8) A lady has developed red eye, severe pain, blurring of vision after instillation of eyedrops
what was that eye drops?

a) Atropine
b) Pilocarpine
c) Sympatholytic
d) Para sympathomimetic

Answer: - (a)

Q9) A pt. develops diplopia when he looks to down & laterally also make chin up & head
rotation which muscle is paralyzed?

a) Inferior rectus
b) Superior rectus
c) Superior oblique
d) Inferior oblique
e) Lateral rectus

Answer: - (c)

Q10) Philadelphia chromosome is found in?

a) Hodgkin lymphoma
b) Non Hodgkin lymphoma
c) CML

d) Burkitt lymphoma

Answer:- (c)

Q11) If A pt is taking high doses of corticosteroid which of the following most likely to occur?

a) Suppression of ACTH
b) Anti: inflammatory effect
c) No effect

Answer: - (b)

Q12) A doctor chooses 300 female of menopausal age group from which 50% needed HRT, 25% needed counseling, 25% needed nothing these data can be best represented by?

a) Pie chart
b) Bar chart
c) Dot graph

Answer: - (a)

Q13) A doctor is wants to know the efficacy of 2 different drugs against UTI he give 50% patients drug (1) & 50% patients drug (2) this is known as:

a) Single blind
b) Double blind
c) Triple blind
d) Case control

Answer:- (a)

Q14) A doctor studied 300 patients with MI has smoking history & 300 healthy patients who are also smoker of same age this study in know as?

a) Case control
b) Cohort
c) Random trial

Answer:- (b)

Q15) Inner nuclear layer most unlikely to contain nuclei of which cell:

a) Muller cell
b) Horizontal cell
c) Bipolar cell
d) Ganglion cell
e) Amacrine cell

Answer: - (d)

Q16) Which one of the following cells is not a part of glial cells?

a) Oligodendrocytes
b) Bipolar cells
c) Muller cells
d) Astrocytes

Answer: - (b)

Q17) A female comes to you with butterfly rash, photosensitive diagnosed as SLE which one is screening test?

a) Le cells
b) Anti-DNA antibody
c) Anti RNA antibody
d) ANA

Answer: - (d)

Q18) From forman ovale which structure passes?

a) Mandibular nerve
b) Middle meningeal artery
c) Maxillary nerve

Answer: - (a)

Q19) From foramen ovale from which mandibular nerve crosses most appropriate is:

a) Motor nerve
b) Division of trigeminal nerve
c) Supply muscles of facial expression

Answer:- (b)

Q20) Following is associated with use of Thioridazine:

a) Hypoglycemia
b) Retinitis Pigmentosa
c) Increase ACTH
d) Cholestatic jaundice

Answer:- (b)

Q21) Treatment of exophthalmia?

a) Testosterone

b) Suppression of T4 hormone production
c) NSAIDs

Answer:- (b)

Q22) Most active thyroid hormone secreted?

a) T4
b) T3
c) Thyrotrophin
d) Reverse t3

Answer:- (b)

Q23) Most appropriate test for diagnosing exophthalmia?

a) TSH
b) T3
c) T4
d) Thyrotrophin

Answer:- (a)

Q24) A lady comes to you with his child with H/O joint pain, weakness, uncontrolled movements of voluntary muscles after throat infection most appropriate for diagnosis?

a) ASO titer
b) Blood C/S
c) Pus C/s

Answer:- (a)

Q25) A patient comes to you with complains of dryness of eye & mouth the most likely diagnosis will be:

a) Keratoconjunctivitis
b) Sjogren's syndrome
c) Mumps

Answer:- (b)

Q26) Following is known carcinogen?

a) Alcohol
b) Berylliosis
c) Asbestosis
d) Silicosis

Answer:- (c)

Q27) Following is known teratogen?

a) Alcohol
b) Folic acid
c) Vitamin C

Answer:- (a)

Q28) Child born with cardiac anomaly palatal defect congenital cataract most likely cause?

a) Malaria
b) Rubella
c) Mumps

Answer:- (b)

Q29) The Afferent fibers of corneal reflex is carried through?

a) Trochlear
b) Trigeminal
c) Facial
d) Optic

Answer:- (b)

Q30) The fiber of ganglion cells terminates in the?

a) Occipital cortex
b) Latcral geniculate body
c) Medial geniculate body

Answer:- (b)

Q31) Fibers from lateral geniculate body Goss to occipital cortex as?

a) Corticogeniculate
b) Geniculocalcarrine
c) Geniculocalcarine

Answer:- (c)

Q32) lesion in right optic tract following visual field defect occur?

a) Rt: homonymous hemianopia
b) Lt: homonymous hemianopia
c) Bi temporal hemianopia

Answer:- (b)

Q33) Dec: lacrimal secretion Occur B/C of damage to the following ganglion?

a) Ciliary ganglion
b) Pterygo-palatine ganglion
c) otic ganglion

d) Geniculate

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q34) Cell bodies of Preganglionic fiber of constrictor pupil are located in?

a) Lat: geniculate body
b) Edinger Westphal nucleus
c) Cervical nucleus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q35) Acetylcholine is degraded by?

a) Choline-acetyl transferase
b) Acetylcholinesterase

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q36) Tears contain more amount than plasma?

a) Na
b) K
c) Glucose
d) Amino acids
e) HCO3

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q37) Nerve supply to medial canthus+ lacrimal sac?

a) Nasociliary n
b) Infratrochlear
c) Frontal
d) Supratrochlear

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q38) Regarding herpes zoster, eruption of vesicles on the skin of tip of nose, nerve involved?

a) Infratrochlear
b) Maxillary
c) Supraobital
d) Nasociliary which continues as anterior ethmoidal nerve

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q39) Sensory supply to eye?

a) Facial n
b) Frontal n
c) Trigeminal n
d) Ciliary n

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q40) Common in smooth, cardiac, skeletal muscles?

a) Ca+ from outside
b) Actin & myosin required for contraction
c) Resting potential

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q41) During fetal life hyaloids canal contain?

a) Vitreous
b) Hyaloids artery
c) Aqueous
d) Retinal artery

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q42) Regarding cavernous sinus what is true?

a) CN III, IV, V(ophthalmic division)nerves lies in its lateral wall
b) CN III, IV, V(ophthalmic division)nerves lies in its medial wall

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q43) ***Vitamin A deficiency causes?***

a) Night blindness
b) Beri beri
c) myopia
d) Hypermetropia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q44) Band keratopathy:

a) Associated with other congenital defects
b) Occurs on deep layers of stroma
c) Involve epithelium+ bowmans membrane

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q45) Hypothalamus, least likely?

a) Sleep

b) Olfaction
c) Temp
d) Hunger

Answer:- (b)

Q46) Which contain more amount of triglyceride?

a) HDL
b) LDL
c) VLDL
d) Chylomicrons

Answer:- (d)

Explanation:- Maximum content of:
Protein…. In HDL
Cholesterol… In LDL
Triglyceride… chylomicron> VLDL> chylomicron remnant

Q47)Pt takes excess amount of atropine beside other treatment doctor should give?

a) Acetylcholine
b) Physostigmine
c) Pyridostigmine

Answer:- (b)

Q48) Choroidal vessels most fenestrated at?

a) Orra serrata
b) Equator
c) Sub macular region

Answer:- (c)

Q49) Pt, with epiphora, negative fluorescence disappearance test, negative jones test.
What next?

a) Syringing
b) Probing
c) Schirmer's test

Answer:- (b)

Q50) Pt. with negative jones 1 test but positive jones 2 test ,,, underlying cause?

a) Punctum block
b) Lac. Sec obstruction
c) Nasolacrimal duct (NLD) block

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Which is not a part of Visual pathway?

a) Retina
b) Optic nerve
c) Optic tract
d) Medial geniculate body
e) Occipital cortex

Answer:- (d)

Q52) Inflammatory exudates formed due to?

a) Chemotaxis
b) Vessel dilation
c) Vessel permeability
d) Platelet adhesion

Answer:- (c)

Q53) Regarding aqueous formation, which is true?

a) Active transport of sodium
b) Ultrafiltration of amino acids
c) Glucose passive transport

Answer:- (a)

Q54) Regarding Lacrimal gland ?

a) Present in the Roof
b) Present in the medial wall
c) Present in the lateral wall

Answer:- (a)

Q55) Corneal transparency due to?

a) Epithelium
b) Lattice arrangement of collagen
c) Tear film
d) Descemet's membrane

Answer:- (b)

56) Main site of metastasis of posterior uveal tumors?

a) Brain
b) Lungs
c) Liver
d) Bone
e) Blood

Answer:- (c)

Q57) Pancreatic HCO3 secretion inc, by?

a) GIP
b) gastrin
c) Secretin

Answer:- (c)

Q58) Which of following character of laser is least likely to influence the result of therapy?

a) Pulse
b) Power
c) Polarity

Answer:- (c)

Q59) Nuclei of horizontal cells present in?

a) Outer plexiform layer
b) Outer nuclear layer
c) Inner nuclear layer

Answer:- (c)

Q60) Most important factor keeping the cornea transparent?

a) Corneal endothelium
b) Epithelium
c) Tear film
d) Aqueous

Answer:- (a)

Q61) Dark adaptation avoided by?

a) Yellow goggles
b) Blue goggles
c) Red goggles
d) Green goggles

Answer:- (c)

Q62) Main process involved in Aqueous humor production:

a) Active Secretion
b) Diffusion
c) Passive process

Answer:- (a)

Q63) Left Homonymous hemianopia lesion:

a) Optic nerve
b) Rt. Optic tract
c) Chiasma
d) Left. Optic tract

Answer: - (b)

Q64) Inulin is used to measure GFR because it is:

a) Secreted +reabsorbed
b) Only filterd
c) Filter+ reabsorb
d) Filter+secreted

Answer:- (b)

Q65) Pt. with gastrectomy has?

a) Aplastic anemia
b) Sickle cell anemia
c) IDA

Answer:- (c)

Q66) During ventricular filling, sound produced due to rapid blood flow?

a) 1st
b) 2nd
c) 3rd
d) 4th

Answer:- (c)

Q67) 6th week pregnant woman with German measles which congenital malformation is most likely in newborn?

a) Cataract
b) Coloboma
c) Deafness
d) Septal defects

Answer: - (a)

Q68) Pt has distorted nose and cervical lymphadenopathy. There is Non-caseating granuloma on cervical lymph node biopsy AFB positive?

a) Sarcoidosis
b) Leprosy
c) Tuberculosis

Answer: - (b)

Q69) New born with white pupillary reflex + large eye ball, diagnosis?

a) Retinoblastoma
b) Congenital cataract

c) Persistent hyperplastic vitreous

Answer:- (a)

Q70) School boy present with headache, vomiting, neck stiffness, skin rash provisional diagnosis of meningitis is made most likely cause is?

a) Staphylococcus
b) Pneumococcus
c) Meningococcus
d) Hemophilus influenza

Answer:- (c)

Q71) Parasympathetic stimulation on heart causes?

a) Tachycardia
b) Increased P-R interval
c) Decreased P-R interval

Answer:- (b)

Q72) Distance b/w optic disc & macula?

a) 3 mm
b) 1 mm
c) 5 mm
d) 2mm
e) 4mm

Answer:- (a)

Q73) Argyl- Robertson pupil occurs due to?

a) Abnormal accommodation reflex
b) Lesion in pretectal area
c) Nirmal light reflex

Answer:- (b)

Q74) A child is being provisionally diagnosed case of retinoblastoma, aqueous humor L.D.H. is to be checked. How much volume of aqueous should be obtained by paracentesis?

a) 0.1-0. 15ml
b) 0.2-0.5ml
c) 0.5-1.0ml
d) 2.0-3.0ml

Answer:- (a)

Q75) Sjogren syndrome features?

a) Dryness of eyes+ mouth
b) Dryness of mouth only
c) Dryness of eyes only

Answer:- (a)

Q76) Movement of eyeball downward is function of?

a) Inf. Oblique
b) Sup. Oblique
c) Inf. Rectus
d) Lateral rectus

Answer:- (c)

Q77) Muscle not arising from orbital apex?

a) Medial rectus
b) Sup. Rectus
c) inf. Oblique
d) sup. Oblique

Answer:- (c)

Q78) End product of purine metabolism is?

a) Urea
b) Ammonia
c) Uric acid

Answer:- (c)

Q79) Oculomotor most likely?

a) Supply all extraocular muscles except sup. Oblique & lat. Rectus
b) Enters orbit thru inf. Orbital fissure
c) Supply all extra ocular muscles except sup. Oblique & medial Rectus

Answer:- (a)

Q80) Loss of sensation from tip of nose, nerve involved?

a) Troclear n
b) Maxillary n
c) Optic
d) Ophthalmic

Answer:- (d)

Q81) Nasolacrimal duct develops from?

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Mesoderm

c) Neuro ectoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q82) Nasolacrimal duct develops from?

a) Surface ectoderm
b) Mesoderm
c) Both Neuroectoderm & Mesoderm

Answer:- (a)

Q83) Supraorbital artery is a branch Of?

a) Maxillary
b) Ophthalmic
c) Facial artery
d) Internal carotid artery

Answer:- (b)

Q84) In cover uncover test to detect squint of rt. Eye when left. Eye is covered, rt. Eye retains central fixation. Rt. Eye has?

a) Amblyopia
b) Orthophoria
c) Phoria

Answer:- (b)

Q85) Growth hormone has its receptor to which of the following sits?

a) Plasma membrane
b) Mitochondria
c) Nucleus
d) RER

Answer:- (a)

Q86) Lens capsule, most likely?

a) Thinnest at posterior pole
b) Inner surface of posterior part of capsule is in direct contact with epithelium
c) Is inelastic

Answer:- (a)

87) Regarding ciliary body?

a) Lined by double layer of epithelium
b) Posterior surface of ciliary body secrete aqueous humor
c) Inner layer of epithelium is pigmented

Answer:- (a)

Q88) Cornea most likely:

a) Thickest at center
b) Provides most of refractive power to eye
c) Is biconcave in shape

Answer:- (b)

Q89) Tear film, least likely?

a) Has superficial aqueous layer
b) Inner mucin layer
c) Watery layer contain lysozyme

Answer:- (a)

Q90) Oily portion of tear film. Least likely produced by.

a) Glands of Mann's
b) Meibomian glands
c) Glands of Krause & wolfring

Answer:- (c)

Q91) Non excitable cell?

a) Neuron
b) RBC
c) Smooth muscle
d) Skeletal Muscle

Answer:- (b)

Q92) Horizontal cells of retina secrete?

a) GABA
b) Dopamine
c) Ach
d) NE

Answer:- (a)

Q93) Which of following organ has 3 smooth muscle layers?

a) Duodenum
b) Stomach
c) Jejunum
d) Colon

Answer:- (b)

Q94) Vit A excess causes:

a) Headache
b) Photophobia
c) Inc visual acuity

Answer:- (a)

Q95) Termination of subarachnoid space is at?

a) L2
b) L5&S1
c) S2
d) Coccyx

Answer:- (c)

Q96) Regarding parotid gland, true is?

a) Lateral pterygoid lies laterally
b) Receives secretomotor nerve supply from facial nerve
c) Sternocleidomastoid muscle lies posteriorly

Answer:- (c)

Q97) Regarding nasal cavity what is true?

a) Spheno-ethmoidal recess receives ethmoidal air cells
b) Inferior meatus not receives any opening
c) Maxillary sinus opens into middle meatus

Answer:- (c)

PHTHALMOLOGY 2003

Q1) Which of the following is most strong antioxidant?

a) Glutathione
b) Vitamin –E
c) Vitamin –C
d) Catalase

Answer: - (a)

Q2) Total power of the eye is 59 diopters. Main role in maintenance if this power as performed by:

a) Anterior surface of cornea
b) Lens
c) Vitreous humor
d) Retina
e) Posterior surface of cornea

Answer:- (a)

Q3) A 25 years male has lateral axial proptosis & loss of vision. What could be the cause this condition?

a) Craniopharyngioma
b) Hemangioma
c) Meningioma
d) Glioma
e) Neurofibroma

Answer:- (d)

Q4) A patient has gradual bilateral proptosis. Which of the following could be the cause of this condition?

a) Glioma
b) Thyrotoxicosis
c) Meningioma
d) Presbyopia

Answer:- (b)

Q5) In a 70 years old male what could be the diagnosis of reduced far vision?

a) Axial myopia
b) Index myopia
c) Maculopathy
d) Presbiopia

Answer:- (a)

Q6) Co-trimoxazole cause:

a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis
b) Inhibition of folic acid synthesis
c) Effects DNA gyrase
d) It is safe during pregnancy

Answer:- (b)

Q7) A 20 years old male is complaining of reduced far vision. His blood sugar is 300 mg/dl. What could be the cause of reduced vision in this patient?

a) Axial myopia
b) Index myopia
c) Curvature myopia
d) Hypermetropia

Answer:- (b)

Q8) A newborn has ridge in region of nasolacrimal duct. Pathology is in the:

a) Maxillary & frontonasal bones
b) Maxillary & nasal bones
c) Nasal & frontal bones
d) Ethmiodal & vomer bones

Answer:- (b)

Q9) A patient has increased hydrogen ions in blood & his respiratory rate is increased. Which of the following mechanisms is responsible for this increased respiratory rate?

a) H ions directly stimulate respiratory center in brain
b) H ions directly stimulate chemoreceptors
c) H ions directly stimulate baroreceptors
d) Increased co2 produced

Answer:- (a)

Q10) A newborn baby with hydrocephalus has a swelling in lumbosacral spinal

region, which contains neural tissue in it. What could be the probable diagnosis of these patients?

a) Spina bifida
b) Meningocele
c) Meningoencephalocele
d) Meningomyelocele
e) Meningohydroencephalocele

Answer:- (d)

Q11) A patient develops sensory loss over left side of body. After few days his behavior for pain is changed & he becomes angry after touching. Where could be the lesion in brain?

a) Right thalamus
b) internal capsule
c) Cerebral cortex
d) Basal ganglia
e) Midbrain

Answer:- (a)

Q12) In a patient with increased bleeding time, what could be the cause of bleeding?

a) Prothrombin Deficiency
b) Hemophilia –A
c) Vitamin –K deficiency
d) Protein –C deficiency
e) Von Willebrand's disease

Answer:- (e)

Q13) A middle-aged male has non-healing wound in patients for long time in presence of regular dressing random blood sugar is 130 mg/dl. What could be the cause of delayed healing in this patient?

a) Infection
b) Diabetes mellitus
c) High mobility
d) Foreign mobility
e) Vascular insufficiency

Answer:- (e)

Q14) A Patient is having a blowout fracture of orbit. what will be his chief symptom as he comes to you?

a) Unilateral Diplopia
b) Anisocoria
c) Regressive diplopia

Answer:- (a)

Q15) In a patient with sympathetic stimulation, what affect will occur on his heart?

a) Decreased rate
b) Coronary vasoconstriction
c) Hyperpolarization of SA node
d) Decreased AV nodal delay
e) Decreased stroke volume

Answer:- (d)

Q16) A patient old male has central retinal artery obstruction,what could be most likely cause?

a) Embolism
b) Thromboembolism
c) Atherosclerosis
d) Air embolism
e) Hemangioma

Answer:- (a)

Q17) A patient has loss of light reflex but intact accommodation reflex, most likely where is the lesion?

a) Optic chiasma
b) Pretectal area
c) Edinger Westphal nucleus
d) Oculomotor nucleus

Answer:- (b)

Q18) Parotid gland supplied by:

a) GVA
b) GVE
c) SVE
d) SVA
e) GSA

Answer:- (b)

Q19) Primary malignant melanoma of the choroids most commonly metastasized to:

a) Liver
b) Lungs
c) Brain
d) Kidneys
e) Breast

Answer:- (a)

Q20) Pertaining to the lacrimal gland, which statement is correct:

a) It has a large palpaberal part & small orbital part
b) It is present in anterolateral part of orbit
c) It is supported by levator palpabrea superiorus muscls
d) It is supplied by vagus nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q21) Blood brain barrier is formed by:

a) Capillary endothelium
b) Continuous basement membrane
c) Pericytes
d) All if above
e) None of above

Answer:- (a)

Q22) Most early diagnosis of vitamin- A deficiency?

a) Bitot spots in cornea
b) Night blindness
c) Keratomalacia
d) Chielosis
e) Hyperkeratosis

Answer:- (b)

Q23) Which of the following is the site of fusion of binocular vision?

a) Optic chiasma
b) Lateral geniculate bodies
c) Retina
d) Visual cortex
e) Optic nerve

Answer:- (d)

Q24) Bitemproal vision loss is most commonly caused by:

a) Pituitary tumor
b) Craniopharyngioma
c) Adenoma of hypothalamus
d) Section of optic tract

Answer:- (a)

Q25) A patient with trauma on head develops cerebral edema. Which of the following is the cause of increased respiratory rate in this patient?

a) Direct ischemic effect on brain
b) Baroreceptors
c) Chemoreceptors
d) Pressure on respiratory centre
e) Raised ICP

Answer:- (e)

Q26) What is the nerve supply of tip of nose?

a) Ophthalmic
b) Maxillary nerve
c) Mandibular nerve
d) Fascial nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q27) During skeletal muscle contraction, calcium comes from?

a) Outside the cell membrane
b) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
c) Nucleus
d) Nerve termina

Answer:- (b)

Q28) Retinoblastoma most commonly metastasizes to?

a) Optic nerve
b) Blood vessels
c) Vertex veins
d) Directly to the orbit

Answer:- (a)

Q29) The taste sensation from base of tongue is carried to which of the following nucleus?

a) Solitary Nucleus
b) Superior salivatory nucleus
c) Nucleus gracilis
d) Fascial nucleus

Answer:- (a)

Q30) In raised intracranial pressure papilledema occurs because?

a) Dura matter extends up to half of optic nerve
b) Subarachnoid space extends up to sclera along optic nerve
c) Increased pressure on visual area
d) Increased pressure on optic chiasma

Answer:- (b)

Q31) On & E staining a student sees the hallow structure around the nucleus. What it could be?

a) Golgi apparatus
b) Lysosomes
c) Ribosomes
d) Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer:- (b)

Q32) Regarding the trigeminal ganglion, which statement is correct?

a) It is like posterior root ganglion of spinal cord
b) It constitutes autonomic nervous system
c) Its blood supply is mainly from accessory meningeal artery
d) It is present in anterior cranial fossa
e) It is in laterl wall of cavernous sinus

Answer:- (a)

Q33) Which of the following is diagnostic of granuloma?

a) Giant cells
b) Epithelioid cells
c) Multinucleated cells
d) Fibroblastes
e) Caseation

Answer:- (b)

Q34) A patient has cervical lymph nodes.biopsy shows non caseationg granuloma & is AFB positive.which of the following os most probably diagnosis?

a) Tuberculosis
b) Cat scratch disease
c) Leprosy
d) Sarcoidosis

Answer:- (c)

Q35) Medial orbitotomy is done in a patient with tumor in orbit. Now he is complaining of numbness at part of the head up to vertex & medial part but medial part is intact. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

a) Supraorbital nerve
b) Supratrochlear nerve
c) Superior orbital nerve
d) Fasical nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q36) 1% hydroxyamphetamine causes?

a) Blocks chatecol-o-methy[transferase]
b) Increased release of norepinephrine
c) Blocks uptake of nor epinephrine
d) Blocks nor epinephrine receptors

Answer:- (b)

Q37) A patient presents with recurrent epistaxis. Investigation reveal decreased factors II, VII, IX, X & protein-C which of the following is most likely diagnosis of this condition?

a) Christmas disease
b) Hemophilla
c) Vitamin –K deficiency
d) Von willebrands disease
e) Liver dysfunction

Answer:- (c)

Q38) Which of the following enzymes is released from small intestine?

a) Trypsin

b) Chymotrypsin
c) Enterokinase
d) Pepsin
e) Lipase

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q39) Regarding insulin, which statement is correct?

a) It is a pancreatic enzyme
b) Its half life is 05 minutes
c) It is hydrolyzed in liver kidne
d) It effects ptotein metabolism

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q40) Phosphate is attached to which of the following forms of glucose?

a) Phosphokinase
b) Glucose –I Phosphate

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q41) Parasympathetic stimulation causes:

a) Bronchodilation
b) Decreased gut motility
c) Opens intestinal sphincters
d) Constipation

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q42) Adult hemoglobin is a conjugated protein that contains:

a) Two alpha two gamma chains
b) Iron in Ferrous form
c) Carries CO2
d) It provides more oxygen as compared to fetal hemoglobin

Answer:- ***(b)***.

Q43) A patient has finger like projection on upper lid. Histopathological report shows epithelial cells along with fibrous element. What is most probable diagnosis?

a) Papilloma
b) Basal cell caqrcinoma
c) Chalazion
d) Cellulites

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q44) A newborn has congenital cataract, glaucoma & nystagmus. A mumur is also heard over pericardium what is the most likely diagnosis?

a) Down syndrome
b) Congenital rubella
c) Edward's syndrome
d) Fetal alcohol syndrome

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q45) Pertaining to the parotid gland, which statement is correct?

a) It is anterior to mandible
b) It is supplied by facial nerve
c) Posteriorly it is related to sternocleidomastoid muscle
d) It is approached through mouth
e) Its duck opens at 2nd molar tooth is lower jaw

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q46) During thyroidectomy, lateral to thyroid gland an artery is ligated. During that which of the following nerves should be protected?

a) External laryngeal nerve
b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
c) Internal laryngeal nerve
d) Superior laryngeal nerve
e) Inferior laryngeal nerve

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q47) Pertaining of the orbit, which of the following statement is correct?

a) Its medial wall is 0.4mm
b) Its lateral wall is 3 cm
c) Its roof is mainly formed by orbital plate of maxillary bone

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q48) Pertaining to the thyroid gland, which statement is correct?

a) Parathyroid lies anterior to posterior
b) Collecting ducts are present in gland epithelium

c) Epithelium change shape according to function
d) It has single blood supply

Answer:- (c)

Q49) The lacrimal gland is supplied by?

a) Zygomatic nerve
b) Lacrimal nerve
c) Fascial nerve
d) Temporal nerve

Answer:- (c)

Explanation:- Parasympathetic component which is from the facial nerve has more important role for lacrimal gland, also higher control of lacrimation is by facial nerve.

Q50) Most common cause of bitemporal hemianopia is?

a) Craniopharyngioma
b) Aneurysm of carotid artery
c) Pituitary tumor
d) Glioma

Answer:- (c)

Q51) Regarding Mandible in the embryo?

a) Has attachment of lateral pterygoid muscle
b) Has attachment of medial pterygoid muscle
c) Lingual nerve crosses if from it from 3rd molar tooth
d) Developed from 2nd pharyngeal arch

Answer:- (a)

Q52) A medical student develops typical features of meningitis with body rash. Which of the following bacteria most likely should be cultured from his CSF?

a) Homophilus influenza
b) Meningococcal
c) Crycryptococcus

Answer:- (b)

Q53) Acetazolamide causes:

a) Hyperkalemia
b) Hypokalemia
c) Hypocalcaemia
d) Hyperuricemia
e) Hyperglycemia

Answer:- (b)

Q54) The epithelial lining of nasolacrimal duct is:

a) Simple squamous epithelium
b) Psdostratified epithelium
c) Columnar epithelium
d) Cuboidal epithelium

Answer:- (c)

Q55) The pia mater is continues down in spinal cord up to?

a) L3&4
b) S 1 (most suitable here)
c) L 5
d) T12L1

Answer:- (b)

Explanation:- Remember About Pia mater: Extends into sulci and fissures of brain tissue.

Extends upto tip of coccyx.

Q56) Which from of fat occurs in excessive amounts in body?

a) Free latty acids
b) L.D.L
c) V.L.D.L
d) Trigelycerides
e) Cholesterol

Answer:- (d)

Q57) The cell organelle lysosome is produced by:

a) cytoplasm
b) Mitochondria
c) Peroxisomes
d) Nucleus
e) Golgi apparatus

Answer:- (e)

Q58) A patient is complaining of dryness of mouth & loss of taste sensation over

anterior two thirds of tongue after the tooth extraction. Which nerve is probably damaged?

a) Fascial nerve
b) Lingual nerve
c) Mandibular nerve
d) Glossopharygeal nerve
e) Accessoty nerve

Answer:- (a)

Q59) During exercise a man develops tachypnea due to stimulation of respiratory center. Which is causative factor for this stimulation?

a) Decreased 02
b) Increased c02
c) Increased H ions
d) Decreased HCO3
e) Decreased function of lungs

Answer:- (b)

Q60) Regarding hyoid bone?

a) Have attachment of muscle that has supply of accessory nerve
b) Have attachment of muscle that is inserted into scapula
c) Present at level of third cervical vertebra
d) Carotid sheath is medial to it

Answer:- (c)

Q61) A patient is suffering from a lesion at inferior colliculus level which extraocular muscle will be paralyzed?

a) Inferior oblique
b) Superior oblique
c) Lateral rectus
d) Medial rectus

Answer:- (b)

Q62) Which of the following condition cause bilateral swelling of parotid gland?

a) Sanculdests
b) Chronic dacrocyctitis
c) Mikulicz syndrome
d) Multiple sclerosis

Answer:- (c)

Q63) In E.C.G of a patient there is prolonged P-R interval successive increasing P waves & dropped ventricular beats. The abnormality probably called as?

a) SA node block
b) AV node block
c) Mobitz type -1
d) Mobitz type -11

Answer:- (c)

Q64) A 10-year-old boy as history of repeated bleeding with trivial trauma. Same problem also exists other family members as well. He has probably deficiency of:

a) Factor –lX
b) Factor _Vlll
c) Factor _Xii
d) Vitamin-C
e) Vitamin-K

Answer:- (b)

Q65) A 45 year old female is taking anti tuberculous treatment. She develops blurring of vision. Which of the following drugs is causative for this condition?

a) I. N.H
b) Rifampin
c) P.Z.A
d) Ethambutol

Answer:- (d)

Q66) ATP is generated by which structure:

a) Golgi apparatus
b) Mitochondria
c) Endoplasmic reticulum
d) Sarcoplasmic reticulum

Answer:- (b)

Q67) Maxillary sinus drains into:

a) Middle meatus
b) Hitus semilunaris
c) Inferior meatus
d) Superior meatus

Answer:- (a)

Q68) A young female is complaining of swelling in front of neck. She also has history of weight loss, irregularities of menstruations & excess sweating. Which of the diagnostic investigation for evaluation of thyroid in this patient?

a) T3
b) T4
c) T.B.P
d) T.S.H
e) IODINE LEVEL

Answer:- (d)

Q69) A 60-YEAR-old diabetic has right hemiplegia & loss of lower portion of right side of face.
The lesion in this patient?

a) Fascial palsy
b) Supranuclear lesion
c) Mwdullary lesion
d) Pons lesion
e) Infanuclear lesion

Answer:- (b)

Q70) After surgery on neck a patient cannot shrug his shoulders with miosis of right eye. Which structure is damaged?

a) Accessory nerve
b) Superior cervoilcal ganglion
c) C2 & C3 spinal nerves
d) Accessory nerve + sympathetic ganglion
e) Fascial nerve

Answer:- (d)

Q71) A patient after renal transplantation with immunosuppressive drugs since two months develops diarrhea dysphagia, vomiting loss of vision. What could be the cause of this condition?

a) C.M.V infection
b) Acute transplant rejection
c) Cyclosporine side effect
d) AIDS
e) Chronic transplantation rejection

Answer:- (a)

Q72) During meiosis chromosomal karyotyping can be taken in:

a) Prophase
b) Prometaphase
c) Metaphase
d) Antaphase
e) Interphase

Answer:- (c)

Q73) After a chest surgery patient complaining of loss of sweating on right side of face, O/E there is constricted pupil & ptosis. At what area the trauma has occurred for this picture of horner syndrome?

a) Mid brain
b) Superior cervical ganglion
c) Bifurcation of common carotid artery
d) Long colliery nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q74) A young man developed jaundice with sudden onset. Three days after he is complaining of bleeding tendency. Which vitamin –K dependent factor is deficient?

a) Factor –V
b) Prothrombin
c) Protein –C
d) Protein –S
e) Factor –VIII

Answer:- (b)

Q75) The lipoprotein contains more amount of:

a) Chylomicron
b) VLDL
c) LDL
d) HDL
e) Trigelycerides

Answer:- (d)

Q76) A young male has malabsorption syndrome for many years. He has especially fat soluble vitamin absorption failure. He is complaining of dryness of eyes with blurring of vision. Which of the following responsible responsible for eye problem?

a) Vitamin –D deficiency deficiency
b) Vitamin –A deficiency
c) Exposure keratitis
d) Liver cirrhosis
e) Trachoma

Answer:- (b)

Q77) About the lacrimal gland Which is correct?

a) Have a large palpaberol & a small orbit portion
b) Located in lateral portion of roof of orbit in the lacrimal fossa
c) Its ducts open directly into interior of conjuctival fornix

Answer:- (b)

Q78) The universal donor group is:

a) A +ve
b) A -ve
c) AB-ve
d) O -ve
e) AB +ve

Answer:- (d)

Q79) During exercise, venous drainage towards the hearts is accelerated, due to:

a) Valves if veins
b) Pulsation of arteries
c) Skeletal muscular contraction
d) Sympathetic stimulation

Answer:- (c)

Q80) In sympathetic stimulation, beta receptors cause:

a) Dilatation of vessels
b) Dilatation of bronchi
c) Pupil dilatation
d) Decreased blood pressure
e) Decreased heart rate

Answer:- (b)

Q81) A boy after fall on ground, developed hematoma in the upper lid. She is having purpura on whole. Which of the following investigation will give help to the diagnosis?

a) Hemogiobin %
b) Platelet function tests
c) Culture & sensitivity
d) Blood CP
e) None of above

Answer:- (b)

Q82) In case of athletes which of following is correct:

a) Increased heart rate
b) Increased stroke volume
c) Increased cardiac output
d) Decreased blood pressure

Answer:- (b)

Q83) A patient is unable to test the salt at anterior two of thirds of tongue. Which of the following damaged?

a) Fascial nerve
b) Lingual nerve
c) Chorda tympani nerve
d) GLossopharyneal nerve
e) Alveolar nerve

Answer:- (c)

Q84) After the fracture of the optic foraman, which of the following structures will be damaged?

a) Superior orbital vane & optic nerve
b) Superior ophthalmic vein & optic nerve
c) Interior ophthalmic vein & optic nerve
d) None of above

Answer:- (d)

Q85) The universal blood recipient group is:

a) A +ve
b) A -ve
c) A +ve
d) AB +ve
e) Abs –ve

Answer:- (d)

Q86) In E.C.G prolonged P R interval with relapse is due to:

a) SA node block
b) Second degree AV block
c) Third degree AV block
d) Bundle branch block
e) Purkinje fiber block

Answer:- (b)

Q87) The second hearts sound Is produced due to:

a) Opening of mitral valve
b) Opening of mitral & tricuspid valves
c) Opening of tricuspid & mitral valves
d) Closure of tricuspid & mitral vales
e) Closure of aortic & pulmonary valve

Answer: - (e)

Q88) The main source of oxygen supply to the cornea:

a) Aqueous humor
b) Blood Atmospheric air
c) Atmospheric
d) Vitreous humor

Answer:- (c)

Q89) A young male is complaining of dry eye. Which of the following structure in involved?

a) Optic ganglion
b) Colliery ganglion
c) Ptreygopalatine ganglion
d) Lacrimal gland

Answer:- (c)

Q90) A patient Is having deviation of tongue to the left side. Which of the following structures is affected?

a) Right hypoglossal nerve
b) Left hypoglossal nerve
c) Right fascial nerve
d) Glossopharyngea nerve
e) Lingual nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q91) Which of the following statement regarding maxillary air sinus is correct?

a) It open in the floor of medial wall of nose
b) It is supplied by mandibular nerve
c) It drains to the sub mental lymph nodes
d) It is pyramidal in shape
e) During birth it is completely developed

Answer:- (d)

Q92) A patient is having blood sugar of 300 mg/dl. He complains of reduced vision, why?

a) Hypermetropia
b) Astigmatism
c) Index myopia
d) Curvature myopia

Answer:- (c)

Q93) In accommodation the eye power is increased due to?

a) Medial convergence
b) Increase in anteroposterior size of lens
c) Ciliary muscle contraction

Answer:- (c)

Q94) A 13 years old female is complaining of reduced far vision. What is the most probable cause?

a) Axial myopia
b) Index myopia
c) Hypermetropia

d) Curvature myopia
e) Astigmatism

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q95) Pertaining to the mitochondria, which is correct?

a) It contains DNA
b) It is present in nucleus
c) Carboxyhhemoglobin from
d) HCO3 from

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q96) A PTIENT is complaining of mild lid ptosis, sever in evening & tiredness in chewing the food. Which of the following can be the possible disease?

a) Myasthenia gravis
b) Fascial palsy
c) Occulomotor palsy
d) Trigeminal neuralgia

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q97) A patient is having fever, headache, O/E pupil is dilated, lid ptosis observed. What is the diagnosis??

a) Head injury
b) Oculomotor nerve palsy
c) Trochlear nerve palsy
d) Abducent nerve Palsy

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q98) Pertaining to the mitochondria, which is correct?

a) It contains DNA
b) It is present in nucleus
c) it has double layered membrane.
d) It is round

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q99) Co2 in the blood circulates maximally as:

a) Dissolved from
b) Caroxyhemogloobin from
c) HCO3 from
d) Within WBC

Answer:- ***(c)***

Q100) A patient is having diplopia in outward movement of right eye. Which of the following extraocular muscle is involved?

a) Medial rectus
b) Lateral rectus
c) Superior obiique
d) Interior rectus

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q101 A patient is having diplopia & dextrorotation in right eye, which of the following muscles is involved?

a) Superior oblique
b) Inferior oblique
c) Superior rectus
d) Inferior rectus
e) Medial rectus

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q102) In Which of the following muscles, blood flow is increased with yawning?

a) Buccinator
b) Masseter
c) Medial pterygoid
d) Lateral pterygoid

Answer:- ***(d)***

Q103) In case of inspiration, chest expansion occurs due to:

a) Increased O2 pressure in blo0d
b) CNS stimulation
c) Decreased O2 in the blood
d) Volunteer action
e) Decreased intra thoracic pressure

Answer:- ***(e)***

Q104) After an accident a patient bleeds profusely & goes into shock. Which of the following will be best for patient?

a) Fresh frozen plasma
b) Plasma expanders
c) Blood of 20 days old
d) Ctotting factors
e) Whole Blood for three days

Answer:- (e)

Q105) Histopathological examination of a tumor reveals the myofibrils & bands. Which of the following the possibilities?

a) Rhabdomyoma
b) Retinoblastoma
c) Rhabdomyosaroma
d) Dermiod cyst

Answer:- (c)

Q106) A medical student watches a dark round structure on H & e staining of a cell. Which structure is this?

a) Golgi apparatus
b) Mitochondria
c) Lysosome
d) Reticulin
e) Ribosome

Answer:- (c)

Q107) A patient is brought to emergency with sudden onset of collapse after the injection of penicillin, in reaction which of the following which of the following antibodies have worked?

a) IgG
b) IgM
c) Igd
d) IgA
e) IgE

Answer:- (e)

Q108) Which of the following muscles is of neuroectodermal in origin?

a) Superior rectus
b) Inferior rectus
c) Superior oblique
d) Inferior oblique
e) Sphincter papillae muscle

Answer:- (e)

Q109) In case of damage to superior colliculus, which of the following will be involved:

a) Occulomotor
b) Trochlear
c) Abduucent
d) Trigeminal
e) Vagus

Answer:- (a)

Q110) In the nose, pterygopalatine fissure opens in which of the following sites?

a) Perpendicular plates of palatine bone
b) Horizontal plate of palatine bone
c) Optic foramen

Answer:- (a)

Q111) A patient is having long limbs & protruded jaw. Which of the following is probably the abnormality?

a) Tumor of adenohypophysis
b) Craniopharyngioma
c) Pheochromocytoma
d) Type-1 DM
e) Malignant cancer

Answer:- (a)

Q112) Most common & much more important vessels are present on?

a) Supradural space
b) Subdural space
c) Sub arachnoid space
d) Sub pial space

Answer:- (c)

Q113) After trauma on the frontal area of forehead, a patient lost skin sensation of upper part of head up to vertex. & medial part but medial part is intact. Which of the following nerves is damaged?

a) Supra trochlear nerve
b) Supra orbital nerve
c) Temporal nerve
d) Posterior auricular nerve
e) Occipital nerve

Answer:- (b)

Q114) Carbidopa inhibits which of the following enzymes?

a) Dopa decarboxylase

b) Tyrosine kinase
c) Dopamine hydroxylase
d) Dopa oxygenase

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q115) Orbital septum is attached to?

a) Anterior of lacrimal crest
b) Posterior lacrimal crest
c) Lacrimal fossa
d) Maxillary crest

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q116) Optic nerve is made of?

a) Axons of ganglionic cells
b) Bipolar cells
c) Muller cells
d) Gangilionic cells

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q117*) The greatest contribution in diopter power of the eye is of?*

a) Cornea
b) Lens
c) Vitrous
d) Pupils

Answer:- ***(a)***

Q118) The amount of aqueous humor present in anterior & posterior chambers is?

a) 0.2ml
b) 0.25ml -0.3ml
c) 01-02ml
d) 03-04ml

Answer:- ***(b)***

Q119) Regarding Aqueous humor following is most inappropriate?

a) Nourishes cornea & lens
b) Maintain intra ocular pressure
c) Ascorbic acid flow through simple diffusion
d) Drained through trabecular meshwork.

Answer:- ***(c)***

EYE PAPER – 6 JULY 2020

Q1) Through Incisive Foramen Passes:
Answer: - Nasopalatine Nerve

Q2) During Exercise there will be:
Answer: - High Glucagon Low Insulin

Q3) Total Iron In Female:
Answer:- 2gm

Q4) laparotomy was done in a patient , small Intestine was drak purple in colour,mesenteric vein patent this pathology of small intestine is called:
Answer: - Wet Gangrene

Q5) About Supra Renal Gland true is:
Answer: - Left Supra Renal Vein Drain Into Left Renal Vein

Q6) Primodial Germ Cell development in:
Answer:- 3rd Week

Q7) Supra renal Gland supplied by:
Answer:- Greater Thoracic splanchnic Nerves

Q8) Pain In Epigastruim due to peptic ulcer is carried by:
Answer:- Greater Splancnic Nerve

Q9) Pain Radiate To Back And Rustling Murmur which structure is involved:
Answer:- Pericardium

Q10) At rest 70 to 80 % of blood O2 goes to:
Answer:- Heart

Q11) EBV is related to:
Answer:- Burkit Lymphoma

Q12) Red Man Syndrome is caused by:
Answer:- Vancomycin

Q13) Carbohydrate Malabsorption Impaired Due To Deficiency Of Which Enzyme:
Answer:- Intestinal Lactase

Q14) Shift of Oxygen HB Curve To Right occurs because of:
Answer - Acidosis

Q15) Gastric Resection is done, what should be given:
Answer:- Injection Vitamin B12

Q16) Which part of pituitary gland is connected to hypothalamus via blood vessels:
Answer:- Adenohypophysis

Q17) Cabergoline MOA:
Answer:- D2 Agonist

Q18) Hashimoto Thyroiditis is confirmed by:
Answer:- Antimicrosomal & Antithyroglobulin antibodies

19) Active Form Of Thyroid Hormone is:
Answer:- Tri Iodothyronine

Q20) Thyroglobulin is produced by:
Answer.- Follicular Celi

Q21) In Second Trimester which Hormone remains normal:
Answer:- Growth Hormone

Q22) Nerve Supply Of Temporal And Parietal:
Answer:- Auriculotemporal

Q23) Blood Group A contain:
Answer:- Antibody B

24) Seductive patient comes what you will do:
Answer:- Call The Nurse

Q25) Antigen on RBC Appear in which week:
Answer:- 20^{th} Week

Q26) GFR Increased In case of:
Answer:- Afferent Arteriole dilation

27) Vitamin C Deficiency leads to:
Answer:- Scurvy

28) Which of the following is Carcinogen:
Answer:- Asbestos

Q29: Nasal Emissary Vein passes through:
Answer:- Foramen Cecum

Q30) In between two meals what liver do:
Answer:- Glycogenolysis

Q31) Anterior $2/3^{rd}$ of tonuge taste sensation:
Answer:- Special Visceral Afferent

Q32) Muscles Of Muscle are supplied by:
Answer:- Dorsal Rami

Q33) Tear Composition Differ From Plasma in having:
Answer:- Less Glucose

Q34) Upper Eyelid Nerve Supply:
Answer:- Supratrochlear

Q35) Lateral Side Of Upper Eyelid supplied by:
Answer:- Supraorbital

Q36) Lateral Side Of Both Eyelids Drain into:
Answer:- Preauricular Lymph Node

Q37) Meibonian Gland Duct:
Answer:- Straitified Squamous Epithelium

Q38) Meibonian Gland located within:
Answer:- Tarsus

Q39) Lacrimal Gland:
Answer:- Absent In Sjogren syndrome

Q40) Fruncle On Nose leads to which complication:
Answer:- Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis

Q41) Ligament Forming Some Meshwork between sclera & ciliary body:
Answer:- Ligamentum Pectinatum

Q42) Microscopic Diagnosis Of TB:
Answer:- Caseous Necrosis

Q43) Philadelphia Choromosome:
Answer:- CML

Q44) Transmiited from Mother is:
Answer:- Mitochondrial DNA

Q45) Respiratory Rhythm controlled by:
Answer:- Dorsal Medulla

Q46) Substantia Gelatinosa is associated with which sensation:
Answer:- Pain

Q47) Trachoma can be prevented by:
Answer:- Face Wash

Q48) Patient taking ATT for 2 months. Cause of raised ESR?
Answer:- Anemia >> Superimposed Bacterial infection

Q49) Hepatitis B is Transmitted:
Answer:- Sexually

Q50) After a few days of bacteremia,organism causing typhoid will reside in?
Answer:- Payer Patches

Q51) Stone In Submandibular gland Duct regress due to:
Answer:- Apoptosis

52) Neoplasm Regress by:
Answer: - Apoptosis

Q53) Metaplasia is:
Answer: - Changing In Type Of Tissue

Q54) An ENT surgeon operating on mastoid antrum see profuse bleeding from the posterior wall of the mastoid antrum, Source of bleeding is:
Answer: - Sigmoid sinus

Q55) Foramen Ovale Lesion leads to:
Answer:- Lower Face Lesion anaethesia

Q56) Pt presented with vasculitis and Temporal Headache:
Answer:- Giant Cell Arteritis

Q57) Pt presented with Ptosis, Mydriasis:
Answer:- Occulomotor

Q58) Hypertensive patient having Hemiplegia without sensory loss, lesion is in:
Answer: - Internal Capsule

Q59) Loss Of Corneal Reflex, Loss Of sensation on side Of Face which area is involved:
Answer: - Ventral Pons

Q60) Pituitary Adenoma will lead to:
Answer: - Bitemporal hemianopia

Q61) Pituitary tumor Invade:
Answer: - Body of Sohenoid

Q62) Right Optic Tract lesion leads to:
Answer:- *Left Homonymous hemianopia*

Q63) About Visual Pathway what is correct:
Answer:- Fibers End In Visual Cortex

Q64) Written Words is coverted to Spoken Language in:
Answer:- Angular gyrus

Q65) Bupivacaine toxicity leads to:
Answer:- *Ringing Of Ears*

Q66) Jivenile Polyp is:
Answer:- Hamartomatous

Q67) Locally Malingnant is:
Answer:- Ameloblastoma

Q68) Pt present with pailess testicular mass , Biopsy shows Mature stem Cells .what is your diagnosis:
Answer:- Teratoma

Q69) Congenital Rubella can be prevented:
Answer:- Vaccination Done

Q70) Demolition Worker:
Answer:- Asbestosis

Q71) Shortest EOM:
Answer:- Inferior Oblique

Q72) Superior Rectus Testing:
Answer:- Superior And Laterally

Q73) Trabecular Meshwork:
Answer:- Continues With Descment Membrane

Q74) Retinoblastoma Incidence:
Answer:- 15000 To 21000

Q75) Hypertensive Retinopathy Involve:
Answer:- Arterioles

Q76) Desment Membrane:
Answer:- Can Regenrate

Q77) Lens have:
Answer:- Mitotically Active Epithelium

Q78) Smoking Increase Incidence of:

Answer:- *Thromboangitis Obliterans*

Q79) Local Ansthetics MOA IS:
Answer:- *Block Sodium Channels*

Q80) Virus Cause cancer Alteration Of:
Answer:- *Proto Oncogene*

Q81) Sphincter Pupillae is supplied by:
Answer:- *Short Cilliary Nerve*

Q82) In Severe Diarrhea what should be given:
Answer:- *3%Nacl*

Q83) In Subdual Hemorrhage which vessels are involved??
Answer:- *Superior Cerebral Veins*

Q84) Cause of Repeated UTI is:
Answer:- *Bladder Outflow Obstruction*

Q85) Tall man with gynecomastia, genotype is XXY, diagnosis is..?
Answer:- *Klinefelter*

Q86) Female with edema on trunk , neck and tummy Webbed Neck Karyotype is??
Answer:- *45XO(turner syndrome)*

Q87) Pt with low Hb, petechiae, gum bleeding , epistaxis and fever. Diagnostic test is:
Answer:- *Bone marrow biopsy with serology*

Q88) Ectoderm And Mesoderm Layer Meet to form:
Answer:- *Cloacal Membrane*

Q89) A six years old boy complains of joint pain and also gives H/O of profuse bleeding after

circumcision. There is also positive family history. What test should be done to confirm the diagnosis:

Answer:- *Factor 8 Assay*

Q90) Ankylosis Spondylitis is associated with:
Answer:- *HLA B27*

Q91) Nucleolus Contain:
Answer:- *Large amount of RNA*

Q92) DVT Lodge in:
Answer:- *Pulmonary Artery*

Q93) Pt presented with Painless Loss Of Vision cause is:
Answer:- *CRVO*

Q94) Corneal Detergency maintained By:
Answer:- *Tear film*

Q95) Cause of CRAO in previously Healthy Man:
Answer:- *Embolism*

Q96) Grading shows:
Answer:- *Degree Of Differentiation*

Q97) 100 Day Glaucoma also called as:
Answer:- *Neovascular Glaucoma (occurs in case of Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)*

Q98) In Appendicitis what is Seen:
Answer:- *Increased Neutrophils*

Q99) Binocular Vision is measured by:
Answer:- *Synoptophore*

Q100) Cerebral Blood Flow Increase due to:
Answer:- *Increase in CO2 in arterial blood*

Q101) HIV:
Answer:- *Loss Of CD4 Cells*

Q102) Pt present with Hazy Vision And Cloudiness and opacity. Diagnosis is:
Answer:- *Cararact*

Q103) Damage To Choroid leads to:
Answer:- Neovascularization

Q104) Damage To Eye and diplopia on descending the stairs.On X Raya what finding will be observed:
Answer:- Maxilla Fracture
Explanation:- A scenario of Blowout fracture of orbit(orbital floor is made mainly by maxilla)

Q105) In case of enlarged 3rd ventricle, where will be the obstruction:
Answer:- Cerebral Aqueduct

Q106) Image formed in front Of Retina:
Answer: - Myopia

Q107) Image formed on back Of Retina:
Answer:- Hypermetropia

Q108) Atropine is a:
Answer:- Competitive Antagonist

Q109) Platelet Function is:
Answer:- Clot Retraction

Q110) Tarsal Gland is:
Answer:- Mebomian Gland

Q111) Gland Of Zeis:
Answer:- Open Into Lash Follicles

Q112) Muscle Of Back are supplied by:
Answer:- Dorsal Rami

Q113) Salivary Gland Duct:
Answer:- Cuboidal Epithelium

Q114) Decrease Accomodation is due to:
Answer:- Decrease Lens Curvature

Q115) Accomodation is the function of:
Answer:- MIDBRAIN

Q116) Facial Palsy most common cause is:
Answer:- Birth Trauma

Q117) Sub-acute endocarditis after Tooth Extraction is caused by:
Answer:- Step Viridans

Q118) Maximum Bioavailability means:
Answer:- Largly Hydrophobic Yet Soluble To Aqueous Solution

Q119) Drug acting via Adenylyl Cyclase:
Answer:- Norepinephrine

Q120) Inmune Complex Inhibited In:
Answer:- Liver Disease

Q121) Physostigmine/Neostigmine:
Answer:- Increase Gastric Secretions

Q122) Atropine Acts Like:
Answer:- Scopolamine

Q123: Erythrocyte Prevent From Oxidative Stress by:
Answer:- HMP Shunt

Q124: Absolute Contraindications Of Thrombolytic Therapy:
Answer:- Acute Bleeding

Q125) Alp Produced By:
Answer:- Osteoblast

Q126) Fibroblast contains:
Answer:- Amorphous Substance

Q127) Supernumerary Ribs cause:
Answer:- Pressure On Subclavian And Brachial Plexus

Q128) What Does Mean When Say Greaa 3 Tumor:
Answer:- 50-75 Undifferentiated

Q129) Delay Wound Healing Least Likely:
Answer:- Old Age

Q130) About Bronchial Asthma what will decrease:
Answer:- FEV1

Q131) Venous System Best act as Resrvior due to:
Answer:- High Capacitance (means they have the largest blood volume)

Q132: In CHD Edema is due to:
Answer:- Increase Hydrostatic Pressure

Q133) Lytic Lesion In Bones Multiple Myeloma diagnosis is made by:
Answer:- Protein Electrophoresis

Q134) Smooth Muscle Property:
Answer:- Slow And Sustained Contraction

Q135) Skeletal Muscle Neuromuscular Plate:
Answer:- Acetylcholinesterase

Q136) Pt presented with Anemia And Tingling Sensation:
Answer:- Vitamin B12 deficiency

Q137) 1st Heart Sound is due to :
Answer:- Closure Of AV Valve

Q138) Pt presented with Headache Vomiting LP Done there is blood in CSF:
Answer:- Subarchnoid Hemorrhage

Q139) Glucagon Secretion Is Increased By:
Answer:- Hypoglycemia >> Exercise

Q140) Viscoelstic Gel:
Answer:- Maintain The Spaces

Q141) Choroidal Fissure Fails to close leads to:
Answer:- Iris coloboma

Q142) Urithritis ,Conjunctivitis, Arthritis:
Answer:- Reiters

Q143) Horizontal Cell nuclei lie in:
Answer:- Inner Nuclear Layer

Q144) Regardless of touching right or left cornea with cotton Left Eye Don't blink what is damaged:
Answer:- Left Facial Nerve

Q145: Peripheral Cones:
Answer:- Decrease Sensitivity Of Cones

Q146: Lesion In Stomach With Loss Of Epithelial Cells:
Answer:- Ulcer

Q147) Patient With Weak Reflexes, Atrophy And Paralysis:
Answer:- Peripheral Nerve Lesion

Q148) Acetylcholinesterase Inhibitor:
Answer: - Increase Acetylcholine at Nerve Endings

Q149) Sympathetic Outflow:
Answer: - Thoracolumbar

Q150) Hepatitis-B Transmission can be prevented by:
Answer: - Screening Before Surgery

Q151) Sudden increase in Pulse Pressure leads to:
Answer:- Increase Stroke Volume

Q152) Dilator Pupillae and Sphincter Pupillae are derived from:
Answer:- Ectoderm Of Optic Cup

Q153) Bone Linear Growth is caused by:
Answer:- Epiphyseal Plate

Q154) Pt presented with Oral Aphthous Ulcer:
Answer:- Behcet Disease

Q155: SLE Pathogenesis:
Answer:- Failure of B and T cells tolerance to self antigens

Q156) Severe Diarrhea:
Answer: - Hyponatraemia

Q157) HIV:
Answer:- CD4 Cell Loss

Q158) EBV is associated with:
Answer:- Burkit Lymphoma

Q159) PEEP Cause What:
Answer:- Alveolar Damage >>Pneumothorax

Q160) Transverse Fibers of Pons goes to:
Answer:- Middle Cerebellar Peduncle

Q161) Local Anaesthesia Potency depends on:
Answer:- Protein Binding(if lipid solubility is present in options prefer that)

Q162) Lipid Layer Function:
Answer:- Prevent Evaporation Of underlying Tear film

Q163) When Light Enters retina is causes conversion of:
Answer:- 11cis Retinal To All Trans Retinal

Q164) Greater Wing Of Sphenoid:
Answer:- Does Not form Roof Of Orbit

Q165) Parasympathomimetic:
Answer:- Increase GIT Secretions

Q166) Temperature Depends On:
Answer:- Core Body Temperature

Q167) Temporal Region Supply:
Answer:- Auriculotemporal Nerve

Q168) Decrease Contraction Of Ciliary Muscle:
Answer:- Decrease Curvature Of Lens

Q169) Early Diagnose And Treatment shows:
Answer:- Secondary Prevention

Q170) Plateu phase of Cardiac Muscle is because of:
Answer:- Influx of CA And efflux of K

Q171) Increase Bicarbonate Absorption leads to:
Answer:- Increase H Secretions

Q172) Female patient with Cushing Disease have:
Answer:- Purple Striae on abdomen

Q173) Lesion causing rigidity due to the destruction of neurons is due to lesion in:
Answer:- Substantia Nigra

Q174: In White Matter of CNS , white colour is due to:
Answer:- Myelin sheath

Q175) In Parasitic Infection there will be:
Answer: - Eosinophilia

Q176) Extortion is By:
Answer:- Inferior Oblique

Q177) Typhoid Test in first week is:
Answer:- Blood Culture

Q178) Accomodation by Young Child leads to:
Answer:- 8 D increase in lens power

Q179) In Myasthenia Gravis what is the cause:

Answer:- Antibodies against Ach Receptors

Q180) Cardiac Output in heavy exercise is augmented by:
Answer:- Increase in ventricular activity

Q181) Modified Sebaceous Gland:
Answer:- Meibomian Gland

Q182) 40 Years Old Lady has diplopia and weakness , on X-Ray or CT there is a nodular mass
mass In anterior Mediastinum, Mechanism Of Immune Process in this patient will be:
Answer:- Anti-Ach Receptor Antibody(Thymoma Due To Myasthenia Gravis).

Q183) Cause of Infarction in Viscera:
Answer:- Atheroma

Q184) Most important factor in Negative Feedback is:
Answer:- To Bring the value to Normal limit

Q185) Blood film of patient of acute Promyelocytic leukemia shows several cells which are large , have irregular outline ,contains structureless eosinophilic cytoplasm and multiple basophilic homogenous rounded bodies. Most likely type of cell injury in this case is:
Answer:- Apoptosis

Q186) Patient Comes To You With Chest Pain , what important Q you will ask:
Answer: - Point to Location of Pain

Q187) Stroke Volume Increased, Neither PP nor MAP is increased , what will be the effect:
Answer:- No Change

188) Adrenal Cortex Derived from:
Answer:- Mesoderm

Q189) Female patient having history of burning micturition for 5 days, along with fever and lower abdominal pain, investigation that should be done are:
Answer:- Urine + Blood Culture

Q190) Physostigmine:
Answer:- Increased Acetylcholine At NM Junction

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Q1) HCT means:

Answer:- 41%RBCs, WBCs& platelets (Ganong MCQ don't change key here)

Q2) T.B granuloma has which feature:

Answer:- Caseating Necrosis

Explanation:- For TB
Initial test: CXR
Diagnostic: PCR> AFB
Definitive diagnosis: culture for AFB

Q3) T.B confirmation:

Answer: - AFB Smear

Q4) Gonorrhea, easily diagnosed by:

Answer:- Gram Stain

Q5) Pseudomembranous colitis is caused by:

Answer:- Clostridium Difficile

Q6) Reaction to penicillin in child, antibody responsible:

Answer:- IgE

Q7) While applying Chi-Square Test to a contingency table of 3 rows and 4 columns, degree of freedom would be?

*Answer: - 6. Explanation (3-1) * (4-1) = 6*

Q8) Example of Essential amino acid:

Answer:- Phenylalanine

Q9) Female patient having history of profuse hemorrhage now presented with Acute Renal Failure, part of kidney damaged:

Answer:- PCT

Q10) Hormone with steroid like MOA:

Answer:- Thyroid

Q12) Which test will help to investigate a patient suffering from Graves' Disease:

Answer:- TSI

Q14) True about Collagen:

Answer:- Most abundant protein in body

Q15) Hemophilia, Characteristic bleeding:

Answer:- Tissue Bleeding\Hemarthrosis

Q16) Inc chance of Ventricular Fibrillation is in which phase of cardiac cycle?

Answer:- At the end of Action potential

Q17) Female counterpart of Seminoma:

Answer:- Dysgerminoma

Q18) Which sense forms first?

Answer:- Touch

Q19) Feature of Vibrio Cholera:

Answer:- Can tolerate highly alkaline PH

Q20) Patient has Increased PT, Increased APTT, what will you give:

Answer:- Vit K

Q21) Blood group A+, Worst reaction occurs with which blood group:

Answer:- AB negative (+ causes reaction with -)

Q22) No tetany in heart muscle, cause is:

Answer:- Due to long refractory period

Q24) In HIV patient commonest opportunistic infection:

Answer:- Pneumocystis carinii

Q25) Which organism is transmitted through Fecal Oral route:

Answer:- Hep A>>E

Q26) Type of Reaction 10 minutes after transplant:

Answer:- Antibody mediated

Q27) Creatinine 8, B.P 210/180, most probably damaged cells:

Answer:- Juxtaglomerular cells

Q28) Pregnant lady having obstructive jaundice, investigation to be done is: GGT:

Answer:- GGT

Q29) A body after fall on ground, developed hematoma in the upper lid. She is having purpura on whole. Which investigation will give help to diagnose?

Answer:- Platelet function tests

Q30) Most common cause of inherited thrombophilia is?

Answer:- factor 5 Leiden deficiency

Q31) Increase ketogenesis is due to absence of which hormone?

Answer:- Insulin

Q32) Pt. in OT, temp 21, humidity 80%, mechanism of heat loss?

Answer:- Conduction+ Radiation

Explanation:- If patient naked, heat loss=RADIATION
If pt naked & temperature mentioned=RADIATION
Naked pt on table=CONDUCTION
Naked pt+ moisture& temp mentioned = CONDUCTION & RADIATION
If tracheostomy is mentioned = EVAPORATION

Q33) Area for Tricuspid valve Auscultation:

Answer:- *Left 4th Intercostal space*

Q34) Inc sympathetic flow to heart results in:

Answer:- *Increase in stroke volume*

Q35) Increase in ejection fraction results in:

Answer:- Decrease in End Systolic Volume

Q36) Secretions of Islets of Langerhans are:

Answer:- *Both insulin and glucagon*

Q37) Traumatic Lumber puncture will cause damage to:

Answer:- *Ligamentum Flavum*

Q38) Initial response to massive hemorrhage is:

Answer:- *Baroreceptor response*

Q39) Function of RER is:

Answer:- *Protein Synthesis*

Q40) Virus cause alteration of:

Answer:- *Proto-oncogene*

Q41) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma is caused by which virus?

Answer:- *EBV*

Q42) No. of somites on 30th day:

Answer:- *30-35*

Q43) Woman has neuropathy she has "walking on cotton feeling", cause is:

Answer:- *Vitamin B12 deficiency*

Q44) Example of Delayed type 4 Hypersensitivity:

Answer:- *TB*

Q45) Pt has history of Blood loss 2 days ago, his MCV is normal, type of anemia would be:

Answer:- *Normocytic normochromic*

Q46) Raw eggs consumption leads to:

Answer:- *Inhibition of Decarboxylation reaction (as it decreases Biotin)*

Q47) Pt. in CCU:

Answer:- *Remain calm & composed if no psychiatric problem*

Q48) lesion on nose & kidneys also involved, disease would be:

Answer:- *Wegener's granulomatosis*

Q49) In atopic asthma, in patient who is previously sensitized to allergen, allergen reacts with which cells?

Answer:- *Mast cells in mucus membrane*

Q50) Extent of Trachea

Answer:- *From C6-T5*

Q51) Level of Trachea bifurcation

Answer:- *T4*

Q52) Causative organism for Sub acute endocarditis:

Answer:- *S. Viridians'*

Q53) Greenish pus from wound, causative organism is:

Answer:- *Pseudomonas*

Q54) Starling's Law:

Answer:- *Increased CO with Increased Venous return*

Q55. Hormone that induces conversion of nor epinephrine to epinephrine in adrenal medulla is:

Answer:- *Phenyl ethanolamine*

Q56. Temporal lobe lesion will result in:

Answer:- *Memory Loss*

Q57) Paroxysmal Hypertension, cause is:

Answer:- *Pheochromocytoma*

Q58) Mine worker, pulmonary fibrosis, cause is:

Answer:- *Silicosis*

Q60) Hydrocarbon causes ??

Answer:- *Bladder CA*

Q61) CO2-20, HCO3-20, PH-7.6:

Answer:- *Respiratory Alkalosis*

Q62) Function of NK CELLS:

Answer:- *Defense against Cancer*

Q63) Example of DNA Virus:

Answer:- *Adenovirus*

Q64) Regarding ANS which is true?

Answer:- *All parasympathetic are cholinergic*

Q65) True about Pyruvate:

Answer:- *It is an Intermediate b/w Glucose and Acetyl CoA*

Q66) Corticospinal decussation occurs at:

Answer:- *Pyramids*

Q67) No. of observations falling on a point, it is called:

Answer:- *Frequency*

Q68) HIV initial action after entry into cell:

Answer:- *Copies its RNA into DNA*

Q69. Wound healing involves:

Answer:- *Contraction of myofibroblasts*

Q70) Man loses 2L sweat, Drinks 2L pure water, this will result in:

Answer:- *Inc ICF*

Q71) Location of Internal capsule:

Answer:- *Lies Medial to globus-pallidus*

Q72) Vagus Parasympathetic Nucleus is also called:

Answer:- *Dorsal Vagal Nucleus*

Q73) Artery accompanying phrenic nerve is:

Answer:- *Pericardiophrenic artery*

Q74) Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor side effect is:

Answer:- *GI disturbance*

Q75) Hormone of Anterior Pituitary is:

Answer:- *ACTH*

Q76) Hormone of Anterior Pituitary is:

Answer:- *Prolactin*

Q77) Autoimmune disease affecting only one organ is:

Answer:- *Hashimoto's thyroiditis*

Q78) Severe diarrhea will result in:

Answer:- *Acidosis*

Q79) Aldosterone causes which metabolic abnormality?

Answer:- *Hypokalemia*

Q80) Inc Phosphate, Dec Calcium, normal ALP, shows which disease?

Answer:- *Chronic renal failure*

Q81) Function of Surfactant is?

Answer:- *Resists Lung collapse*

Q82) Commonest salivary gland tumor:

Answer:- *Pleomorphic adenoma*

Q83) B/L Parotid swelling, atypical cells, diagnosis will be?

Answer:- *Pleomorphic adenoma*

Q84) Characteristic of Malignant Tumor:

Answer:- *Metastasis*

Q85) Pt. with stroke, brain on autopsy shows which type of necrosis?

Answer:- *liquefactive Necrosis*

Q86) Mitochondria concentrated in apical end of which cell?

Answer:- *Ciliated cell*

Q87) Which type of joint is Symphysis Pubis?

Answer:- *Secondary Cartilaginous Joint*

Q88) Pt. unable to open mouth, has history of trauma to chin 4 years ago:

Answer:- *TMJ Ankylosis*

Q89) Jaw protrusion is function of?

Answer:- *Lateral Pterygoid*

Q90) Rapidly adapting Phasic receptors are?

Answer:- *Pacinian*

Q91) Glucose is transported along conc gradient, this type of transport is called:

Answer:- *Facilitated Diffusion*

Q92) Tyrosine Kinase like receptor activity is of which hormone?

Answer:- *INSULIN*

Q93) CD4 Cells are:

Answer:- Helper T-cells

Q94) Increase ACTH is present in which vessels?

Answer:- Veins draining Ant. Pituitary

Q95) Glycolysis means?

Answer:- Conversion of Glucose to pyruvate in aerobic respiration, & lactate in anaerobic respiration

Q96) Initial sign of shock is?

Answer:- Fast Pulse

Q97) Slowest conduction velocity is in which cardiac tissue?

Answer:- AV node >> SA node

Q98) Function of thyroid at normal levels is:

Answer:- Increased Protein Synthesis

Q99) Difference b/w plasma & Interstitial fluid:

Answer:- Plasma has more Proteins

Q100) Cause of edema in nephrotic syndrome is:

Answer:- Hypoalbuminemia

Q101) Regarding Heart blood supply, which is true?

Answer:- Left coronary artery divides into anterior descending and circumflex arteries.

Q102) Staging of a tumor depends on:

Answer:- *Its extent of invasion to adjacent structures*

Q103) 4 classic pillars of ethics are:

Answer:- Autonomy, Beneficence, non-maleficence, justice

Q104) Standard deviation tells what?

Answer:- Variation in individual observations

Q105) GFR increases by:

Answer:- Afferent artery dilatation

Q106) Gardener has Cushing's syndrome features; cause is:

Answer:- Adrenal Adenoma

Q107) Young boy has difficulty in breathing on lying down, diagnosis is:

Answer:- Retrosternal goiter

Q108) Regarding plasma cells what is true?

Answer:- Form Immunoglobulins

Q109) True about Vit D3 is:

Answer:- It is of Animal origin

Q110) Smooth Muscle arrangement in most tissues is:

Answer:- Arranged in 2 layers, circular and longitudinal

Q111) Early Diagnosis and prompt

treatment is feature of which level of prevention?

Answer:- Secondary Prevention

Q112) Tachyphylaxis is defined as:

Answer:- Rapid decrease in responsiveness of drug

Q113) Drug Interaction:

Answer:- Seen in both Pharmacodynamics & Pharmacokinetics

Q114) Thirst is partially alleviated by:

Answer:- Stomach Distension

Q115) JG apparatus Causes what?

Answer:- Inc Aldosterone

Q116) Regarding Acute Inflammation what is true?

Answer:- Neutrophil count may rise up to 40,000

Q117. Regarding lymphatic drainage of thyroid:

Answer:- Drains into Deep cervical lymph nodes

Q118) Investigation for Definitive diagnosis of tumor is:

Answer:- Histopathology

Q119. ASO-Titer is investigation for:

Answer:- Rheumatic fever

Q120) Increase MCV shows which anemia?

Answer: - Megaloblastic anemia (MCA>100 shows megaloblastic and <100 is iron deficiency)

Q121) Hyperaldosteronism results in secretion of which hormone?

Answer:- Atrial Natriuretic Peptide

Q122) Aldosterone secretes in:

Answer:- Hypovolemia

Q123) Ectoderm & endoderm fuse at caudal end, this results in formation of:

Answer:- Cloacal membrane

Q124) In Skeletal muscle, during exercise, vasodilation occurs due to

Answer:- local metabolites

Q125) FRC shows:

Answer:- Air in lungs after tidal volume

Q126) Structure which is formed at beginning of 5th week:

Answer:- Heart definitive is formed

Q127) QRS complex is formed on ECG:

Answer:- Prior to ventricular systole

Q128) Purpose to dip tissue in 10% formaldehyde is:

Answer:- To prevent autolysis

Q129) Histopathology report shows pleomorphism, drop like rete ridges, loss of

polarity and increased nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio, diagnosis:

Answer:- Verrucous carcinoma

Q130) Due to blood loss after RTA, part of kidney affected is:

Answer:- PCT

Q131) After Head injury, pt. has Aphasia, part of brain affected is:

Answer:- Frontal, (Broca's area is located in inferior Frontal gyrus)

Q132) Person failed driving test, cannot differentiate b/w red and green color, diagnosis is:

Answer:- Deuteranomaly

Q133) Blood supply of optic radiations is by:

Answer:- MCA

Q134) No. of Axons in Optic nerve:

Answer:- 1.2 million

Q135) Meibomian gland duct is lined by:

Answer:- Stratified Squamous

Q136) Ant. to Post. compression of optic chiasma due to berry aneurysm, artery most likely involved is:

Answer:- Anterior Communicating

Q137) Which is not a content of superior orbital fissure, outside of common tendinous ring?

Answer:- CN 6 (it is inside tendinous ring)

Q138) Least likely mechanism of aqueous humor transport is:

Answer:- Passive transport of chlorine

Q139) Gray line in Eyelid shows:

Answer:- Mucocutaneous junction

Q140) Fuch's Dystrophy leads to:

Answer:- Loss of endothelial cells

Q141) Bruch's membrane:

Answer:- Lies b/w RPE &Choroid

Q142) Hard Exudate lie between:

Answer:- RPE &external limit membrane

Q143) Minimum insertion distance from limbus is of which EOM?

Answer:- Medial rectus

Q144) Drug causing corneal opacity:

Answer:- Chloroquine

Q145) Patient on ATT, reduced vision is adverse effect of which drug?

Answer:- Ethambutol

Q146) Follicular conjunctivitis is caused by:

Answer:- Brimonidine

Q147) Raised IOP is caused by:

Answer:- Ketamine

Q148) Optic Vesicle Appears at:

Answer:- 22nd day

Q149) Patient is High Myopic, complains of Floaters, 6/6 vision, cause is:

Answer:- PVD

Q150) Retinoblastoma incidence:

Answer:- 1;17000-21,000

Q151) Ciliary muscle inner layer:

Answer:- Circular

Q152) Child has B/L cataract, one sibling died young, investigation to be done is:

Answer:- Urine for reducing sugar

Q153) Drug contraindicated in POAG:

Answer:- ATROPINE

Q154) Anterior end of trabecular meshwork is realted to:

Answer:- Schwalbe's Line

Q155) After surgical trauma, Crocodile tears, nerve involved is:

Answer - Facial nerve proximal to geniculate ganglion

Q156) Regarding Lens what is true:

Answer:- Capsule is Thinnest at posterior pole

Q157. Drug decreasing IOP by way of Canal of Schlemm transport:

Answer:- Timolol

Q158. History of Trauma, now presented with Proptosis, Diplopia, Rushing Sound on eyeball ,diagnosis is:

Answer:- Carotid-Cavernous Fistula

Q159) Oculo-cardiac reflex, Afferent& Efferent carried by:

Answer:- Trigeminal &Vagus

Q160) Weakest wall of Orbit:

Answer:- Inferior wall (especially at medial aspect)

Q161) History of Trauma, Bleeding from Ear and Dilated Pupil:

Answer - CN 3 damaged

Q162) Maxillary nerve lies where?

Answer:- In Pterygoid fossa

Q163) Fracture base of skull, no lacrimation, damage to which structure:

Answer:- Pterygopalatine ganglion

Q164) Cortex involved in execution of which reflex:

Answer:- Accommodation reflex

Q165) Cortex not involved in execution of which reflex?

Answer:- Consensual light reflex

Q166) Proptosis in Graves' disease occurs due to accumulation of:

Answer:- GAGs

Q167) HTN most likely Affects which structure in eyes:

Answer:- ARTERIOLE

Q168) Example of Pure Sympathetic effect:

Answer:- Dilates pupil

Q169) Cause of Bitemporal Hemianopia is damage to:

Answer:- Anterior Optic chiasma

Q170) Regarding Central retinal artery true is:

Answer:- Lies inside optic nerve & optic pit

Q171) Regarding choriocapillaris true is:

Answer:- Supply outer Retina and fovea

Q172) Advantage of Cilioretinal artery is:

Answer:- Beneficial role in CRAO

Q173) Boy gives history of vertical diplopia, unable to move downstairs, damage to which nerve?

Answer:- Trochlear nerve

Q174) Left Hemiplegia with left homonymous crescent defect, lesion is of:

Answer:- Right internal capsule lesion

Q175) Loss of sensation from face, Dorsum and tip of nose, nerve involved is:

Answer:- Ophthalmic N

Q176) Loss of Lacrimation, damage to:

Answer:- Greater Petrosal Nerve

Q177) Lacrimation fibers are carried by:

Answer:- Greater petrosal nerve

Q178) Cavernous Sinus thrombosis does not involve which nerve?

Answer:- Mandibular nerve

Q179) Drug causing Increased Uveoscleral Outflow:

Answer:- Latanoprost

Q180) Neuroectoderm gives rise to:

Answer:- RPE

Q181) Neural Crest Mesenchymal cells give rise to?

Answer:- Ciliary muscle

Q182) in Iridocyclitis, small sized pupil is due to?

Answer:- Increased fluid into iris

Q183) In Band Keratopathy, there is:

Answer:- Calcium deposits in b/w bowman & anterior Epithelial layer

Q184) Anterior Fontanelle closes at which time of life?

Answer:- 18-24 months

OPHTHALMOLOGY MAY 2016

Q1) Foramen Monro location:

Answer:- B/w lateral and 3rd ventricle

Q2) Incidence of down syndrome in baby born to a 40-year-old lady:

Answer:- 1/110 or 1/100

Q3) Face anomaly and posterior embryotoxon , is a feature of:

Answer:- Axenfield Syndrome

Q4) Type of epithelium covering Outer part of sclera and inner portion of eyelid:

Answer:- Stratified squamous non keratinized

Q5) Anterior posterior length of eye is increased in:

Answer:- Axial myopia

Q6) Epinephrine should be avoided in patients using which drug?

Answer:- Amitriptyline

Q7) Pt has incoordination of movements, pendular knee reflex, lesion is in

Answer:- Cerebellum

Q8) True about Valsalva Maneuver:

Answer:- leads to fall in arterial pressure

Q9) Axillary sheath is derived from which structure?

Answer:- Prevertebral Fascia

Q10) Fourth layer of scalp is:

Answer:- Loose areolar tissue

Q11) Gene responsible for Retinoblastoma:

Answer:- Rb Gene

Q12) Bromocriptine mechanism of action:

Answer:- D2 agonist

Q.13) Latanoprost is:

Answer:- PGF2 analogue

Q14) H1 blocker side effect:

Answer:- Sedation

Q15) Lignocaine earliest side effect:

Answer:- Light headedness

Q16) Aqueous humor composition is:

Answer:- *Ascorbic acid is more than plasma*

Q17) Drooping of eyelids, loss of sweating and miosis, diagnosis is:

Answer:- *Horner syndrome*

Q18) True about Lens is:

Answer:- *No sensory innervations*

Q19) Prosopagnosia is a feature of:

Answer:- *Occipito-temporal lobe damage*

Q20) Blow out fracture of orbit is due to?

Answer:- *Damage to floor i.e., orbital plate of maxilla*

Q21) True about Thermoreceptors:

Answer:- They have Long receptive field

Q22) True about Corneal dystrophy:

Answer:- *It is Hereditary disorder*

Q23) Histopathology report shows pleomorphism, drop like rete ridges, loss of polarity and increased nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio, diagnosis:

Answer:- *Verrucous CA*

Q24) Farmer's eye hit by a tree branch, now his eye is red, cause is:

Answer:- *Fungal infection*

Q25) Hypertensive patient having diplopia on looking down and left, lesion is of:

Answer:- *Right trochlear*

Q26) Female pt having difficulty in going downstairs, lesion is of:

Answer:- *Superior oblique*

Q27) Function of Viscoelastic gel:

Answer:- *Maintains spaces>> Protects ocular tissue*

Q28) Lacrimal system drains in nose at which location?

Answer:- *Inferior to inferior nasal concha*

Q29) Earliest sign of diabetes induced retinal damage is:

Answer:- *Dilatation of retinal vessels*

Q30) Blood supply of fovea:

Answer:- *Choriocapillaris*

(Although fovea is avascular, it is nourished by choriocapillaris!)

Q31) Rt Bronchial artery is a branch of:

Answer:- *3rd intercostal artery*

Q32) DM with fluffy margins on fundus shows which disease?

Answer:- CRVO

Q33) Lesion of precentral gyrus causes which defect?

Answer:- Contralateral hemiplegia

Q34) Sclera is weakest at:

Answer:- Lamina cribrosa

Q35) Drug contraindicated in closed angle glaucoma is:

Answer:- Atropine

Q36) Veins connecting epidural with intradural vessels are:

Answer:- Emissary veins

Q37) Choriocapillaris arise from:

Answer:- Short posterior ciliary arteries

Q38) Most important investigation for transplantation:

Answer:- HLA testing

Q39) Confirmatory test for myasthenia is:

Answer:- EMG

Q40) In stroke which cells play role in repair?

Answer:- Astrocytes. (Astrocytes are glial cells):

Q41) Regarding salivary gland:

Answer:- Secretions decrease while sleeping:

Q42) Atheroma:

Answer:- Core is lipid rich, common in males and involves medium sized vessels rich

Q43) Left nasal and right temporal loss lesion is in

Answer:- Right optic tract

Q44) True about Accommodation reflex is:

Answer:- It is Parasympathetic action

Q45) Medial geniculate body is related to:

Answer:- Hearing

Q46) How can a surgeon avoid Hep B transmission –

Answer:- pre-op screening of all patients

Q47) Increased Urine osmolarity, decreased plasma osmolarity, these are features of which disease?

Answer:- SIADH

Q48) Trabecular meshwork ends anteriorly at:

Answer:- Schwalbe's line

Q49) Klinefelter's syndrome karyotype:

Answer:- 47XXY

Q50) Volume of vitreous is:

Answer:- 4CC

Q51) Epithelium of cornea is of which type?

Answer:- Stratified squamous

Q52) Extraembryonic coelom is derived from:

Answer:- Hypoblast

Q53) Intraembryonic coelom is derived from:

Answer:- Lateral mesoderm

Q54) Most important component of gastric juice is:

Answer:- Pepsin

Q55) Polymyalgia rheumatica is associated with:

Answer:- Giant cell arteritis

Q56) Tumor which involves lymphatics is called:

Answer:- Cystic hygroma

Q57) Stimulation of beta 2 receptors causes which effect?

Answer:- Bronchodilation

Q58) Patient suffering from Deuteranopia has which disability?

Answer:- Can't see green

Q59) From supine to standing position, which change occurs?

Answer:- Inc HR

Q60) Cornea is transparent due to:

Answer:- Lattice arrangement of fibrils

Q61) Boy got injury with tennis ball, now complains of diplopia, and restricted movements of eyeball, diagnosis is:

Answer:- Blow out fracture

Q62) Lens capsule is thinnest at:

Answer:- Posterior pole

Q63) Optic nerve is formed by:

Answer:- *Axons of ganglion cells*

Q64) Length of intracranial part of optic nerve is:

Answer:- 10mm

Q65) In strenuous exercise, increase alveolar ventilation is due to:

Answer:- Increase PCO2

Q66) Which of the following reduces effect of cancer?

Answer:- Apple

Q67) Regarding corneal diameter, which is correct?

Answer:- Horizontal diameter is more than vertical

Q68) *About Visual cortex, which is correct?*

Answer:- Has 6 layers and named as Brodmann area 17,18

Q69) Pt has high BP, aldosterone is increased, renin level increased in left renal vein but decreased in right renal vein, diagnosis is:

Answer:- Left renal vein stenosis

Q70) Regardless of touching right or left cornea with cotton, right eye does not blink, lesion is in:

Answer:- Rt Facial nerve

Q71) Hematopoietic stem cells destined to bone mass by:

Answer:- Endothelial cells of bone marrow

Q72) Pt with nystagmus, ataxia, left sided hemianopia, loss of temperature from face and ipsilateral Horner's syndrome, diagnosis is:

Answer:- PICA (Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery) SYNDROME

Q73) Ant pituitary is derived from:

Answer:- Roof of stomodeum

Q74) Location of macula is:

Answer:- Infratemporal to optic disc

Q75) Vit D in blood:

Answer:- 1,25 Dihydroxycholecalciferol

PAST PAPERS REVIEW

NOTE= Read these points after you have done whole theory and all past papers at least 2 times. So your theory and past papers will be revised. Mark those points which are new for you and revise them again and again.

Sudden painless visual loss = Central retinal vein occlusion.

Sudden painless visual loss with no fundal glow = Vitreous hemorrhage

Sudden painless vision loss in a young patient with no systemic problems also happens in Eales disease.

Sudden painless vision loss in a 25 weeks' pregnant lady could be due to exudative retinal detachment.

B-scan is used to see retina when there is no fundal view.

Comma floaters are seen in vitreous hemorrhage, posterior vitreous detachment and diabetic retinopathy. In young myopes, they could be due to retinal detachment.

High myopic with complaint of comma shaped floaters, corrected vision is 6/6, IOP is normal – Posterior Vitreous detachment.

Fluffy margins on fundus of young diabetic patient show CRVO.

First sign of diabetic retinopathy is Micro-aneurysms >> retinal vessels dilatation.

Most probable cause of loss of vision in a chronic diabetic patient having non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy is cystoid macular edema.

Cystoid macular edema is due to RPE changes and macular edema related to diabetes is due to leaky capillaries.

First effect of hypertension intraocularly is arteriosclerosis.

A patient presents with hazy vision in one eye. On fundoscopy,yellow white fluffy margins are seen around the chorioiretinal scar. The cause for this lesion is TOXOPLASMOSIS.

Hypertensive retinopathy causes arteriovenous nipping, this retinopathy commonly involves arterioles.

Hypertension in Retina causes **Retinopathy**

How does HTN effects retina? Arteriosclerosis.

Hypertension effect on retina is HEMORRHAGE.

Silver and Copper wire appearance is seen on fundoscopy in HYPERTENSIVE Retinopathy.

Cotton wool spots are associated with diabetic, hypertensive, HIV and lupus retinopathies.

Retinal ischemia leads to neovascularization in diabetic retinopathy. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy also leads to retinal neovascularization.

Soft exudates show ischemia, hard exudates show leakage.

Drusens form between RPE and inner collagenous layer of Bruch membrane.

Hard exudates form between RPE and external limiting membrane.

Soft exudates, vitreous hemorrhage or macular edema are NOT the features of background retinopathy.

Retinal detachment is a likely feature of premature retinopathy.

Cryotherapy is beneficial in premature retinopathy.

Infrared light causes eclipse burns.

Most common lens deformity = Ectopia Lentis

Most common congenital lens anamoly = Coloboma (Rare ones are Lenticlonus, Lentiglobus, Microspherophakia)

Iris coloboma is due to failure of closure of choroidal fissure.

There is NO foreign body sensation in cataract.

There is NO sudden visual loss in cataract.

Loss of contrast sensitivity is also a symptom of cataract.

There is NO other treatment of cataract besides surgery, therefore it is an economical burden.

The shortest duration of surgery resulting in photic maculopathy is 55 minutes.

Commonest cataract is senile cataract.

Cause of cataract is Protein denaturation in lens.

Gradual visual loss, VA 6/36 becomes 6/12 with spectacles, dense opacity in the medium is Cataract.

Juvenile diabetes causes snowflake cataract.

Rubella causes dense nuclear cataract.

German Measles(Rubella) causes congenital cataract.

Smoking causes nuclear cataract.

Steroids causes posterior subcapsular cataract It could happen in patients of rheumatoid arthritis who are on long term steroid therapy.

Young boy having severe asthma is treated by inhaled steroids, he might be at the risk of developing CUSHING SYNDROME (not cataract)

Diabetes causes posterior subcapsular and cortical cataract.

Ultraviolet light causes cortical cataract.

Nuclear sclerosis cataract occurs due to Protein degeneration in lens.

Lower educational level causes nuclear, posterior subcapsular and cortical cataracts.

Lens subluxation causes iridodonesis. (iridodonesis is VIBRATION of IRIS with EYE MOVEMENT – occurs due to lens subluxation or aphakia)

Smoking causes choroidal neovascularization.

In ARMD, smoking is strongly associated with choroidal neovascularization.

Xeroderma pigmentosa is caused by damage to DNA repair gene, corneal opacity is also a symptom of this disease.

Raised ICP + Bradycardia + Hypertension = Cushing's Triad

Ophthalmoplagia + Ataxia + Confusion = Wernicke's Triad

Ocular anomalies + Corneal defect + Lens prolapse = Potter syndrome

Urethritis + Arthritis + Conjuctivitis = Reiter's syndrome associated with HLA-B27

Similar symptoms as above along with recurrent oral aphthous ulcers and Uveitis = Behcet syndrome

HLA B5 is associated with Behcet disease.

Hyphema is blood in anterior chamber,hypopyon is pus in anterior chamber.

Head trauma leading to loss of vision which becomes normal after a day is due to subtotal hyphema.

Circulus Iridis Major is the source of hyphema in blunt trauma.

75% of enucleations are due to trauma.

Vossius rings form on anterior lens after trauma.

In blunt trauma, the cataract formed is Rosette shaped, treatment is phacoemulsification with foldable IOL.

Foldable IOL has low incidence of complications during and after surgery.

Phacoemulsification is not done in dislocated lens.

Best outcome of phacoemulsification when done by temporal scleral tunnel operation.

Most common cataract surgery is intracapsular extraction with aphakic spectacles(NOWADAYS IT IS LEAST PERFORMED)

IOL is contraindicated in cataract due to juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

YAG laser is used for treatment of postsurgical thickening of posterior capsule.

Treatment of choice in Elschnig's pearls is Nd–YAG capsulotomy.

Best vision in moderate myopia is achieved by laser vision correction procedure.

Common complication of photorefractive keratectomy is undercorrection.

Central corneal thickness is decreased in photorefractive keratectomy.

Polarity of laser least likely to influence the result of therapy.

Anterior calcarine sulcus lesion leads to contralateral temporal crescent defect.

Flame shaped hemorrhages occur in superficial nerve fiber layer.

Posterior staphyloma seen in degenerative myopia.

Earliest visual field defect in POAG is isolated paracentral nasal scotoma.

In chronic simple glaucoma, there is damage to optic nerve head.

Superior and inferior polar cup notching is the specific sign of glaucomatous damage.

Layer of retina most affected by glaucoma is nerve fiber layer.

In congenital glaucoma, anterior chamber volume is greatest. Buphthalmos is a sign of congenital glaucoma.

Primary congenital glaucoma is autosomal recessive.

Primary open angle glaucoma is commonly autosomal dominant.

No disc edema in open angle glaucoma.

Hypermetropia is not a risk factor for POAG.

In acute angle closure glaucoma, the signs and symptoms are red eye, decreased visual acuity, raised IOP and shallow anterior chamber.

Eyes prone to angle closure usually have shallow anterior chambers, thick corneas, anteriorly placed lens and are hypermetropic.

Vogt's triad is seen in post attack of acute angle closure glaucoma.

In phacolytic glaucoma, cause of blockage is protein laden macrophages.Patient presents with raised IOP, deep anterior chamber, some cells and flare, hypermature cataract, and is diabetic.

Pigment dispersion in anterior chamber can lead to open angle glaucoma.

Neovascular glaucoma is NOT a cause of sudden painless visual loss.

There is NO ptosis in exophthalmos.

Thyroid ophthalmopathy is most common cause of bilateral proptosis.

Commonest muscle to get involved in thyroid related ophthalmopathy is inferior rectus.

Exophthalmos in thyroid eye disease is due to accumulation of GAGs. (and EOM edema,accumulation of fats)

Exophthalmos due to increase in hormone TSH. (TSI > TSH)

Optic nerve compression causes decrease visual acuity and visual field defects in thyrotoxicosis.

Hassal-Henle warts are normal aging phenomenon.

In congenital glaucoma, horizontal lines (Habbstriae) are present on cornea due to disruption of

Descemet's membrane.

Anterior cleavage syndrome causes abnormal anterior chamber development.

Retrolental fibroplasia is oxygen induced retinopathy in premature babies.

Retinocele is herniation of retina into sclera.

Maternal vaginal Gonococcus infection causes ophthalmia neonatorum in newborn. Baby presents with pus discharge from eyes.

Maternal vaginal Chlamydia infection causes inclusion conjuctivitis in newborn.

Cytomegalovirus causes chorioretinitis in AIDS patient.

Chorio retinitis is NOT caused by Onchocerciasis.

Microaneurysms are formed in HIV and diabetic retinopathy.

Herpes Zoster ophthalmicus in a 25 years old patient is an indication forELISA for HIV.

In watering and photophobia, flouriscine staining test is appropriate.

HSV causes dendritic corneal ulcers, which can be seen by flouriscine staining.

HSV I is most common cause of viral corneal ulcer.

Adenovirus type 8 causes epidemic keratoconjuctivitis.

In vernal keratoconjuctivitis, there are papillae on conjuctiva.

Trantas dots is also a sign of vernal keratoconjuctivitis.

Acute purulent conjuctivitis is NOT associated with HLA.

In retinitis pigmentosa, there is degeneration of rods and gun-barrel vision.

Retinitis pigmentosa is usually bilateral and symmetrical, night blindness/nyctalopia is usually the first symptom.

Drug causing retinitis pigmentosa – thioridazine.

First SYMPTOM of Vitamin A deficiency is night blindness/nyctalopia.

First SIGN of vitamin A deficiency is conjunctival xerosis.

Toxoplasmosis causes choroidoretinitis.

In iridocyclitis, 'water-logging' causes increased water in iris stroma and release of prostaglandins causes miosis.

In acute anterior uveitis, pupil is miosed, irregular and poorly reactive. Also, there is conjuctival congestion due to release of Prostaglandins.

Anophthalmia = no eye

Cyclopia = one orbit and one eye.

Microphthalmia = Small socket and small eye

Nanophthalmia = Distinguished from microphthalmia on the basis of no organic abnormality and no anatomical alteration. It does not present as cystic palpebral bulge.

Maxillary bone fracture leads to dished-in face and diplopia.

Cheif symptom in blow-out fracture is unilateral diplopia.

Colourblindness is X-linked recessive, but blue-yellow blindness is related to chromosome 7 (genes for S-cones)

Protanomaly = Red blindness

Deutranomaly = Green blindness (most common)

Tritanomaly = Blue blindness (rare)

Tip to remember this:
PR....DG....TB

Patient can not differentiate between red and green colors has Deutranopia.

Patient came for driving test. During testing he Cannot differentiate between red and green color. Deutranomalous.

Limbal dermoid, dermoid cyst, orbital cyst and chalazion are benign.

Chalazion is a common painless lid swelling.

Bleeding after few hours of chalazion surgery is from palpebral arcade.

Distichiasis is accessory row of eyelashes.

In a diabetic patient, ptosis and intact miosis (pupil sparing 3rd nerve palsy) means oculomotor nerve lesion.

A diabetic and chronic smoker presents with PARTIAL PTOSIS and MIOSIS – Involvement of cervical sympathetic

Diabetic patient with complaints of unilateral ptosis, miosis and anhydosis =>Horner syndrome.

Ptosis and infrolateral deviation in primary position means oculomotor nerve palsy.

In facial nerve falsy, epiphora is due to lacrimal pump failure &/or lower lid ectropion.

Optic nerve colobomas are usually inferonasal.

Other congenital colobomas (like iris coloboma) are inferionasal.

In albinism, there is photophobia, strabismus and nystagmus.

Iris vessels are visible in albinism.

In congenital tilted disc, there is myotic astigmatism.

Eye findings in Turner syndrome (XO) are prominent epicanthal folds, ptosis, blue sclera and high incidence of dyschromatopsia.

Patient with karyotype XO is Turner.

In Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13), intraocular cartilage with ciliary body colobomas are found.

Patient with small eyes, iris and ciliary body deformity, retinal dysplasia and vasculature in vitreous, diagnosis is Trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome).

In Edward syndrome (Trisomy 18), Glaucoma is common.

Microcephaly, hypertelorism, micrognathia, low set ears, epicanthal folds, hypertonia>>> Edward syndrome

In Down syndrome (Trisomy 21), cataracts and keratoconus are common.

Faulty dextroversion (right gaze) and normal convergence is right PPRF problem.

MLF lesion = PPRF Median

Pie in the sky is the sign of lesion of Meyer's loop.

Patient with right superior quadrantanopia, lesion in left temporal fibers (meyer's loop).

Most severe papilladema is in posterior cranial fossa tumors.

In lesion of anterior calcarine sulcus, there is contralateral temporal crescent defect.

K-F rings form in Wilson's disease by the deposition of Copper, check serum ceruloplasmin for diagnosis.

Sunflower cataract forms in Wilson's disease.

Craniopharyngioma = Bitemporal inferior quadranopia

Pituitary adenoma = Bitemporal superior quadranopia

Pituitary adenoma/Acidophilic adenoma causes bitemporal hemianopia.

Bitemporal hemianopia is due to lesion of upper part of optic chiasma.

40 years old with gradual loss of vision in 3 years. VA is counting finger, IOP 10 mmHg bitemporal heteronymous hemianopia and tunnel vision. Lesion will be in Optic Chiasma.

Lesion of optic chiasma causes – bitemporal hemianopia.

In a Right handed man with left lower quadranopia, the lesion is in the RIGHT PARIETAL LOBE.

Right homonymous superior quadrantanopia is due to lesion of LEFT TEMPORAL LOBE.

Deletion of short arm of chromosome 11 leads to aniridia and Wilms tumor.

In newly diagnosed aniridia, family members should also be examined.

In all causes of aniridia, gene affected is PAX-6.

Alkali burns are more destructive than acidic burns, neutralization of pH by irrigation is first step of management.

Hypotony and irregular anterior chamber means ruptured globe.

Liver transplant can lead to disseminated opputunistic fungal infection including endophthalmitis.

Liver abcess can lead to endogenous bacterial endophthalmitis.

There is no scleral involvement in endophthalmitis.

5% of diabetics have asymmetric retinopathy.

Newly diagnosed type 1 diabetics rarely develop retinopathy within first 5 years, they can go for fundal examination after 5 years but type 2 diabetics should undergo fundal examination immediately.

Lady with type II DM she is at risk of developing a pathology in Retina.

Patient known type II diabetic with loss of visual acuity had some laser treatment HAVE Changes in Macula.

5% povidone iodine has lowest risk of corneal and conjuctival toxicity.

Topical antibiotics for 3 days preoperatively and 5% povidone iodine before surgery significantly reduce bacterial conjuctival colonies.

Check urine for reducing substance in a child with bilateral cataracts, muscle weakness and a history of death of infant sibling. (a case of galactossemia).

Most common ocular finding in Sturge-Weber syndrome is Glaucoma. Follow order Glaucoma > choroidal hemangioma.

Lisch nodules are hamartomas in eye.

Most common intraocular lesion of tuberous sclerosis is Astrocytic Hamartoma.

RetinoBlastoma is often bilateral in familial cases.

Familial Retinoblastoma occur due to = Rb gene.

A 5 years old child has a single gene allele for a tumor suppressor gene which got lost due to point mutation. this leads to suppression of cell cycle to go into G1 phase from S phase. this will likely produce following tumor? Retinoblastoma

Large Retinoblastoma is an indication of ENUCLEATION.

Early diagnosis of Retinoblastoma can be done by taking CSF samples.

In RB patients, most common second malignancy is osteosarcoma.

Child had retinoblastoma and treated and cured. After few years developed a tumor of lower limb. This tumor is Osteogenic sarcoma.

RB gene is on long arm of chromosome 13.

A child presents with proptosis. The underlying lesion shows small blue cells and rosettes. Gene responsible is Rb gene.

Newborn with white pupillary reflex, large eyeball and calcification on CT has retinoblastoma.

Retinoblastoma worst prognostic feature is Optic nerve involvement.

RB is of (medullary) neural tube origin, it commonly metastasizes to optic nerve.

In RB, there is raised LDH in aqueous humor.

To check aqueous LDH concentration, 0.1 to 0.15 ml (total is 0.25 to 0.3 ml) of aqueous obtained by paracentesis.

Leukokoria is called pseudoretinoblastoma.

Childhood retinoblastoma is autosomal dominant.

Retinoblastoma prevalence = 1 in 18000-30000

Congenital glaucoma and congenital cataract prevalence = 1 in 10000

Most common metastasizing neoplasm to uveal tract is bronchogenic carcinoma

Mass in choroid is due to metastasis from LUNGS.

Cancer of which of the following organ metastasizes to choroid? Lungs

Primary uveal melanoma commonly metastasizes to liver.

Primary malignant melanoma of choroids most commonly metastasizes to liver.

Posterior uveal tumors mostly metastasize to liver.

Basal cell carcinoma is most common eyelid tumor, but in elderly, sebaceous gland carcinoma is more common in upper eyelid.

Least malignant eye tumor is BASAL CELL CARCINOMA.

Most malignant eye tumor is optic glioma, it arises from astrocytes. It presents as unilateral progresive painless proptosis.

Most common primary malignant intraocular tumor in adults = Uveal melanoma

Most common primary malignant intraocular tumor in children = Retinoblastoma

Most common benign orbital mass in adults = Cavernous haemangioma

Most common benign orbital mass in children = Capillary haemangioma

Most common malignant orbital tumor in children = Rhabdomyosarcoma (Progressive swelling with redness of lids, but lids are not hot)

Most common malignant lacrimal gland tumor = Adenocystic carcinoma

Most common metastasis to orbit in children = Neuroblastoma

Myofibrils and cross striations are seen on histology in case of rhabdomyosarcoma.

Cause of oculosympathetic paralysis is pancoast tumor.

Tumor in optic canal will likely affect ophthalmic artery.

Optic canal if fractured, structures damaged are Optic nerve and Ophthalmic artery.

Contents of Optic canal are Ophthalmic artery and Optic nerve.

In total CRAO, retinal neuronal destruction occurs within 90 minutes (Apple and Rabb MCQs). (60 mins in Snells)

Hypertension causes CRAO most likely due to INFARCTION.

Sudden unilateral decrease in visual acuity, headache and pain on looking upward with no history of chronic disease in a young patient is most likely optic neuritis.

Finger like projections on lid are Papilloma.

Conjunctival papilloma are often viral.

Limbus is the common site of conjuctival hyperplastic and neoplastic growths.

Keratocanthoma is also known as self-healing squamous cell carcinoma .

Horopter is a line or a surface containing all those points in space of which images fall on corresponding points of the retinas of the two eyes.

Diplopia happens when light is not being reflected on corresponding points . Gaze center is away from Horopter.

Esotropia is associated with hypermetropia and accomodation.

Exophoria is latent divergent squint.

Cover/Uncover test is done in HETEROPHORIA (orthophoria is normal/ideal condition).

In cover/uncover test of right eye to detect squint, if right eye retains central fixation when left eye is covered, the right eye has orthophoria.

Cover uncover test, eye does not move = orthophoria

In paralytic heterotropia, secondary angle of deviation is more than primary.

Regurgitation test is positive in NLD blockage.

In congenital NLD blockage, probing and syringing is done.

In a patient of epiphora, after getting negative flourescence disappearance and negative Jones tests, next step is probing.

Negative Jones 1 test but positive Jones 2 test shows NLD obstruction.

A newborn with a ridge within NLD region has pathology in Maxillary and Nasal bones.

Schimer 1 test will be positive if length of wet filter paper is less than 6mm after 5 minutes.

Veil/Curtain falling and shower of black spots are symptoms of retinal detachment.

Tobacco dust/Schaffer's sign is present in retinal detachment.

Retinal detachment is seperation of RPE from neurosensory retina. It leads to retinal degeneration.

Iris bombe are 360 degree posterior synechiae.

Sympathetic ophthalmia means granulomatous pan uveitis in the non-injured eye after few weeks of uveal incarcination injury in other eye.

Herbert pits are a sign of Trachoma.

Follicular hypertrophy in stage II-A of trachoma, Arlt's line (scarring) is in stage III (late stage)

TP pannus is NOT in WHO grading of Trachoma.

Trachoma is most common cause of cicatricial entropion in Pakistan.

Ankyloblephron means lids adherent to EACH OTHER.

Symblepheron - lids adhere to globe

Sjogren syndrome is associated with HLA-DR52 . Anti-SS antibodies are diagnostic.It may also be associated with Rheumatoid arthritis.

Dry mouth and Dry eyes = Sjogren Syndrome {autoimmune disease}

Dry eyes and dry mouth, Anti SS antibodies are involved.

Most evident clinical finding of Sjogren syndrome is DRY EYES and MOUTH.

Greater petrosal nerve injury = Dry eye (usually in middle cranial fossa fracture)

Pterygopalatine/Sphenopalatine/Meckel ganglion injury = Dry eye

Ganglion damage in loss of tearing of eye is Pterygopalatine ganglion.

Deep petrosal nerve on its way to lacrimal gland synapses in sphenopalatine ganglion.

Pretectal nucleus injury = Argyl Robertson pupil (Absent light reflex but intact accomodation)

(usually caused by syphilis). Sometimes TECTAL REGION OF MIDBRAIN is mentioned.

Edinger-Westphal nucleus (preganglionic parasympathetic) injury = Absent light reflex + Absent accomodation

Ciliary ganglion (postganglionic parasympathetic) injury = Adies pupil/Dilated pupil (usually by viral infection)

Cervical sympathetic chain (postganglionic sympathetic) injury = Horner syndrome (Irregular Miosis + Ptosis + Anhydrosis)

Cervical sympathetic chain damaged. What happens to eye? Persistent constricted pupil.

Patient with partial ptosis has Horner Syndrome.

No response to mydriatics in Horner syndrome. No cycloplegia in Horner syndrome.

False/apparent enophthalmos is present.

Hydroxyamphetamine dilates a preganglionic or central Horner's pupil if postganglionic pathways are intact.

Cerebellopontine angle injury = Abducent(6) + Facial (7) + Vestibulocochlear(8) nerves involved

In Coat's disease, there are deposits of cholesterol in retina, it is common in males and often unilateral.

Headache and bilateral papilladema after one month of meningitis means hydrocephalus.

Child with trauma. What will you see on CT ? Ans : Fracture floor of Orbit.

Persistant hyperplastic vitreous is usually sporadic, long term visual prognosis is poor in it.

In aging, there is focal collagen concentration decrease in vitreous.

River blindness is casued by Onchocerca Volvulus.

Pineal gland tumor sign is paralysis of upward gaze also known as 'setting sun' sign.

If corneal scrappings reveal narrow angled septate hyphae, the causative organism is Aspergillus.

Fungal infection is likely if trauma is from a tree branch.

Patient with trauma to eye by a wooden stick. Fungus.

A person got injury to eye with a tree branch and eye became red, cause is spores of fungi in the atmosphere.

Central retinal artery occlusion likely cause is Embolism. (CPSP DEMO Q , So don't change the key)

Multiple sclerosis also affects optic nerve.

Partial ptosis + Painful swallowing = Myasthenia Gravis

Patient with bilateral partial ptosis, diplopia and difficulty in chewing, diagnosis is Myasthenia Gravis.

Regarding myasthenia gravis - Antibodies to acetylcholine receptors

Child having partial ptosis which increases in evening, initial investigation which will help in diagnosis is Tensilon Test.

In diabetic female, there is 5% risk of progression to proliferative diabetic retinopathy in pregnancy.

Ipsilateral glaucoma and chorioretinal scarring slows down the progress of diabetic retinopathy.

In Axenfield syndrome, there is posterior embryotoxon and facial anomaly.

In juvenile arcus, there is anterior embryotoxon.

If there is difficulty coming downstairs, lesion is likely is in superior oblique/trochlear nerve.

In trochlear nerve lesion, there is diplopia on adduction.

In 4th nerve lesion, there is DIPLOPIA in DOWNWARD GAZE and ADDUCTION.

If a person has difficulty looking down, lesion is in MIDBRAIN.

Damage to occipitotemporal lobe leads to difficulty in recognizing familiar faces (prosopagnosia)

Prosopagnosia is Inability to recognize faces.

Corneal dystrophy is a hereditary condition.

Macular dystrophy is autosomal recessive stromal dystrophy.

In epidural haemmorhage, rupture of middle meningeal artery leads to accumulation of blood between calvaria and dura.

After head trauma, proptosis along with a continuous rushing sound means a fistula is formed between cavernous sinus and internal carotid artery.

Band keratopathy means the deposition of calcium between corneal epithelium and Bowman's membrane.

In Fuch's dystrophy, there is corneal edema due to loss of endothelial cells.

Corneal dystrophy with some white fibrillar deposit is in Lattice Dystrophy.

GAP-43 protein is important in neuronal regeneration. Glial cells are important for repair after stroke.

Crocodile tears means **tear production during eating**, cause is injury to **facial nerve**.

If eye does not blink on touching cornea of ipsilateral or contralateral side, the lesion is in ipsilateral facial nerve.

Oculocardiac reflex affarent is Trigeminal and efferent is Vagus.

Internal capsule lesion leads to contralateral hemiplegia and contralateral homonymous crescent defect. (A patient can't see laterally with his left eye and he don't feel sensations in the lower right body, the lesion will be in left internal capsule)

Homonymous hemianopia, lower face paralysis, left lower body hemiplegia. lesion in inernal capsule.

Patient suffers from right hemiplegia, angle of mouth deviates to left while talking and there is dribbling of saliva from corner of mouth. Lesion is in internal capsule.

Patient having difficulty in closing his eye,angle of mouth deviating to opposite side while talking and water dribbling from mouth after a cold inducded injury (Bells palsy/LMN of facial nerve). The most likely site of lesion is stylomastoid foramen.

A patient can close his eyes but the rest of the body is hemiplegic = Lesion is in anterior part of Posterior limb of the internal capsule. Do not click any options containing genu because the genu of the internal capsule contains the corticobulbar fibers.

Lesion of PICA = Nystagmus + Hemianopia + Horner + Loss of temperature sensation on face.

Patient diagnosed with Wallenberg syndrome, artery involved is Vertebral Artery (PICA was not in options)

In a child having intermittent nystagmus which is irregular and on examination ophthalmic and neurological examination is normal, the lesion will be in Cerebellum.

Corneal arcus in a child or young adult may be due to severe systemic disease.

NO enlargement of corneal nerves in herpes simplex keratitis, but it can happen in keratoconus, leprosy, neurofibromatosis and multiple myeloma.

Thickened corneal nerves are present in keratoconus and leprosy.

Autoimmune keratitis is peripheral ulcerative keratitis.

Function of Visco in Eye Surgery is To maintain Anterior Chamber or spaces > protects ocular tissue.

Chest pain and lens dislocation happens in Marfan syndrome

Young Patient tall with long legs and fingers, mitral stenosis and ectopia lentis (dislocation of lens) has Marfan Syndrome.

2 years old child with fever, arthralgia and blindness is suffering from chronic juvenile arthritis.

In 80% leukemia patients, there is also OCULAR involvement.

In 40% leukemia patients, there is also RETINAL involvement.

Corneal pigmentation is NOT a complication of contact lenses.

Aphakia can be corrected by spectacles, contact lenses, anterior chamber IOL and posterior chamber IOL.

Descematocele can lead to corneal perforation.

Painful peripheral corneal ulceration of unknown etiology is called Mooren's uicer, needs steroids for treatment.

Rubeosis iridis is NOT seen in hypertensive retinopathy.

Amaurotic cat's eye reflex is seen in retrolental fibroplasias, retinoblastoma and complete retinal detachment.

Xanthelasma is NOT malignant.

Krukenberg Spindle is seen in pigment dispersion syndrome.

Patient presents with blurred vision along with headache mostly in the temporal region. o/e temporal region is hard and tender. The underlying disease is giant cell arteritis/temporal arteritis.

Patient with temporal vasculitis, definitive diagnosis is done by Temporal Artery Biopsy.

An ophthalmologist can prevent Hepatitis B transmission by pre op screening of all patients .

Pain on one side of face, ptosis, eyeball deviated down and out with dilated pupil in occulomotor nerve injury.

Diplopia at downward gaze in trochlear nerve injury.

A farmer spraying in field becomes unconcious and has frothing from mouth presents with bilateral pinpoint pupils.

History of blunt trauma associated with corneal edema, fixed dilated pupil and pain due to raised IOP.

Young patient with blunt trauma, decreased vision with dilated pupils, hazy cornea, what is the cause of the pupillary defect? Trauma to sphincter pupillae.

Loss of accommodation. lesion would be at the level of midbrain.

Truck driver slept with window open, in the morning mouth deviated to one side and unable to shut eye. Inability to shut the eye is due to orbicularis oculi muscle.

Oculocardiac reflex afferent is trigeminal nerve and efferent is vagus nerve.

Patient developed gradual loss of peripheral vision over 3 years. On examination has bitemporal hemianopia. The visual loss is due to pitutary adenoma.

Patient with bitemporal hemianopia. Lesion is at: Center of optic chiasma.

Right handed person with left inferior quadrantanopia, lesion in right parietal lobe. (i.e. contralateral inferior quadrantanopia)

Child had trauma with ball followed by restriction in upward movement of eye and diplopia due to blow out fracture of orbit.

When emmetropic person becomes presbyopic, the near point increases.

White pupillary reflex (leukocoria) in an infant diagnosed with PHPV is because of Hyperplastic pupillary membrane.

Patient with right sided CN 6 palsy with left sided deviation of mouth and left sided weakness of upper and lower limbs. Site of lesion is PONS

Fire fighter damages his eye by burning and afterwards develops corneal edema. Most likely cause is: Direct damage to corneal endothelium.

Cotton wool spots are present in Diabetic retinopathy.

Histological feature of background diabetic retinopathy is MICROANEURYSMS.

In Retrolental fibroplasia, neovascularization occurs at Peripheral retina.

Deficiency of Vitamin A and Vitamin D in 50 years old man with long standing fat malabsorption = Keratomalacia.

Patient with dished-in face appearance, cleft palate, syndactyly, broad nose and exophthalmos. Apert syndrome.

Most common congenital diseases Multifactorial.

Patient tall man with blurred vision, impotent. On x-ray deep pituitary fossa. Diagnosis is Prolactinoma.

Teacher could not differentiate between colors; cause is Absent cones.

Lower limb weakness, can't name objects, artery involved is ACA.

Deviated Mouth opposite side and Paralysis of one half of body => Injury to Internal Capsule.

Injury to PICA => Wallenburg Syndrome .

Ptosis on abduction and apparent widening of palpebral fissure on adduction=> Stilling-Turk-Duane Syndrome(also known as Duane retraction syndrome).

Bilateral granulomatous inflammation of uvea along with loss of visual acuity following blunt trauma to one eye is the result of T cell activation due to release of sequestered antigens (of uvea)[ii]

[ii]

Ramay's Review of

FCPS PART 1

OPHTHALMOLOGY

Dr Muhammad Asif Ramay

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